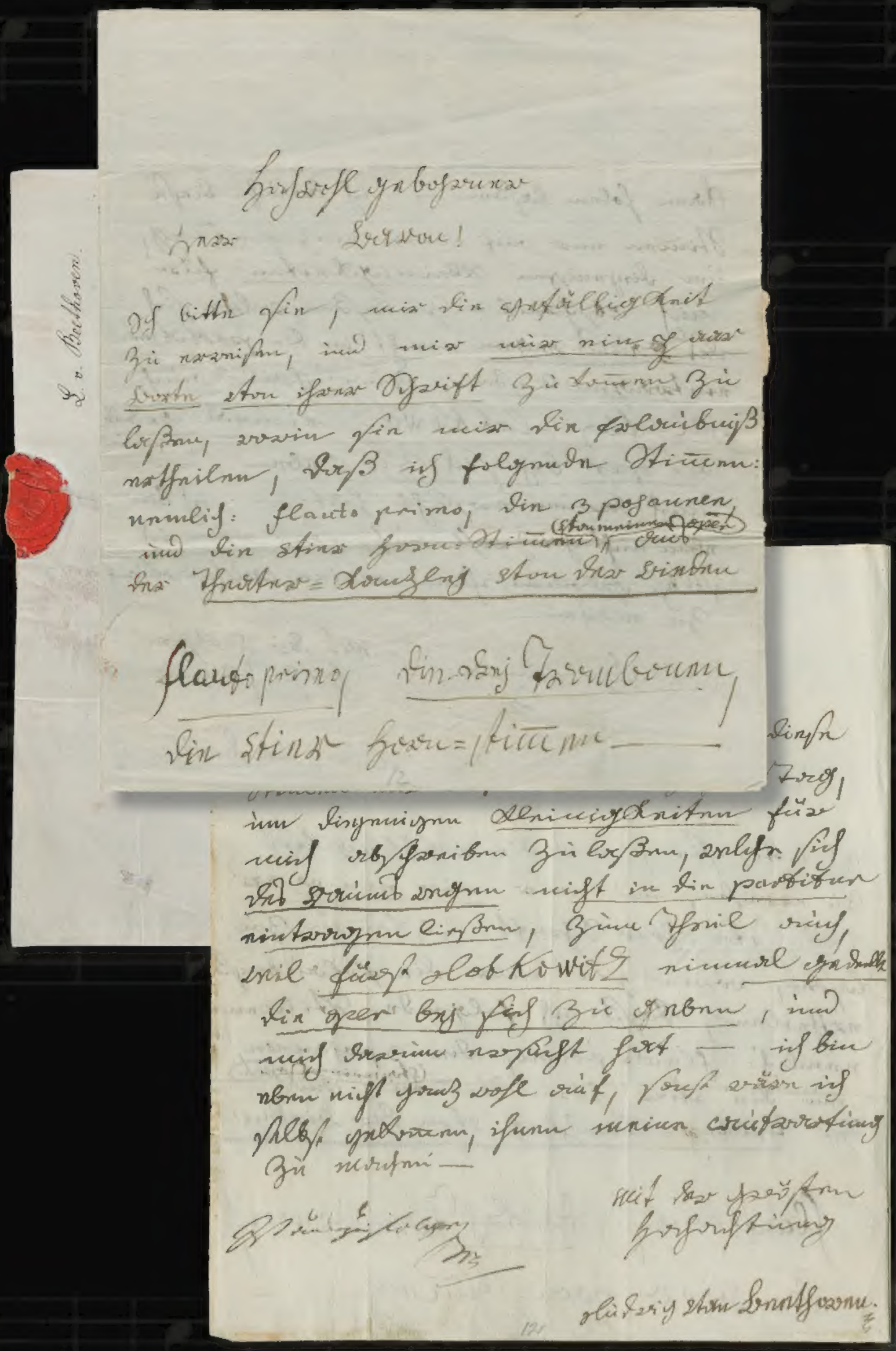
L. v. Beethoven.
Lotte
Leonore!
Ich bitte Sie, mir die Gefälligkeit
Zu erweisen, und mir mir nur Ihre
Texte von ihrer Dichtkunst Zu kommen Zu
lassen, wovon Sie mir die Fortsetzung
nächstens, Dass ich folgenden Stücken:
nemlich: flauto primo, die 3 posaunen
und die stine Horn Stimme (Stimmen dazu)
das Quartet-Quintett von der Einlass
Flauto primo die Arie
die stine Horn-Stimme
im Singspiele Leonore für
mich abschreiben Zu lassen, damit sich
die Copisten nicht in die partituren
hineinarbeiten dürfen, Eine Theil noch,
weil fürst Lobkowitz nemmlich gestern
die oper bey sich Zu haben, und
mich darum ersucht hat — ich bin
eben nicht ganz wohl dran, sonst wäre ich
selbst gekommen, ihnen meinen aufwartung
Zu machen —
Mit der besten
Hochachtung
ihr
gehorsamster
Diener
Beethoven.

Lot 16

Ludwig van Beethoven
Fidelio

Historical Document Auction 63

June 13, 2014

Profiles in History

Historical Document Auction 63

Friday June 13, 2014 at 11:00 am PDT

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Place your bid over the Internet! Profiles in History will be providing Internet-based bidding to qualified bidders in real-time on the day of the auction. For more information, please visit us @ www.profilesinhistory.com

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Calabasas, CA 91302

Previews in California
by appointment only

Profiles in History
26662 Agoura Road
Calabasas, CA 91302
call: 1-310-859-7701

Previews in New York
by appointment only

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Joseph M. Maddalena

A lifetime member of the Manuscript Society, Joe Maddalena is widely recognized as the nation's leading authority on historical documents. Maddalena won a spot in the Guinness Book of World Records in 1991 for paying a then-record price at public auction for a handwritten letter of Abraham Lincoln dated January 8, 1863, regarding his issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation, for $748,000. Maddalena sits on the boards of various private foundations, and has built a permanent display of historical documents at the Beverly Hills Public Library and another at the Portland Oregon Historical Society to further the public's awareness of U.S. history. His expertise is well known and relied on. In 1997, Maddalena was instrumental in exposing the Lex Cusak $13 million dollar JFK/Marilyn Monroe forgery hoax, and was interviewed by Peter Jennings of 20/20 as the industry expert. In February 2009, Maddalena worked with the Library of Congress to stage and secure manuscripts for "With Malice Toward None: The Abraham Lincoln Exhibition," the most successful exhibition in its history, celebrating the 200th anniversary of Lincoln's birthday. The exhibition ran from February through May 2009, after which it traveled to five U.S. cities. Founded in 1986, Profiles in History has bought and sold some of the most important manuscripts in existence for its clients. Early in his career, Joe had the pleasure to work with and be trained by noted autograph expert Charles Hamilton, and then later by Chuck Sachs of the Scriptorium. Maddalena states, "After three decades of being a full-time dealer of manuscripts and rare books for our worldwide clientele, I have decided to pursue auction as the best way to bring wonderful materials on a regular basis to market as we have done in other fields of collecting."

Marsha E. Malinowski

With over 26 years of experience as Senior Vice President in charge of manuscripts at Sotheby's, Marsha is president of Marsha Malinowski Fine Books and Manuscripts LLC, which offers appraisal, advisory and media services to private clients, corporations, media and institutions. Profiles in History is pleased to announce Marsha is our Senior Consultant in charge of our Books and Manuscripts auctions. Marsha has been involved with some of the most extraordinary sales of manuscripts in auction history. From the sale of Magna Carta for over $21 million to being in charge of the groundbreaking sale of baseball memorabilia from the collection of Barry Halper, which fetched in excess of $24 million, Marsha's expertise and range of experience is unparalleled. Single-handedly, Marsha carved out the collecting field of artists' letters. She has brought to the market stunning collections, which have included letters by Michelangelo, Van Gogh, Gauguin, Magritte, Monet, Toulouse-Lautrec and Giacometti, to name just a few. From history to literature — a letter by Catherine of Aragon while imprisoned, to a Sherlock Holmes manuscript story by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle; from science to music — Einstein's Theory of Relativity manuscript to a cache of Chopin letters, Marsha's depth of knowledge in all fields of manuscript collecting is second to none. Marsha has a B.A. from Wellesley College and her M.A. from Brown University. Both institutions have served her well. Her knowledge of history coupled with her language skills has put her at the top of her field.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN
PROFILES IN HISTORY & BIDDER

The following terms and conditions including the Conditions of Sale and Terms of Guarantee, constitute the sole terms and conditions under which Profiles in History ("Profiles") will offer for sale and sell the property described in the Catalog. These Conditions of Sale constitute a binding agreement between the Bidder and Profiles with respect to this auction only. By bidding at auction, whether in person, through an agent or representative, by telephone, facsimile, on-line, absentee bid, or by any other form of bid or by any other means, the Bidder acknowledges the thorough reading and understanding of all of these Conditions of Sale, all descriptions of items in the Catalog, and all matters incorporated herein by reference, and agrees to be fully bound thereby.

Bidder and Profiles agree that any agreements between the Bidder and Profiles including but not limited to these Conditions of Sale are entered into in Los Angeles County, California, which is where the agreements are to be performed and the auction to take place, no matter where Bidder is situated and no matter by what means or where Bidder was informed of the auction and regardless of whether catalogs, materials, or other communications were received by Bidder in another location. Both Profiles and the Bidder agree that any disputes under these Conditions of Sale, the subject matter hereof, the entering into, or any aspect of the auction, shall be exclusively governed by California law, and that any and all claims or actions shall be brought and maintained only in Los Angeles County, California in a State or Federal Court to the exclusion of any other venue, locale or jurisdiction. All parties submit to such jurisdiction. Both Bidder and Profiles agree that these provisions are intended to be binding on all parties and that they shall solely control choice-of-law, venue and jurisdiction in the event of any dispute specifically including third party claims and cross-actions brought by either Profiles or Bidder, and that absent such agreement, Profiles would not permit Bidder to bid hereunder. Any violation of the terms of this Paragraph shall entitle the affected party to reasonable attorney fees and litigation costs in addition to all other available remedies, all of which remain reserved. The parties agree that Profiles shall be entitled to present these Conditions of Sale to a court in any jurisdiction other than set forth in this paragraph as conclusive evidence of the parties' agreement, and the parties further agree that the court shall immediately dismiss any action filed in such jurisdiction. Notwithstanding any other provision herein, the prevailing party in any claim, dispute or litigation between the parties shall be entitled to an award of reasonable attorney fees and costs of litigation.

Unless otherwise set forth in the Catalog, all property will be offered by Profiles solely as agent for the seller or consignor of the property ("Consignor") and not on its own behalf.

Profiles is in compliance, to the fullest extent possible, with California procedures regarding the bonding of auctioneers.

1. Final Bid Price, Purchase Price and Payment: The term, "Final Bid Price" means the amount of the highest bid acknowledged and acceptable to Profiles. The term, "Purchase Price" means the sum of (1) the Final Bid Price; (2) a premium payable by the successful Bidder (also referred to throughout these Conditions of Sale as "Buyer") equal to twenty-three percent (23%) of the Final Bid Price [discounted to twenty percent (20%) of the Final Bid Price if paid in full in cash or by valid check]; or twenty-three percent (23%) if bid on and won through internet bidding; (3) applicable taxes (including California and local sales tax and/or compensating use tax based upon the purchase price unless exempted by law and/or where Buyer presents an original, valid resale certificate with a copy for Profiles' records from the California State Board of Equalization); (4) shipping, handling and insurance coverage if requested by Buyer and agreed upon by Profiles. Profiles may accept current and valid VISA, MasterCard, Discover and American Express credit or debit cards for payment but under the express condition that any property purchased by credit or debit card shall not be refundable, returnable, or exchangeable, and that no credit to Buyer's credit or debit card account will be issued under any circumstances. The last sentence constitutes Profiles' "official policy" regarding returns, refunds, and exchanges where credit or debit cards are used. For payment other than by cash, delivery will not be made unless and until full payment has been actually received by Profiles, i.e., check has fully cleared or credit or debit card funds fully obtained.

Profiles has been authorized by the seller or consignor to retain, as partial remuneration, the premium set forth as number (2) in this paragraph. Unless otherwise agreed in a writing signed by Profiles, payment in full is due within seven calendar days of the auction or within five calendar days of the invoice date, whichever is later. PROFILES SHALL HAVE THE RIGHT, AND THE SUCCESSFUL BIDDER HEREBY UNCONDITIONALLY AND IRREVOCABLY PRE-AUTHORIZES PROFILES, TO CHARGE FROM AND COLLECT ALL AMOUNTS OWED FROM ALL CREDIT AND/OR DEBIT ACCOUNTS IDENTIFIED TO PROFILES BY THE SUCCESSFUL BIDDER PRIOR TO BIDDING IN THE EVENT THAT THE SUCCESSFUL BIDDER DOES NOT MAKE TIMELY PAYMENT UNDER THESE CONDITIONS OF SALE. IN SUCH EVENT, THE SUCCESSFUL BIDDER AUTHORIZES PROFILES TO COLLECT ALL AMOUNTS OWED FROM ANY OF SAID ACCOUNTS, AND THE SUCCESSFUL BIDDER SHALL NOT CONTEST ANY SUCH CREDIT OR DEBIT ACCOUNT CHARGE ON THE GROUND THAT PROFILES WAS NOT SO AUTHORIZED.

2. Title: On the fall of the auctioneer's hammer, title to the offered lot will pass to the highest bidder acknowledged by the auctioneer but fully subject to Buyer's compliance with all of the terms of the Conditions of Sale and the Registration Form.

3. Rights Reserved: Profiles reserves the right to withdraw any lot before or at the time of the auction, and/or to postpone the auction of all or any lots or parts thereof, for any reason. Profiles shall not be liable to any Bidder in the event of such withdrawal or postponement under any circumstances. Profiles reserves the right to refuse to accept bids from anyone.

4. Auctioneer's Discretion: Profiles shall determine opening bids and bidding increments. The auctioneer has the right in its absolute discretion to reject any bid in the event of dispute between bidders or if the auctioneer has doubt as to the validity of any bid, to advance the bidding at its absolute discretion and to determine the successful bidder in the event of a dispute between bidders, to continue the bidding or to reoffer and resell the lot in question. In the event of a dispute after the sale, Profiles' record of final sale shall be conclusive. The auctioneer also may reject any bid and withdraw the lot from sale if the auctioneer decides either that any opening bid is below the reserve (see paragraph 5 below) of the lot or article or that an advance is insufficient. Unless otherwise announced by the auctioneer at the time of sale, no lots may be divided for the purpose of sale.

5. Reserves: Lots may be subject to a reserve, which is the confidential minimum price below which the lot will not be sold. Although the auctioneer may open the bidding on any lot below the reserve by placing a bid on behalf of the seller, Profiles reserves the right to protect the reserve by bidding through the auctioneer and continuing to bid on behalf of the seller up to the reserve amount either through consecutive bids or by placing bids in response to other bidders. Consignors may not bid on their own lots or property. If the consignor is indebted to or has a monetary guarantee from Profiles in certain circumstances, Profiles may have an interest in an offered lot and the proceeds therefrom apart from Profiles' commissions, and Profiles may bid thereon to protect such interest. In such instance, Profiles is entitled to its standard commission rate when a lot is "bought-in" to protect its interest.

6. Risk and Responsibility, Agency: The buyer shall, once deemed the highest bidder on the fall of the auctioneer's hammer, bear all risk and responsibility for the lot, and neither Profiles, its agents nor employees, shall thereafter be liable for any loss or damage to the property. The buyer will also be required to sign a confirmation of purchase at such time if requested by the auctioneer. All bidders are deemed to be acting as principals unless Profiles acknowledges in writing prior to the auction that the bidder is acting as agent for another party. In the absence of such written acknowledgment, the bidder guarantees payment of the Purchase Price of a successful bid.

7. Possession and Removal, Charges: No portion of any lot may be removed from the premises or possession transferred to Buyer unless Buyer has fully complied with these Conditions of Sale and the terms of the Registration Form, and unless and until Profiles has received the Purchase Price funds in full. Notwithstanding the above, all property must be removed from the premises by Buyer at his or her sole expense not later than seven (7) calendar days from the invoice date. If all or any property has not been so removed within that time, in addition to any other remedies available to Profiles all of which are reserved, a handling charge of one percent (1%) of the Purchase Price per month will be assessed and payable to Profiles by Buyer, with a minimum of five percent (5%) assessed and payable to Profiles by Buyer for any property not removed within sixty (60) days. Profiles shall additionally have the option, in its sole discretion, of transferring any of such property to a public warehouse at the full risk and expense of Buyer. Profiles, in addition, reserves the right to impose a late charge of fifteen percent (15%) per year on the Purchase Price if Buyer does not make full payment in accordance herewith. Profiles and Buyer acknowledge and agree that these charges are reasonably imposed to partially compensate Profiles for losses and expenses associated with any such delays.

8. Off-Site Bidding: Bidding by telephone, facsimile-transmission (fax-in), on-line, or absentee bidding (advance written bids submitted by mail) are offered solely as a convenience and permitted subject to advance arrangements, availability, and Profiles' approval which shall be exercised at Profiles' sole discretion. Neither Profiles nor its agents or employees shall be held liable for the failure to execute bids or for errors relating to any transmission or execution thereof. In order to be considered for off-site bidding in any manner, Bidders must comply with all of these Conditions of Sale and the terms contained on the Registration Form.

9. Profiles' Remedies: Failure of the Bidder/Buyer to comply with any of these Conditions of Sale or the terms of the Registration Form, is an event of default. In such event, Profiles may, in addition to any other available remedies specifically including the right to hold the defaulting Bidder/Buyer liable for the Purchase Price or to charge and collect from the defaulting Bidder/Buyer's credit or debit accounts as provided for elsewhere herein: (a) cancel the sale, retaining any payment made by the Buyer as damages (the Bidder/Buyer understands and acknowledges that Profiles will be substantially damaged should such default occur, and that damages under sub-part (a) are necessary to compensate Profiles for such damages; (b) resell the property without reserve at public auction or privately; (c) charge the Bidder/Buyer interest on the Purchase Price at the rate of one and one-half per cent (1.5%) per month or the highest allowable interest rate; (d) take any other action that Profiles, in its sole discretion, deems necessary or appropriate to preserve and protect Profiles' rights and remedies. Should Profiles resell the property, the original defaulting buyer shall be liable for the payment of any deficiency in the purchase price and all costs and expenses associated therewith, including but not limited to warehousing, sales-related expenses, reasonable attorney fees and court costs, commissions, incidental damages and any other charges due hereunder which were not collected or collectable.

In the event that such buyer is the successful bidder on more than one lot and pays less than the purchase price for the total lots purchased, Profiles shall apply the payment received to such lot or lots that Profiles, in its sole discretion, deems appropriate. If Profiles does not exercise such discretion, the lots to which the payment shall be applied will be in descending order from the highest purchase price to the lowest.

Any buyer failing to comply with these Conditions of Sale shall be deemed to have granted Profiles a security interest in, and Profiles may retain as collateral such security for such buyer's obligations to Profiles, any property in Profiles' possession owned by such buyer. Profiles shall have the benefit of all rights of a secured party under the Uniform Commercial Code (U.C.C.) as adopted by the state of California.

10. Terms of Guarantee: Profiles does not provide any guarantee or warranty to Bidders or Buyers, whether express or implied, beyond those expressly provided for in these Conditions of Sale and specifically this Section 10. As set forth below and elsewhere in these Conditions of Sale, Profiles guarantees the authorship, origin, period, and culture of each lot in this catalogue in which the catalog's lot description is printed in a Bold or Capitalized type heading, or as revised or amended by announcement before or during the auction. Except for the Bold and Capitalized headings and subject to the exclusions below, Profiles makes no warranties whatsoever, whether express or implied or by operation of law, with respect to any lots offered or any other material in the catalog. In the event Profiles in its reasonable opinion deems that the conditions of the Guarantee have been satisfied, Profiles shall refund to the original purchaser of record the hammer price plus applicable Buyer's Premium paid for the lot by the original purchaser of record. This Guarantee shall not apply if: (i) the catalogue description was in accordance with the opinion(s) of generally accepted scholar(s) and expert(s) as of the date of the sale, or the catalogue description indicated that there were conflicting opinions; and/or (ii) the only means to establish that the Authorship was not as described in the Bold or Capitalized heading at the date of the sale would have been by method or processes neither generally available nor accepted at such time; unreasonably expensive or impractical to utilize; or likely (in Profiles' reasonable opinion) to have caused damage and/or loss of value to the lot; and/or (iii) there has been no material loss in the lot's value from that which was disclosed in the catalog. The term of this Guarantee is five (5) years from the date of this auction. The Guarantee is non-transferrable and non-assignable, and is solely for the benefit of the original purchaser of record.

To be eligible to make a claim under this Guarantee, the original purchaser of record must: (i) send written notice to Profiles within ninety (90) days after receiving information that causes the original purchaser of record to question the accuracy in any respect of the Bold or Capitalized type heading, specifying the lot number, date of the auction at which it was purchased and the specific reasons for such question; and (ii) return the lot to Profiles (a) in the same condition as it was when possession was transferred to the original purchaser of record and (ii) with sole title in and to the original purchaser of record free of any liens, encumbrances or third party claims arising after the date that possession was transferred to the original purchaser of record. Profiles, may, in its sole discretion, waive any of the above requirements. Profiles may also require the original purchaser of record to obtain at the sole expense of the original purchaser of record reports of two independent and recognized experts in the field, mutually acceptable to Profiles and the original purchaser of record. Profiles shall not be bound by any reports produced by the original purchaser of record, and reserves the right to seek additional expert advice at its own expense. Rescission of the sale and refund under this paragraph is exclusive and in lieu of and to the exclusion of any other remedy which may otherwise be available as a matter of law or equity. Neither Profiles nor the consignor shall be liable for any damages or damage claims including but not limited to consequential damages, losses of anticipated or actual profit or interest, punitive or exemplary damages, or any other incurred or claimed damages.

Except as expressly set forth in this Section 10 above and in all other cases, all property and lots are sold "as is" and "where is". By way of illustration rather than limitation, neither Profiles nor the consignor makes any representation or warranty, expressed or implied, as to merchantability or fitness for intended use, condition of the property (including any condition report), correctness of description, origin, measurement, quality, rarity, importance, exhibition, relevance, attribution, source, provenance, date, authorship, condition, culture, genuineness, value, or period of the property.

Additionally, neither Profiles nor the consigner makes any representation or warranty, express or implied, as to whether the Buyer acquires rights in copyright or other intellectual property (including exhibition or reproduction rights) or whether the property is subject to any limitations such as 'droit morale' (moral rights) or other rights affecting works of art. Bidder/Buyer acknowledges and agrees that if the property embodies any copyright, trademark, or other intellectual property, by the purchase of such property, Buyer/Bidder is not acquiring any interest in any copyright, trademark or other intellectual property that may be embodied or reflected in such property, but is acquiring only such physical embodiment and/or reflection. Profiles does not make any representation or warranty as to title. All descriptions, photographs, illustrations, and terminology including but not limited to words describing condition (including any condition reports requested by Bidder), authorship, period, culture, source, origin, measurement, quality, rarity, provenance, importance, exhibition, and relevance, used in the catalog, bill of sale, invoice, or anywhere else, represent a good faith effort made by Profiles to fairly represent the lots and property offered for sale as to origin, date, condition, and other information contained therein; they are statements of opinion only. They are not representations or warranties and Bidder agrees and acknowledges that he or she shall not rely on them in determining whether or not to bid or for what price. Price estimates (which are determined well in advance of the auction and are therefore subject to revision) and condition reports are provided solely as a convenience to Bidders and are not intended nor shall they be relied on by Bidders as statements, representations or warranties of actual value or predictions of final bid prices. Bidders are accorded the opportunity to inspect the lots and to otherwise satisfy themselves as to the nature and sufficiency of each lot prior to bidding, and Profiles urges Bidders to avail themselves accordingly. Lots and property are not returnable to Profiles for any reason except under Buyer's limited Remedies set forth in Section 13 below and under the express terms and conditions of Section 13.

11. Limitation of Damages: In the event that Profiles is prevented for any reason from delivering any property to Buyer or Buyer is otherwise dissatisfied with the performance of Profiles, the liability, if any, of Profiles, shall be limited to, and shall not exceed, the amount actu-

ally paid for the property by Buyer. In no event shall Profiles be liable for incidental, special, indirect, exemplary or consequential damages of any kind, including but not limited to loss of profits, value of investment or opportunity cost.

12. Unauthorized Statements: Under no circumstances is any employee, agent or representative of Profiles authorized by Profiles to modify, amend, waive or contradict any of these Terms and Conditions, any term or condition set forth on the Registration Form, any warranty or limitation or exclusion of warranty, any term or condition in either the Registration Form or these Terms and Conditions regarding payment requirements, including but not limited to due date, manner of payment, and what constitutes payment in full, or any other term or condition contained in any documents issued by Profiles unless such modification, amendment, waiver or contradiction is contained in a writing signed by all parties. Any statements, oral or written, made by employees, agents or representatives of Profiles to Bidder, including statements regarding specific lots, even if such employee, agent or representative represents that such statement is authorized, unless reduced to a writing signed by all parties, are statements of personal opinion only and are not binding on Profiles, and under no circumstances shall be relied on by Bidder as a statement, representation or warranty of Profiles.

13. Buyer's Remedies: This section sets forth the sole and exclusive remedies of Buyer in conformity with Sections 10 ("Warranties") and 11 ("Limitation of Damages") herein, and is expressly in lieu of any other rights or remedies which might be available to Buyer by law. The Buyer hereby accepts the benefit of the consignor's warranty of title and any other representations and warranties made by the consignor for the Buyer's benefit. In the event that Buyer proves in writing to Profiles' satisfaction that there was a breach of the consignor's warranty of title concerning a lot purchased by Buyer, Profiles shall make demand upon the consignor to pay to Buyer the Purchase Price (including any premiums, taxes, or other amounts paid or due to Profiles). Should the consignor not pay the Purchase Price to Buyer within thirty days after such demand, Profiles shall disclose the identity of the consignor to Buyer and assign to Buyer all of Profiles' rights against the consignor with respect to such lot or property. Upon such disclosure and assignment, all responsibility and liability, if any, of Profiles with respect to said lot or property shall automatically terminate. Profiles shall be entitled to retain the premiums and other amounts paid to Profiles - this remedy is as to the consignor only. The rights and remedies provided herein are for the original Buyer only and they may not be assigned or relied upon by any transferee or assignee under any circumstances. Lots containing ten or more items are not returnable under any circumstances. The exercise of rights under this Section 13 must be made, if at all, within thirty (30) days of the date of sale.

14. Profiles' Additional Services: For Buyers who do not remove purchased property from Profiles' premises, Profiles, in its sole discretion and solely as a service and accommodation to Buyers, may arrange to have purchased lots packed, insured and forwarded at the sole request, expense, and risk of Buyer. Profiles assumes no and disclaims all responsibility and liability for acts or omissions in such packing or shipping by Profiles or other packers and carriers, whether or not recommended by Profiles. Profiles assumes no and disclaims all responsibility and liability for damage to frames, glass or other breakable items. Where Profiles arranges and bills for such services via invoice or credit card, Profiles will include an administration charge.

15. Headings: Headings are for convenience only and shall not be used to interpret the substantive sections to which they refer.

16. Entire Agreement: These Conditions of Sale constitute the entire agreement between the parties together with the terms and conditions contained in the Registration Form. They may not be amended, modified or superseded except in a signed writing executed by all parties. No oral or written statement by anyone employed by Profiles or acting as agent or representative of Profiles may amend, modify, waive or supersede the terms herein unless such amendment, waiver or modification is contained in a writing signed by all parties. If any part of these Conditions of Sale are for any reason deemed invalid or enforceable, the remaining portions shall remain fully enforceable without regard to the invalid or unenforceable provisions.

AUCTION GENERAL GUIDELINES

Conditions of Sale: Before you bid, you must read the Conditions of Sale, immediately preceding these pages. They represent a contract between Profiles and you, and they contain important terms and conditions such as jurisdiction, payment terms, warranties and remedies. The Conditions of Sale are controlling over these general guidelines in the event of any conflicts between their respective terms.

Estimate Prices: In addition to descriptive information, each entry in the catalog includes a price range, which reflects opinion as to the price expected at auction. These are based upon various factors including prices recently paid at auction for comparable property, condition, rarity, quality, history, and provenance. Estimates are prepared well in advance of the sale and subject to revision. Estimates do not include the buyer's premium or sales tax (see under separate heading). See Paragraph 10 of the Conditions of Sale for important restrictions as to reliance on estimated prices.

Reserves The reserve is the minimum price the seller is willing to accept and below which a lot will not be sold. This amount is confidential and will not exceed the low pre-sale estimate.

Owned or Guaranteed Property: Profiles in History generally offers property consigned by others for sale at public auction; occasionally, lots are offered that are the property of Profiles in History.

Buyer's Premium and Sales Tax: The actual purchase price will be the sum of the final bid price plus the buyer's premium of 23% of the hammer price (discounted to 20% when full payment is made in cash or by valid check); or twenty-three percent (23%) if bid on and won through internet bidding. California sales tax shall automatically be added to the purchase price unless exempted.

Before the Auction: You may attend pre-sale viewing for all of our auctions at no charge. All property to be auctioned is usually on view for several days prior to the sale. You are encouraged to examine lots thoroughly. You may also request condition reports (see below). Profiles in History's staff are available at viewings and by appointment.

Hours of Business: Profiles in History is open from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. on weekdays. The viewing schedule for the auction is published in the front of the auction catalog.

Condition Reports: If you wish to obtain additional information on a particular lot, or cannot appear at the viewing, Profiles in History may provide, upon request, a condition report. We remind prospective buyers that descriptions of property are not warranted and that each lot is sold "as is" in accordance with the terms of the limited warranty. Condition reports, as other descriptions of property, are not warranted; they are only provided as a service to interested clients. Neither Profiles in History nor the consignor make any express or implied representation or warranty concerning the condition of any lot offered for sale; any information furnished does not modify or negate the limited warranty contained in the Conditions of Sale. See Paragraph 10 of the Conditions of Sale for important restrictions as to reliance on condition reports.

Registration: If you are planning to bid at auction, you will need to register with us. Please arrive 30 or 45 minutes before the sale to complete bidder registration and to receive a numbered paddle to identify you if you are the successful bidder. If you are a new client, or if you have not made a recent purchase at Profiles in History, you may be asked to supply bank and/or other credit references when you register. To avoid any delay in the release of your purchases, we suggest that you pre-arrange check or credit approval. If so, please contact Profiles in History at (310) 859-7701 or by fax at (310) 859-3842. You must acknowledge having read your agreement with all of the Conditions of Sale prior to your registration and prior to your bidding on any lot.

The Auction: All auctions are open to registered bidders only. You must register to bid or otherwise participate.

Bidding: Property is auctioned in consecutive numerical order, as it appears in the catalog. The auctioneer will accept bids from those present in the salesroom or absentee bidders participating by telephone, internet or by written bid left with Profiles in History in advance of the auction. The auctioneer may also execute bids on behalf of the consignor to protect the reserve, either by entering bids in response to salesroom, telephone or absentee bids. Under no circumstances will the auctioneer place any bid on behalf of the consignor at or above the reserve. The auctioneer will not specifically identify bids placed on behalf of the consignor to protect the reserve.

Bidding Increments: See registration page.

Absentee Bids: If you cannot attend an auction, it is possible to bid by other means. The most common is the absentee bid, sometimes called an "order bid." Absentee bids are written instructions from you directing Profiles in History to bid for you on one or more lots up to a maximum amount you specify for each lot. Profiles in History staff will execute your absentee bid as reasonably as possible, taking into account the reserve price and other bids. There is no charge for this service. If identical bids are submitted by two or more parties, the first bid received by Profiles in History will take preference. The auctioneer may execute bids for absentee bidders directly from the podium, clearly identifying these as order bids. Absentee Bid Forms are available in the back of every auction catalog and also may be obtained at any Profiles in History location. See Conditions of Sale and Registration Form for absentee bid details.

Telephone Bids: It is also possible to bid by telephone if you cannot attend an auction. Arrangements should be confirmed at least one day in advance of the sale with Profiles in History at (310) 859-7701. Profiles in History staff will execute telephone bids from designated areas in the salesroom. See Conditions of Sale and Registration Form for telephone bid details.

Internet Bids: Profiles in History is pleased to offer live Internet bidding at www.profilesinhistory.com. To ensure proper registration, those Bidders intending to bid via the internet must visit this site and register accordingly at least one full day prior to the actual auction. Please be aware that there is a minimum 3-second delay in the audio and visual feeds, which may confuse some bidders. If you have questions about this feature, please call Profiles in History well in advance of the auction. Winning bidders will be notified by Profiles. Profiles is not and cannot be responsible or liable for any problems, delays, or any other issues or problems resulting out of use of the Internet generally or specifically, including but not limited to transmission, execution or processing of bids.

PLEASE NOTE: On some occasions beyond the control of Profiles, the online bidding software or the Internet itself may not physically keep up with the pace of the auction. In order to help avoid disappointment, Profiles recommends placing a realistic absentee bid now. Occasionally the auctioneer may eliminate or reject an internet live bid, and the auctioneer may also reopen a lot after the close of the internet live bidding (typically but not always because a floor bid or a telephone bid was missed), and your bid may be rejected even if you were shown to be the winning bidder. By bidding online, you acknowledge and agree that Profiles in History may award the lot to another bidder at its sole and final discretion under the circumstances described above or under any other reasonable circumstances. Since internet bids are not shown to Profiles until Profiles opens the lot on the floor, Profiles treats those bids the same as floor or telephone bids. In most cases, however, the floor and/ or telephone responds before the internet bid is presented, due to live internet bid software or internet lag time, so for consistency it is Profiles in History's policy that floor bids and telephone bids are always considered first over online bids with floor bids being considered before telephone bids. Also please note that all Profiles lots purchased online carry a 23% Buyer's Premium. Profiles in History strongly urges the bidder to resolve any questions about these policies or their implementation PRIOR TO BIDDING.

Successful Bids: The fall of the auctioneer's hammer indicates the final bid. Profiles in History will record the paddle number of the buyer. If your salesroom or absentee bid is successful, you will be notified after the sale by mailed or emailed invoice.

Unsold Lots: If a lot does not reach the reserve, it is bought-in. In other words, it remains unsold and is returned to the consignor.

AFTER THE AUCTION

Payment: You are expected to pay for your purchases in full within seven calendar days of the sale or five calendar days from the invoice date, whichever is later, and to remove the property you have bought by that date.

Shipping: After payment has been made in full, Profiles in History may, as a service to buyers, arrange to have property packed, insured and shipped at your request and expense. For shipping information, please contact Profiles in History at (310) 859-7701. In circumstances in which Profiles in History arranges and bills for such services via invoice or credit card, we will also include an administration charge. Packages shipped internationally will have full value declared on shipping form.

Sales Results: Interested clients may obtain sale results for specific lots at least three business days after the auction by calling Profiles in History at (310) 859-7701.

THE SELLER

Auction Estimate: If you are considering selling your property, you can bring items to our Calabasas Hills salesroom by appointment only. If a visit is not practical, you may instead send a clear photograph together with dimensions and any other pertinent information you may have. Profiles in History cannot be responsible or liable in any case for damage or loss to photographs or other information sent.

Consignment Agreement: If you decide to sell your property at auction, the procedures are simple and you should find Profiles in History staff helpful to you throughout the process. After discussions with our staff you will receive a contract (Consignment Agreement) to sign, setting forth terms and fees for services we can provide, such as insurance, shipping and catalog illustrations. For all categories, Profiles in History's standard consignor commission rates are fifteen percent (15%) of the final bid price. Profiles in History generally charges a minimum commission of $100 for each lot sold. Profiles in History will discuss with you a suggested reserve price and our recommendations for presale estimates for each piece of property you consign for sale. The terms and conditions contained in the actual Consignment Agreement will govern our respective rights and obligations; those terms and conditions are controlling over these general guidelines.

Delivery of Property to Profiles in History: After you have consigned property to us for sale, you can either bring your property to Profiles in History yourself, arrange with your own shipper to deliver it to us or Profiles in History can arrange for it to be shipped through their shipping department. We are always happy to assist you. For more information please contact us at (310) 859-7701. Property usually arrives at Profiles in History at least three months before the sale in order to allow time to research, catalog and photograph the items. Prior to the auction your property is generally stored at Profiles in History's facilities.

Pre-Auction Notification: Several weeks before the scheduled sale, along with thousands of Profiles in History's worldwide subscribers, you should be receiving a copy of the sale catalog in which your property is offered.

After approximately 30 business days following completion of the sale, pending payment by the purchaser, you will be sent payment for your sold property and a settlement statement itemizing the selling commission and other damages.

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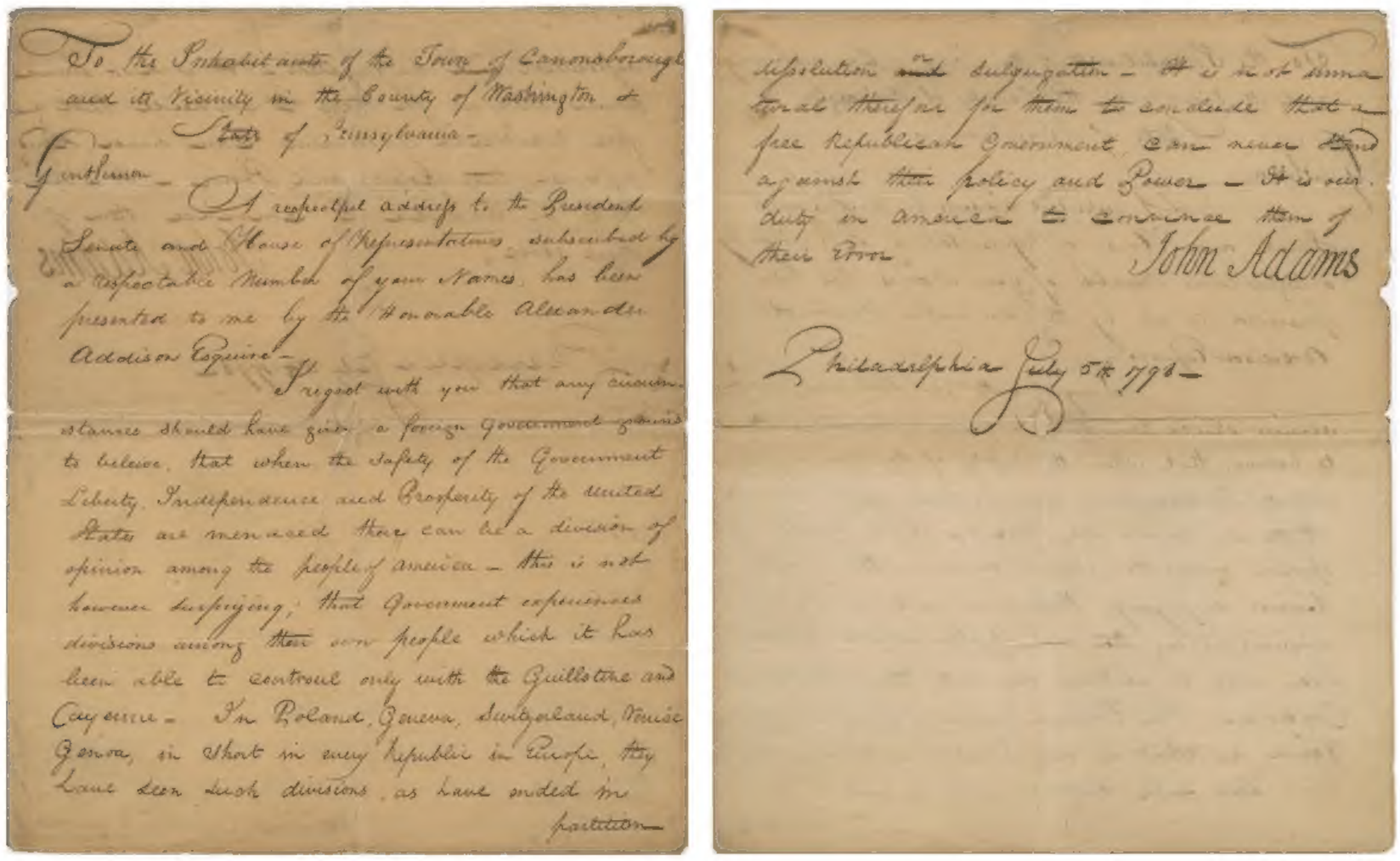

To the Inhabitants of the Town of Canonsborough and its Vicinity in the County of Washington & State of Pennsylvania –

Gentlemen –

A respectful address to the President Senate and House of Representatives subscribed by a respectable Number of your Names has been presented to me by the Honorable Alexander Addison Esquire –

I regret with you that any circumstances should have given a foreign Government ground to believe, that when the safety of the Government Liberty, Independence and Prosperity of the united States are menaced there can be a division of opinion among the people of america – this is not however surprizing, that Government experiences divisions among their own people which it has been able to controul only with the Guillotine and Cayenne – In Poland, Geneva, Switzerland, Venice Genoa, in short in every Republic in Europe, they have seen such divisions as have ended in partition dissolution or subjugation – It is not unnatural therefore for them to conclude that a free Republican Government can never stand against their policy and Power – It is our duty in America to convince them of their Error

John Adams

Philadelphia July 5th 1798 –

1. Adams, John. Extraordinary letter signed (*"John Adams"*) as President, 2 pages (8 x 9.8 in.; 203 x 249 mm.), *Philadelphia,* 5 July 1798, *To the Inhabitants of the Town of Canonsborough and its Vicinity in the County of Washington & State of Pennsylvania.* Exhibits toning; nearly separated above horizontal fold with .5-inch diagonal separation from fold intersection.

With America facing war with France following the XYZ Affair, President John Adams hopes to unite the division among its citizens.

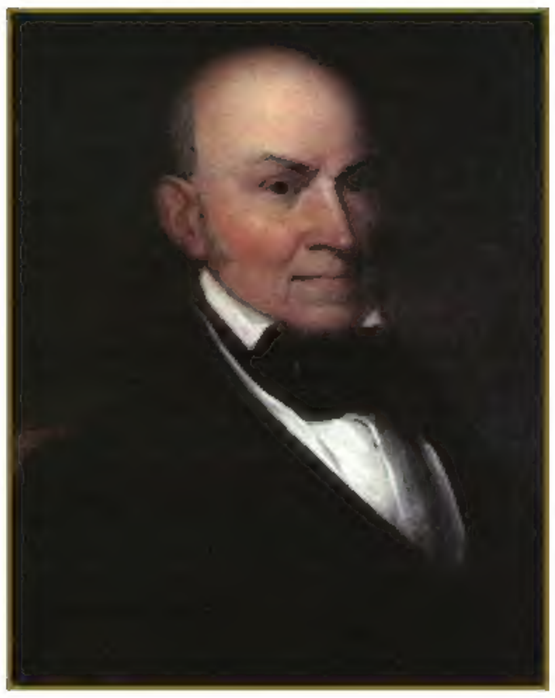
I regret with you that any circumstances should have given a foreign Government ground to believe, that when the safety of the Government, Liberty, Independence and Prosperity of the United States are menaced there can be a division of opinion among the people of America… It is not unnatural therefore for them to conclude that a free Republican Government can never stand against their policy and Power – It is our duty in America to convince them of their Error.

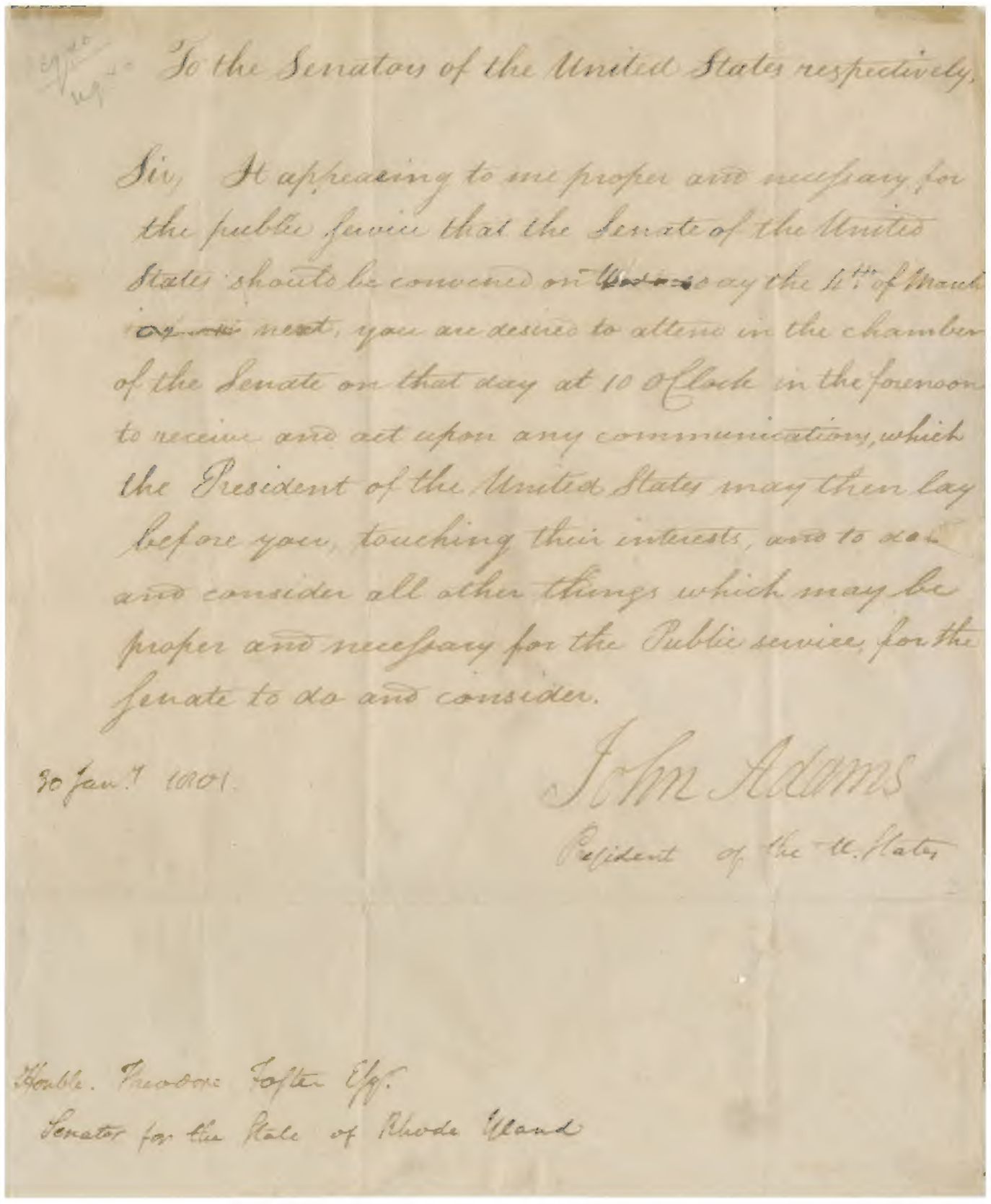
Adams writes in full: *Gentlemen A respectful address to the President, Senate and House of Representatives, subscribed by a respectful number of your Names, has been presented to me by the Honorable Alexander Addison Esquire. I regret with you that any circumstances should have given a foreign Government ground to believe, that when the safety of the Government, Liberty, Independence and Prosperity of the United States are menaced there can be a division of opinion among the people of America – this is not however surprizing [sic]; that Government experiences divisions among their own people which it has been able to control only with the Guillotine and Cayenne – In Poland, Geneva, Switzerland, Venice, Genoa, in short in every Republic in Europe, they have seen such divisions, as have ended in partition, dissolution or subjugation – It is not unnatural therefore for them to conclude that a free Republican Government can never stand against their policy and Power – It is our duty in America to convince them of their Error. John Adams*

An American diplomatic commission was sent to France in July 1797 to negotiate problems that were threatening to break out into war. The diplomats, Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, John Marshall and Elbridge Gerry were approached through informal channels by agents of the French Foreign Minister Talleyrand, who demanded bribes and a loan before formal negotiations could begin. The Adams administration released documents substituting the letters X, Y and Z for the names of French diplomats, hence, the label XYZ Affair. Although such demands were not uncommon in mainland European diplomacy of the time, the Americans were offended by them, and eventually left France without ever engaging in formal negotiations. Gerry, seeking to avoid all-out war, remained for several months after the other two commissioners left. His exchanges with Talleyrand laid groundwork for the eventual end to diplomatic and military hostilities.

The failure of the commission caused a political firestorm in the United States when the commission's dispatches were published. Although a formal declaration of war was scrupulously avoided, all preliminary arrangements for military action were made, including the reactivation of George Washington to head the enlarged provisional army (3 July), and the passage of the Alien and Sedition Acts (July 6 and 14). Amid this legislative turmoil, Adams found time to respond to the expressions of local sentiment, which were inundating his office from all areas of the country. The present letter is his response to the "respectful address" from "The Inhabitants of the Town of Canonsborough, State of Pennsylvania."

The French soon adopted a conciliatory posture, fearful of a possible Anglo-American alliance and preoccupied by Napoleon's dream of a colonial empire. Adams reciprocated by appointing a diplomatic mission which negotiated the Convention of 1800, following Napoleon's victory at Marengo. Excellent letter exhibiting Adams' keen diplomatic skills amidst the greatest crisis that would last for the duration of his Presidential term. **$20,000 - $30,000**




To the Senators of the United States respectively.

Sir, It appearing to me proper and necessary for the publick service that the Senate of the United States should be convened on ~~Wednesday~~ the 4th of March ~~of~~ next, you are desired to attend in the chamber of the Senate on that day at 10 O'Clock in the forenoon to receive and act upon any communications, which the President of the United States may then lay before you, touching their interests, and to do and consider all other things which may be proper and necessary for the Public service, for the Senate to do and consider.

30 Jan.y 1801.

John Adams
President of the U. States

Honble. Theodore Foster Esq.r
Senator for the State of Rhode Island

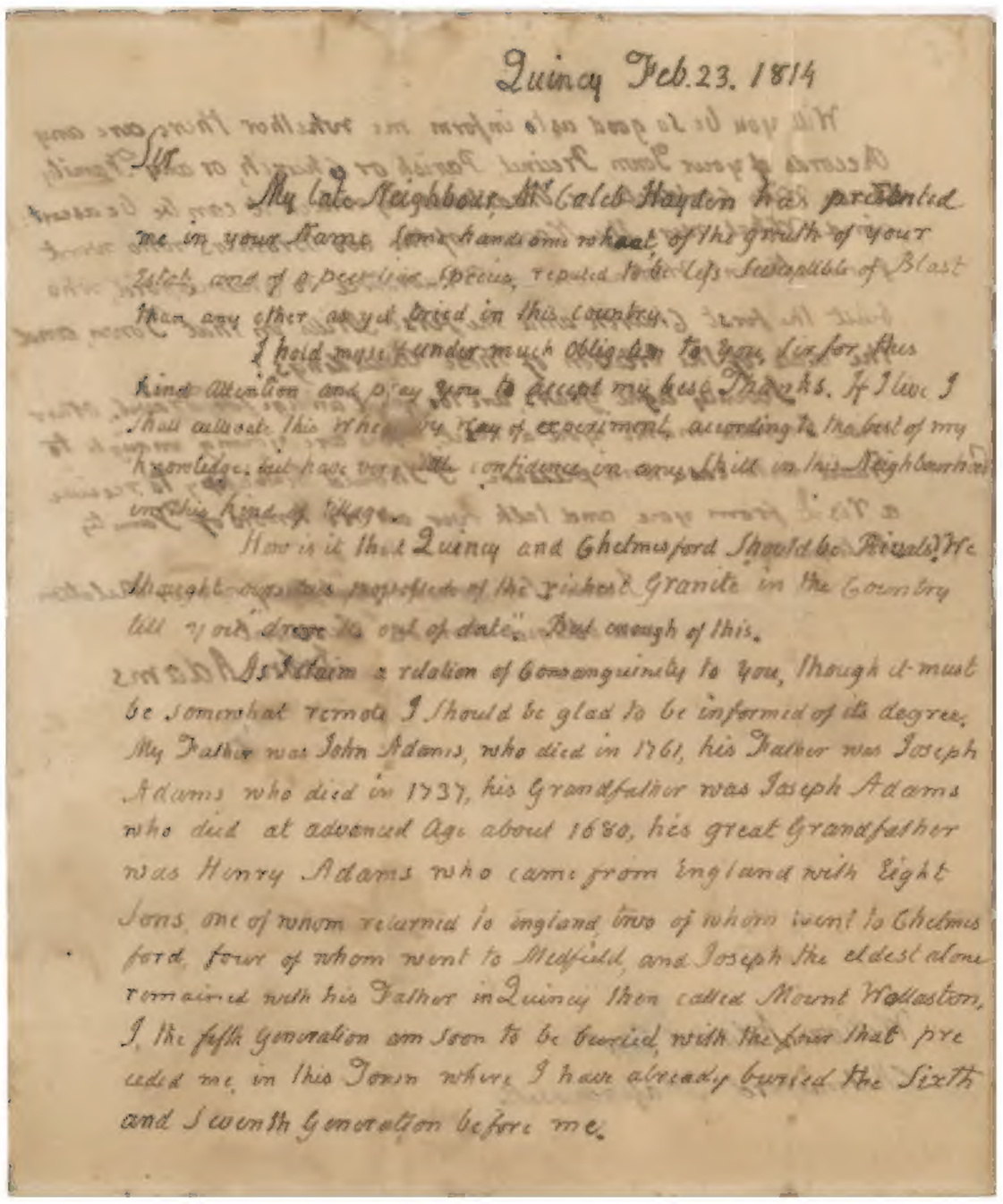
2. Adams, John. Letter signed (*"John Adams"*) as President, 1 page (8 x 9.75 in.; 203 x 248 mm.), [Washington, D.C.], 30 January 1801, to *Honble. Theodore Foster, Esqr. Senator for the State of Rhode Island*, boldly headed *To the Senators of the United States respectively.* Mounting remnants on top edge; paper loss over *"Wednes"* of *"Wednesday."*

Jefferson or Burr? Defeated in the General Election, Adams asks a Federalist Senator to remain in the capital until the new President [Thomas Jefferson] is chosen and inaugurated.

Adams writes in full: *Sir, It appearing to me proper and necessary for the service that the Senate of the United States should be convened on Wednesday the 4th of March of the next, you are desired to attend in the chamber of the Senate on that day at 10 o'clock in the forenoon to receive and act upon any communication which the President of the United States may then lay before you, touching their interests, and to do and consider all other things which may be proper and necessary for the Public service for the Senate to do and consider." [signed] John Adams*
President of the U. States

The election of 1800 "stands almost alone in United States history as a drama with the fate of the Constitution at stake" (Bernard A. Weisberger, America Afire: Jefferson, Adams and the First Contested Election, p. 299). The election exposed a serious flaw in the Constitution. According to the Constitution, electors could only vote for President, each elector could vote for two candidates, and the Vice President was the person who received the second largest number of votes during the election. Because both Burr and Jefferson had received 73 electoral votes, and Burr refused to concede that his votes had been intended to elect him Vice President, it became, constitutionally, the task of the House of Representatives to choose between them. The unprecedented balloting began on 11 February and continued through 36 ballots before Jefferson was finally chosen on 17 February. Here, rather formally, Adams writes to a Federalist Senator requesting he remain in the Senate on the day of the inauguration of the new President – whether Burr or Jefferson.

The aftermath of the 1800 election resulted in the passage of the Twelfth Amendment in 1804 requiring that electors vote specifically for the offices of President and Vice President. It also marked the last time an incumbent Federalist engaged himself in a contest for the presidency. Small chip to right margin repaired on the verso, two words carefully corrected by the clerk (to change the date), leaving a small hole in the sheet; otherwise, fine condition. No other letter of Adams as lame-duck President during the 1801 electoral stalemate has been offered at auction for 30 years. **$6,000 - $8,000**



Quincy Feb. 23. 1814

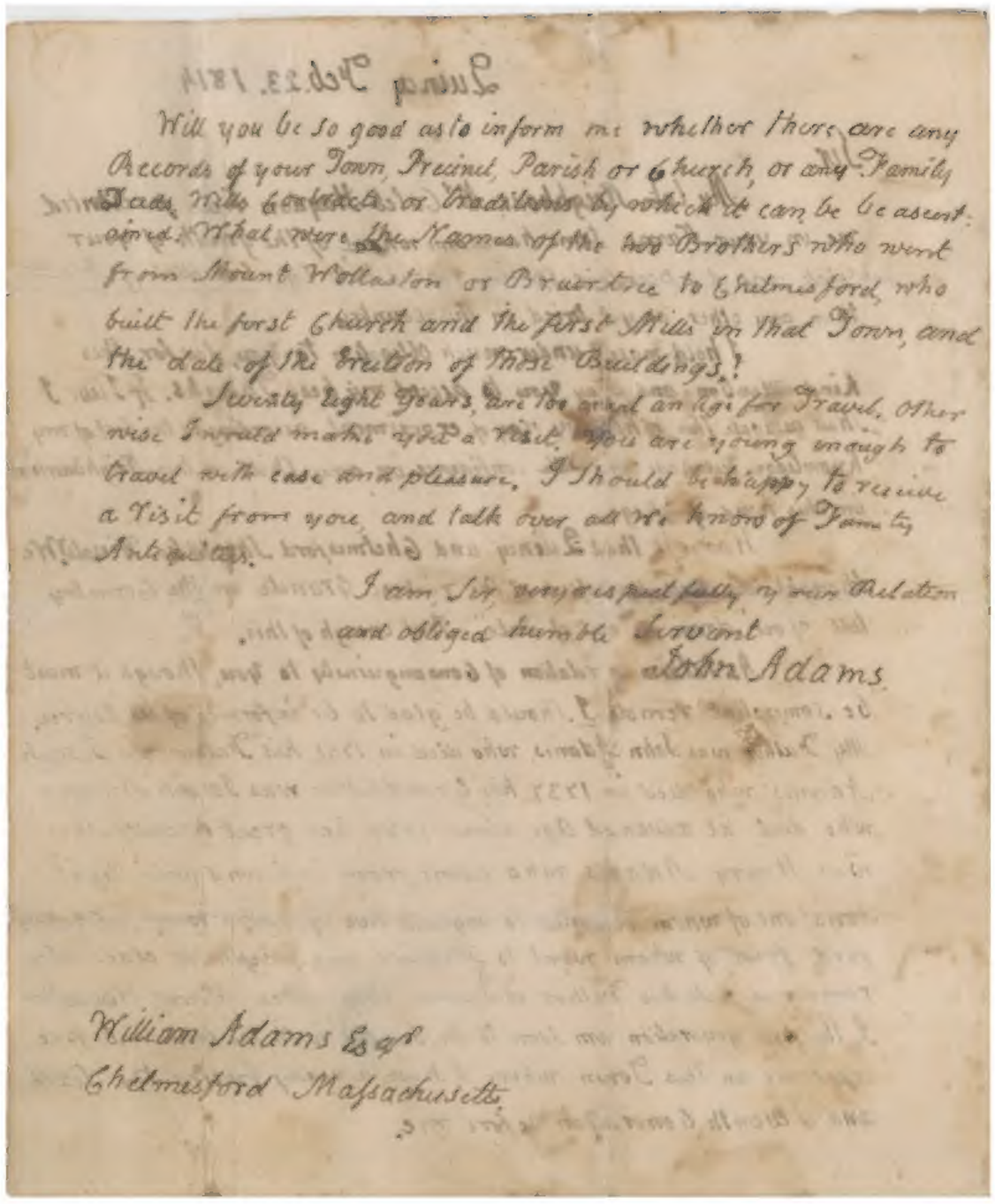
Sir

My late Neighbour, Mr. Caleb Hayden has presented me in your Name some handsome wheat of the growth of your Estate, and of a Species, reputed to be less susceptible of Blast than any other sowed or raised in this Country.

I hold myself under much Obligation to you, Sir, for this kind Attention and pray you to accept my best Thanks. If I live I shall cultivate this Wheat by way of experiment, according to the best of my knowledge, but have very little confidence in any skill in this Neighbourhood in this kind of Village.

How is it that Quincy and Chelmsford should be Rivals? We thought ours was possession of the richest Granite in the Country till you "drove us out of date." But enough of this.

As I claim a relation of Consanguinity to you, though it must be somewhat remote I should be glad to be informed of its degree. My Father was John Adams, who died in 1761, his Father was Joseph Adams who died in 1737, his Grandfather was Joseph Adams who died at advanced Age about 1680, his great Grandfather was Henry Adams who came from England with Eight Sons, one of whom returned to England, two of whom went to Chelmsford, four of whom went to Midfield, and Joseph the eldest alone remained with his Father in Quincy then called Mount Wollaston, I, the fifth generation am soon to be buried, with the four that preceded me in this Town where I have already buried the Sixth and Seventh generation before me.



Quincy Feb. 23. 1814

Will you be so good as to inform me whether there are any Records of your Town, Precinct, Parish or Church, or any Family Deeds, Wills Contracts or traditions by which it can be ascertained. What were the Names of the two Brothers who went from Mount Wollaston or Braintree to Chelmsford, who built the first Church and the first Mills in that Town, and the date of the Erection of those Buildings?

Twenty Eight years are too great an Age for Travel. Other wise I would make you a visit. You are young enough to travel with ease and pleasure. I should be happy to receive a Visit from you, and talk over all we know of Family Antiquities.

I am Sir very respectfully your Relation

and obliged humble Servant

John Adams

William Adams Esqr

Chelmsford Massachusetts

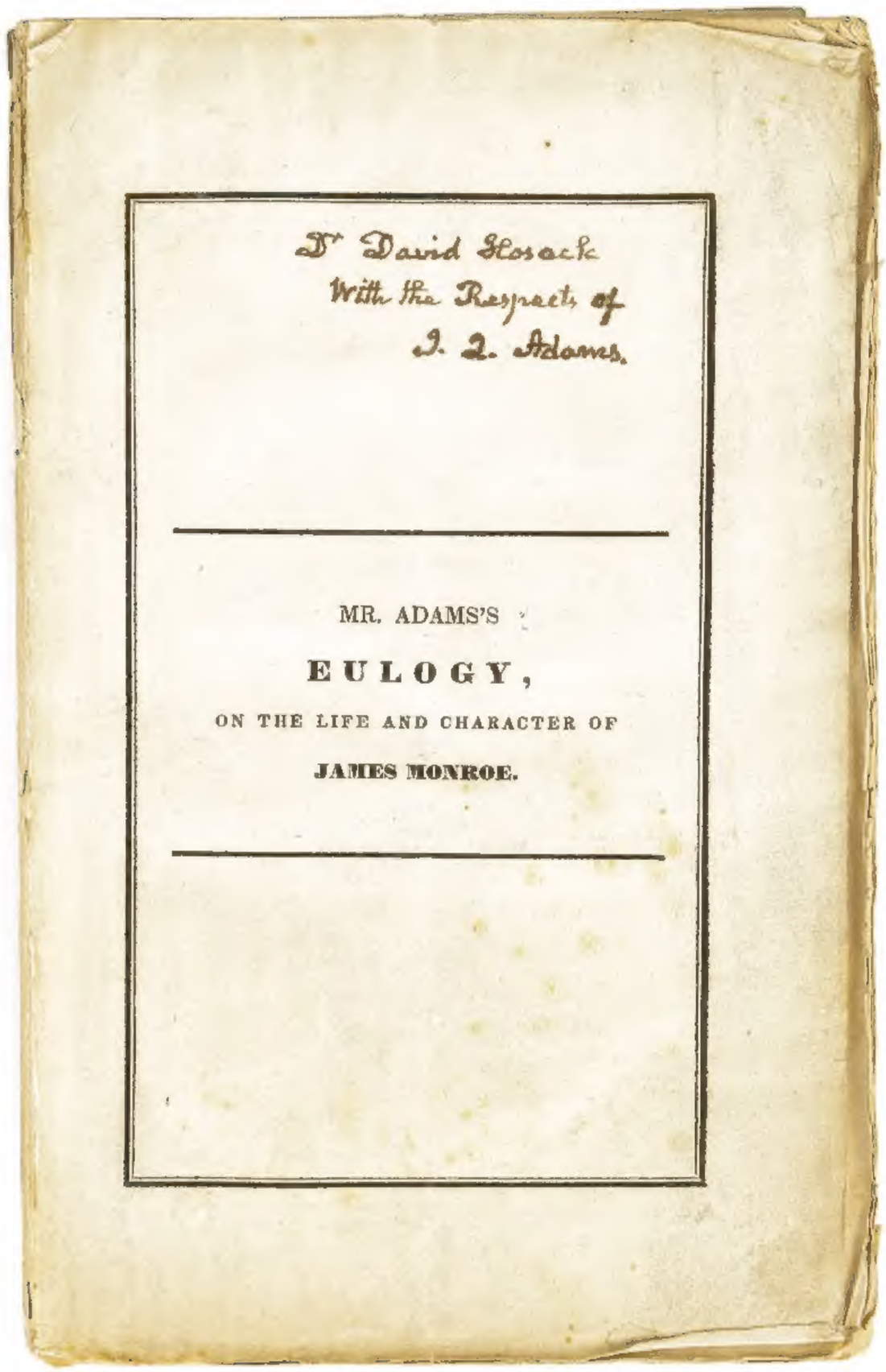
3. Adams, John. Autograph letter signed (*"John Adams"*), 2 pages (7.6 x 9.25 in.; 193 x 235 mm.), 23 February 1814, Quincy, Massachusetts, to William Adams, Esq., of Chelmsford, Mass., a town some 45 miles northwest of Quincy, near Lowell. Some bleed-through; overall, in good condition with minor age toning.

Former President John Adams traces his family history back six generations to 1680!

My Father was John Adams, who died in 1761, his Father was Joseph Adams who died in 1737, his Grandfather was Joseph Adams who died at advanced Age about 1680, his great Grandfather was Henry Adams who came from England with Eight Sons…

Adams pens in full: *Sir My late Neighbour, Mr. Caleb Hayden has presented me in your Name some handsome wheat of the growth of your Estate, and pray you to accept my best Thanks. If I live, I shall cultivate this wheat by way of experiment, according to the best of my knowledge, but have very little confidence in any skill in this Neighborhood in this kind of village. How is it that Quincy and Chelmesford should be Rivals? We thought ours was possession of the richest granite in the Country till you 'drove us out of date.' But enough of this. As I claim a relation of consanguinity to you, though it must be somewhat remote I should be glad to be informed of its degree. My Father was John Adams, who died in 1761, his Father was Joseph Adams who died in 1737, his Grandfather was Joseph Adams who died at advanced Age about 1680, his great Grandfather was Henry Adams who came from England with Eight Sons, one of whom returned to England, two of whom went to Chelmesford, four of whom went to Midfield, and Joseph the eldest alone remained with his Father in Quincy then called Mount Wollaston, I, the fifth generation am soon to be buried, with the four that preceded me, in this Town where I have already buried the Sixth and Seventh generation before me. Will you be so good as to inform me whether there are any Records of your Town, Precinct, Parish or Church, or any Family Deeds, Wills Contracts or traditions by which it can be ascertained. What were the Names of the two Brothers who went from Mount Wollaston or Braintree to Chelmesford, who built the first Church and the first Mills in that Town, and the date of the Erection of those Buildings? Twenty Eight years are too great an Age for Travel. Other wise I would make you a visit. You are young enough to travel with ease and pleasure. I should be happy to receive a Visit from you, and talk over all we know of Family Antiquities. I am, Sir, very respectfully your Relation And obliged humble Servant John Adams*

The first Adams ancestor to arrive in the colonies was his great-great-grandfather Henry Adams, a farmer and brewer, who left Somersetshire, England, with his wife, Edith Squire Adams, and some nine children to settle in Braintree, Mass, by 1640. **$6,000 - $8,000**


Dr David Hosack
With the Respects of
J. Q. Adams.

MR. ADAMS'S

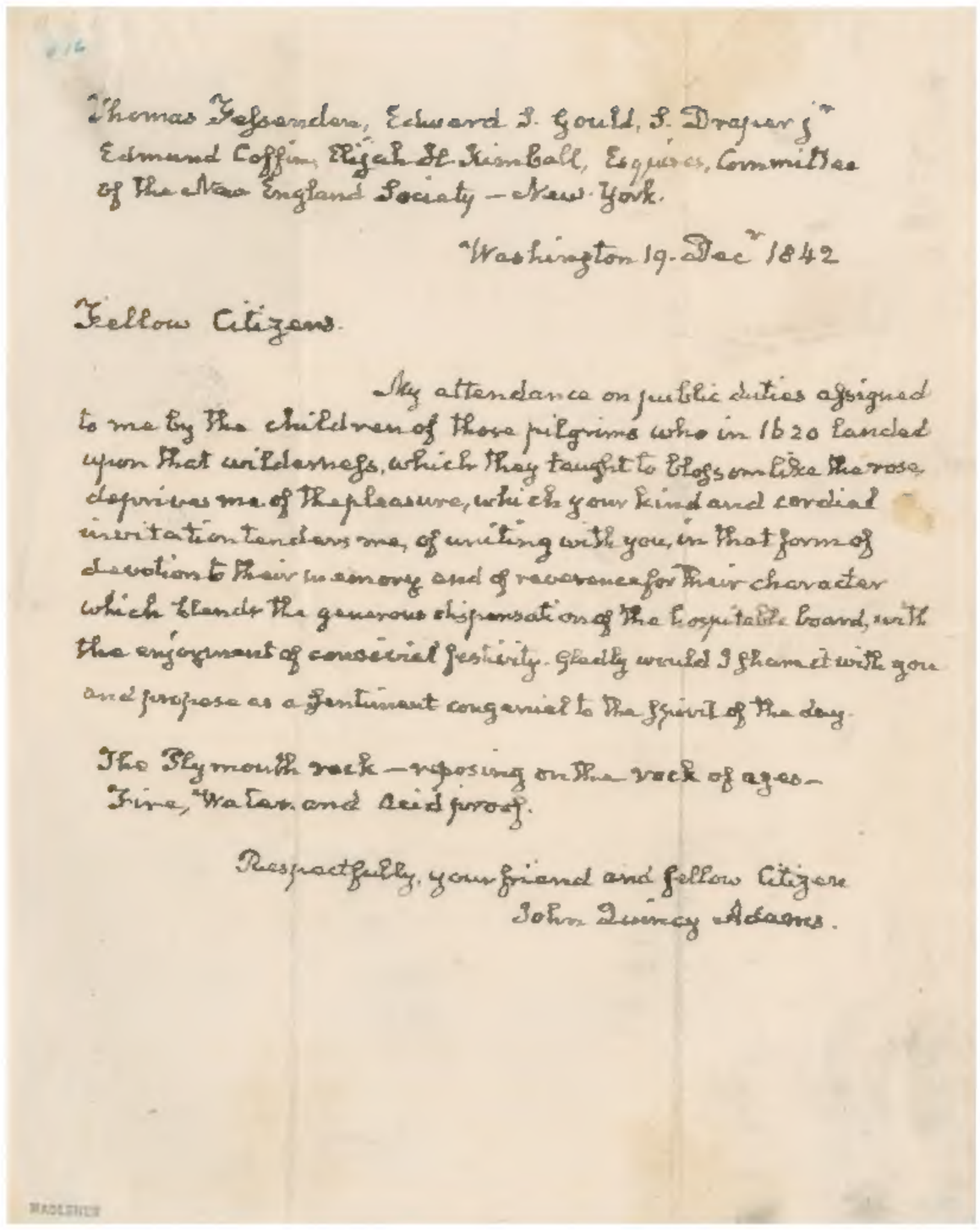
EULOGY,

ON THE LIFE AND CHARACTER OF

JAMES MONROE.

4. Adams, John Quincy. Presentation copy of his *Eulogy on James Monroe* signed (*"J.Q. Adams"*), Boston: J.H. Eastburn, City Printer, 1831, 100 pp. (6.25 x 9.5 in.; 159 x 241 mm.) The full title is *Mr. Adams's Eulogy on the Life and Character of James Monroe, Fifth President of the United States. Delivered at the Request of the Corporation of the City of Boston, on the 25th of August, 1831. By John Quincy Adams.* Inscribed by Adams on the front wrapper, *Dr. David Hosack With the Respects of J. Q. Adams.* Separations on the original wrappers with scattered foxing. Housed in a custom linen slipcase.

John Quincy Adams' greatest diplomatic service was his role as Secretary of State during James Monroe's two terms as President. In that role, Adams suggested and outlined the Monroe Doctrine, establishing one of the major foundations of all future American foreign policy. Adams' views concerning territorial expansion guided President Monroe's policies, including Adams' brilliant diplomacy with Spain which led to the Adams-Onís Treaty of 1819 which was largely responsible for the acquisition of Florida and the U.S. assumption of Spain's claim to the Oregon country. **$3,000 - $5,000**


Thomas Fessenden, Edward J. Gould, L. Draper Jr
Edmund Coffin, Elijah H. Kimball, Esquires, Committee
of the New England Society – New York.

Washington 19. Dec. 1842

Fellow Citizens.

My attendance on public duties assigned to me by the children of those pilgrims who in 1620 landed upon that wilderness, which they taught to blossom like the rose, deprives me of the pleasure, which your kind and cordial invitation tenders me, of writing with you, in that form of devotion to their memory and of reverence for their character which blends the generous dispensation of the hospitable board, with the enjoyment of convivial festivity. Gladly would I share it with you and propose as a sentiment congenial to the spirit of the day.

The Plymouth rock – reposing on the rock of ages –
Fire, Water and Acid proof.

Respectfully, your friend and fellow Citizen
John Quincy Adams.

5. Adams, John Quincy. Autograph letter signed (*"John Quincy Adams"*), as U.S. Representative from Massachusetts, 1 page (7.8 x 9.8 in.; 198 x 249 mm.), Washington, 19 December 1842, to the gentlemen of the Committee of the New England Society: Thomas Fessenden, Edward J. Gould, Lyman Draper, Edmund Coffin, and Elijah H. Kimball. Slight soiling; edges tipped to another border.

The Plymouth rock – reposing on the rock of ages – Fire Water and Acid proof

Adams writes in full: *Fellow Citizens, My attendance on public duties assigned to me by the children of those pilgrims who in 1620 landed upon that wilderness, which they taught to blossom like the rose, deprives me of the pleasure, which your kind and cordial invitation tenders me, of writing with you, in that form of devotion to their memory and of reverence for their character which blends the generous dispensation of the hospitable board, with the enjoyment of convivial festivity. Gladly would I share it with you and propose as a sentiment congenial to the spirit of the day. The Plymouth rock – reposing on the rock of ages – Fire Water and Acid proof. Respectfully, your friend and fellow Citizen John Quincy Adams.*

Stirring content from the 6th President of the U.S., paying homage to our forbears, the Mayflower pilgrims. **$800 - $1,200**

6. Allen, Ethan. Autograph letter signed ("*Ethan Allen*"), 3 pages (7.5 x 12 in.; 190 x 304 mm.), front and verso on 2 conjoined sheets, Wyoming [Valley, Pennsylvania], 30 April 1786, addressed by Allen to Matthew Griswold, Governor of Connecticut. The address leaf is also free franked by him, "*E Allen*", a unique example, by our records. No postal markings. In the philatelic world, this frank could carry more value than a superb Benjamin Franklin free frank, of which there are many. Fine condition.

One of the finest letters of Ethan Allen extant. The great general's last hurrah, defending the Connecticut-based owners of the Susquehanna Company for their land based in the Wyoming Valley.

I arrived to the hostile grounds and found a territory which has been distressed by Britons, Tories, Savages, and the more Savage and avaricious land-jobbers.

The letter concerns the troubles in the settlements of the Susquehanna Company in the northern part of Pennsylvania, which was inhabited by settlers from Connecticut. The Wyoming Valley is an area that is now Wilkes-Barre. The area was also claimed by Pennsylvania, who ignored the Connecticut titles. In Allen's last hurrah, he went to the area, being promised land and stirred up not only the Pennsylvanians, but his long-time nemesis, Governor Clinton of New York, by proposing that a new State be carved out of the area, and include several counties of New York. Allen's presence undoubtedly contributed to the resolution, when Pennsylvania finally agreed to honor Connecticut's claims. At this exact time, Allen was involved in another challenge to our infant nation, in that he was approached by Daniel Shays of Shays Rebellion. Although he was offered to become "King of Massachusetts", Allen dismissed Shays as an opportunist.

Allen writes in full: *Sir, the 28th instant. I arrived to the Hostile ground and found a territory which has been distressed by Britons, Tories, Savages, and the more Savage and avaricious land-jobbers. (I had almost said Government) of Pennsylvania. Every exertion of government in the consequences has hitherto been attended with cruelties and injustice, every similar to the cruelties perpetrated by the Spaniards towards the Peruvian Indians, or that of the British in the East Indies towards the natives. Law, order and Government are the Hobby Horses of the Pennsylvanians with which they alias their land schemers, design to dispossess the Connecticut settlers, and obtain and assimilate to themselves their lands and labours. The Congressional decree of Trentown, has put it into their power, legally speaking to denominate every noble exertion of the Inhabitants to maintain their rightful possessions to be criminal, licentious, and disorderly, although in the reason and fitness of things, the alteration of Jurisdiciton does not at all alter or transfer the property of the subject to others. By threats, intrigues and arms, our opponents are striving to evail themselves of this rich and fertile country which we purchased of the aboriginals, and of Connecticut, whose Charter in express words covers it, and have been in the occupancy of it twenty six years last past, defended it through the late revolution, at the expense of the blood of the principal part of our inhabitants, and the buildings and the movable estate of the whole settlement, in all which conflicts we were a frontear barrier to Pennsylvania, but notwithstanding all this, such a handle is made by the Jurisdictional decree of Trentown, as to leave us no alternative (in the enjoyment of our lands and labours) but to defend our Persons and Possessions by force Arms which the Government of Pennsylvania call high treason against the State, and we are apprehensive that the procuring to the Trentown decree was much of a piece with the intrigues we have experienced.*

In the month of August 1784 a detachment of armed troops under the command of Col. Armstrong the then Secretary of the State was sent by Government to Wyoming as he and the Sheriff and Sundry other leading men of the Government gave out, to quiet a disturbance there subsisting, and a parley between them and the Inhabitants who were also under arms ensued in which it was agreed that hostilities should cease on both sides and that the inhabitants would in future submit and demean themselves conformably to the Laws and Government of Pennsylvania in consequence whereof the inhabitants (by an agreement) grounded their arms, and Col. Armstrong's detachment took possession of them and have detained them to this day, and at the same time demanded the armless and indiscreet inhabitants to surrender themselves prisoner or they would shoot them dead, which they were obliged to do, upon which they were loaded with irons, taken to gaol and tried for high Treason, but acquitted by the Jury. Your Excellency will readily perceive what a thraldom of perplexity, and evil, the decision of Trentown has thrown us into. By the specious pretext of Law we must give up our lands and labours to our opponents, which if we oppose we are charged with high treason. We are however determined to defend our possessions and persons at all Events. We hear that a Mr. Arnold, one of the members of the Congressional Court, has given such intelligence to the Government of Connecticut respecting the tryal, that they are about to exhibit to Congress reasons for a new tryal, and hope it may be true, pray consider that notwithstanding the decree of Trentown we are your distressed children and hope and Expect the aid and protection of your Government as far as possible. I am, Sir, your Excellency's most obedient Humble Serv't [signed] Ethan Allen.

This letter is ex-Oliver Barrett, and has not seen the light of day for 60 years. It is by far the finest letter that has ever come to market of this great Patriot. Recently at Swann Auction, a mere DS of Colonial date, and with condition problems, fetched nearly $60,000. Over 20 years ago, a letter sold at Christie's with nice content (not as good as the one offered here) for well over $40,000.

$30,000 - $50,000

Col: Ethan Allen
to
Gov: Griswold

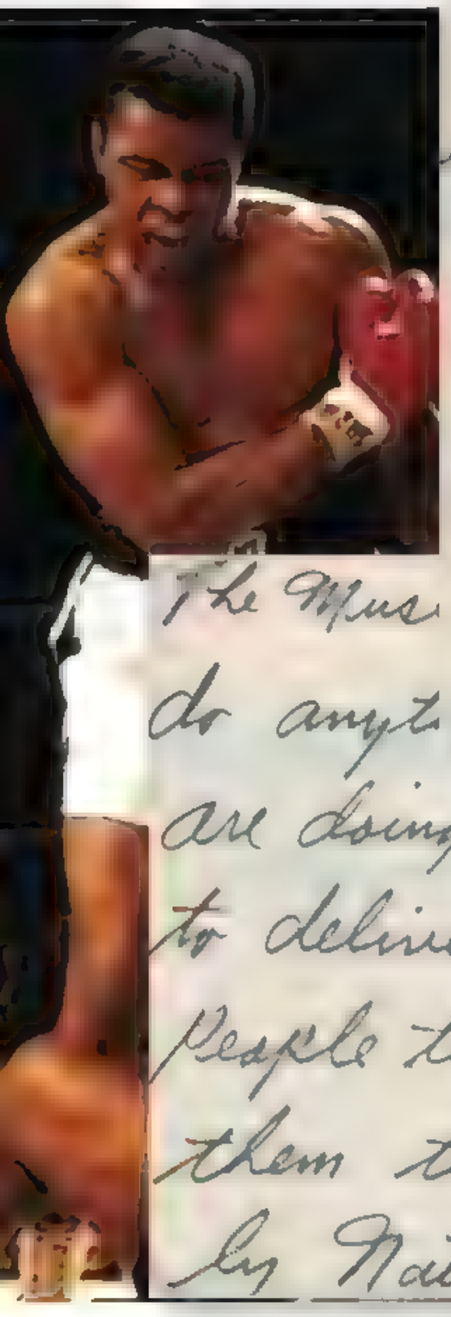
Wyoming 30th of April 1786.

Sir,

The 28th Instant, I arrived to the Hostile ground, and found a territory which has been distressed, by Britons, Tories, Savages, and the more Savage and avaricious land-jobbers, (I had almost said government) of Pensylvania. Every exertion of government, in its consequence, has hitherto been attended with cruelties, and Injustice, very similar to the cruelties perpetrated by the Spaniards, towards the Peruvian Indians, or that of the British in the East Indies, [illegible] with [illegible] and Accumulate to themselves, their own [illegible]. The Congressional decree of [illegible] has put it into their power, legally [illegible] to renominate many noble exertions of the State to maintain its rightful [illegible] or designate the [illegible] and [illegible] things, the alteration of Jurisdiction does not at all alter or transfer the property of the subject to them. By threats, Subterfuges and [illegible] our opponents are striving to [illegible]

[illegible] of their rich and fertile country which we purchased of the aboriginals, and Connecticut ancient Charter in express words covers it, and have been in the occupency of it twenty six years last past, defended through the late revolution, at the Expence of the blood [illegible] principal part of our inhabitants, and the Buildings and movable Effects of the whole [illegible] ment, in all civil affairs we are a [illegible] our laws are to be [illegible] by arms, but, notwithstanding all this, such a handle is made of the [illegible] tional views of Trentown, as to give no Alternative, (on the enjoyment of our Liberties and Property) but to defend [illegible] by force of arms, which the Congress by force of arms, call high treason against the State, and we are apprehensive that the bringing to Trentown to try, was that we might be [illegible] with the Intriguers we [illegible] ed.

The month of August 1785 [illegible] Government (upon) the report of Col: Armstrong, the then [illegible] command of Col: Armstrong, the then [illegible] try of the State, was sent by Government to [illegible] joining, as he and a few [illegible] their leading men of the Government gave out quiet the disturbances there subsisting, and a parley between them and the Inhabitants it was agreed, that hostilities should cease on [illegible] conformably to the Laws and Government of Pensylvania in consequence whereof the Inhabitants [illegible] by an agreement ground [illegible] their arms, and Col: Armstrong [illegible] de la Lime took possession of them, and have [illegible] remained [illegible] day, and at the same [illegible] demanded the Arms of the Inhabitants [illegible] or they would shoot them dead, which they [illegible] do, upon which they [illegible] with Guns, Axes, to goal, and [illegible] Court, and acquitted of [illegible] your Excellency will [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]



The White man is trying to build up every. excutse against the Muslims to charge us with hate and violents, or perpareing for war against the ⊘ White Man. This is lies, and a Bould Lie.

know that god ③ Negro to be free.

ing that they can se it they will it.

the so called Negro factories for the th to dig metals to nufacture tools or weapons h as the White man has. Hon Elijah Muhammad reaches us

The Mus do anyt are doing. / and that is trying to delivier the truth to our people the Negroes. / and teach them that they are Muslims by Nature.

7. Ali, Muhammad. (47) Rare and historic handwritten (8 x 5 in.; 203 x 127 mm.) lined speech index cards (unsigned) from 3-time boxing heavyweight champion. Handwritten in black ink (with some punctuation added in blue ink) from the late 1960s when Ali was speaking at schools and colleges during his ban from professional boxing. Most cards have a sequential number written or written and circled in the upper right hand corner. Exhibiting wear from age and handling. Bumped corners. In good legible condition.

Incredible set of (47) handwritten speech note cards by Muhammad Ali – his master presentation of the teachings of Elijah Muhammad for his lecture tour of schools and colleges in the late 1960s when he was barred from boxing.

Ali has written in part (excerpts with misspellings uncorrected): *The white man is trying to build up every excutse against the Muslims to charge us with hate and violents, or perpareing for war against the (symbol) White Man. This is lies, and a bould lie…*

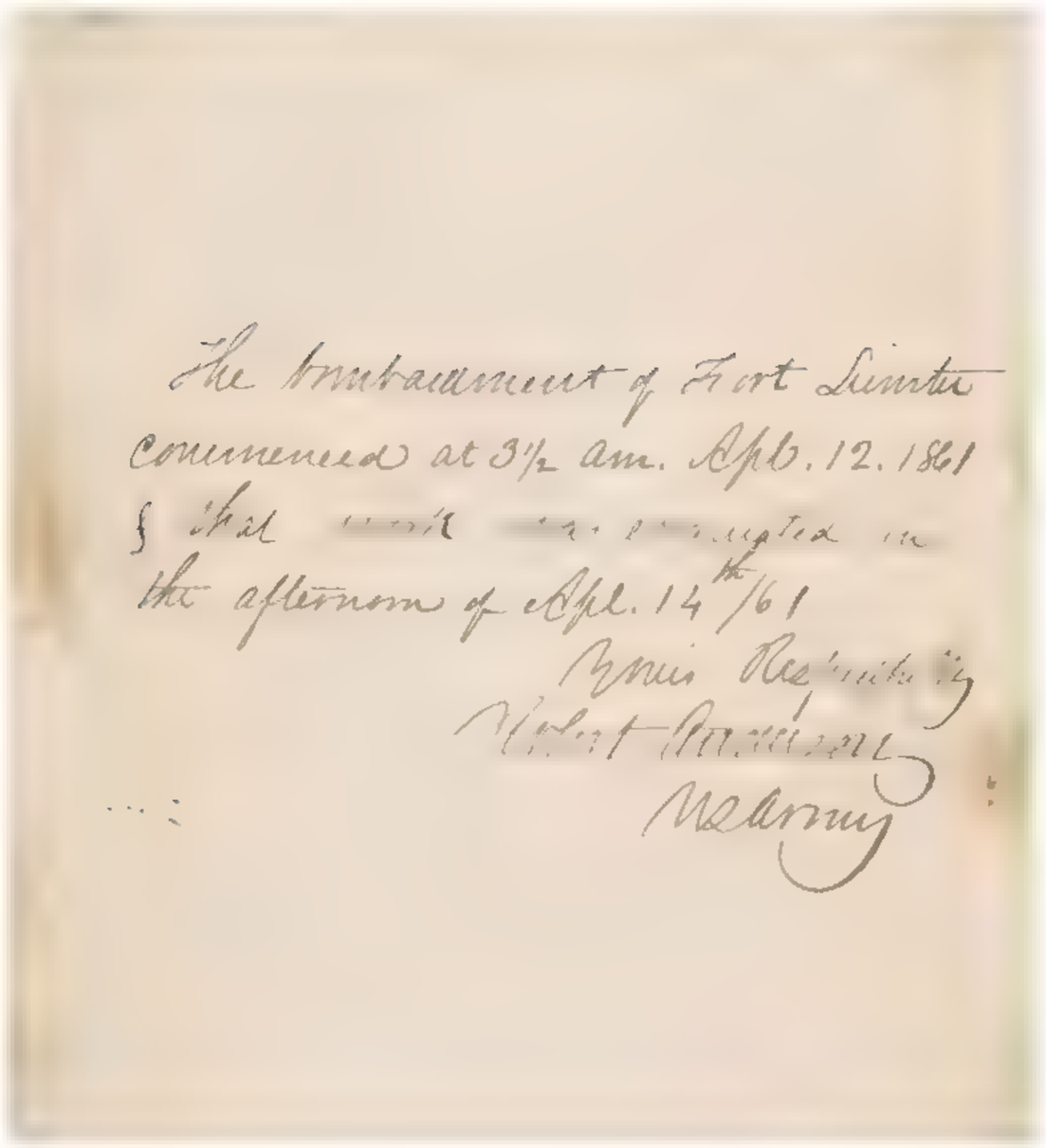
The white race know that god wants the negro to be free. And everything they can do to oppose it they will try to do it…

The Muslims are not going to do anything than what we are doing. / and that is trying to deliver the truth to our people the negroes. / and teach them that they are Muslim by nature.

We live here only with the white man of America. / and we have been here for 400 years, / and they say that we are free, / but yet they keep us from Exercising the rights as equals or a free people, this the Hon Elijah Muhammad wants you and I to know and the white people understand today, we are tired of suffering – brutality Beating's killing's "why" just because the white man don't like us. And absolutely hate us. And absolutely knowing that we have nothing to fight back with. Knowing that they have all the odds against us. / they the white race are absolutely the boss / and we the poor so called negro are asking to leave them. We can be peaceful all day and all night, after a while that worries them. They will send someone around to see what is going on over there in that house. This is why we want to separate from a people like the white race…

These master presentation cards represent the most complete and complex Ali material we have ever encountered. They represent his opinions on his Muslim faith, race relations and life itself. Ali did not fight from March 1967 through October 1970 due to his refusal to be inducted into the armed forces. During that time he was systematically denied a boxing license in every state and stripped of his passport. During this time of inactivity, as opposition to the Vietnam War began to grow and Ali's stance gained sympathy, he spoke at colleges across the nation, criticizing the war and advocating African American pride and racial justice.

Born Cassius Clay in Louisville, Kentucky, he won a gold medal as a lightweight at the 1960 Olympics and earned a reputation for his flamboyance and self-promotion. In 1963, he upset Sonny Liston for the title. The next day, he announced his conversion to Islam and changed his name to Muhammad Ali. Convicted of draft evasion, he was stripped of his title in 1967 but regained it in 1974. He lost it four years later to Leon Spinks, who he defeated seven months later, becoming the only three time champion. **$8,000 - $12,000**

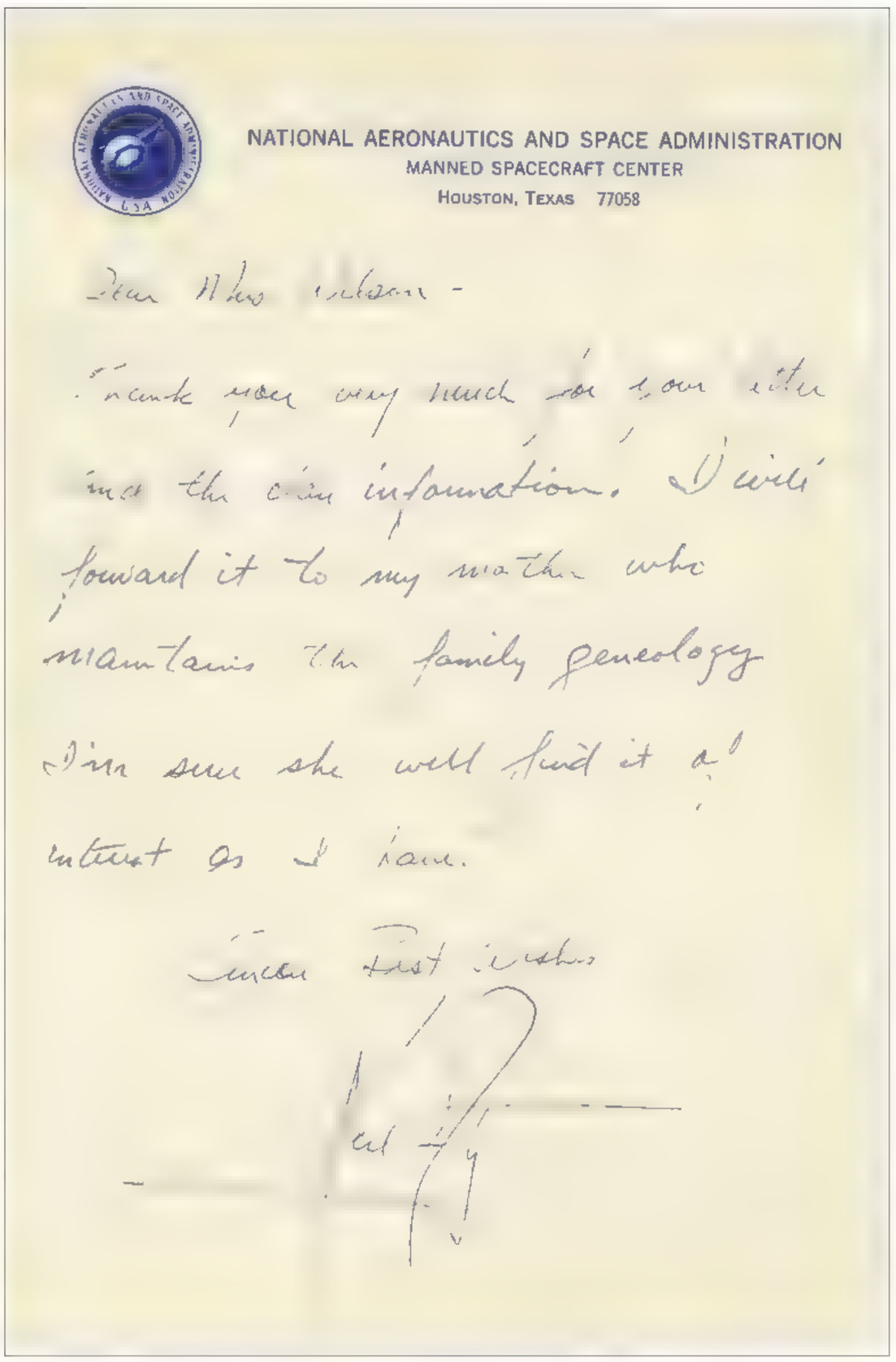


The bombardment of Fort Sumter
commenced at 3½ am. Apl. 12. 1861
& that work was evacuated in
the afternoon of Apl. 14th/61
Yours Respectfully
Robert Anderson
U.S. Army

8. Anderson, Robert. Autograph statement on the Bombardment of Ft. Sumter signed (*"Robert Anderson"*), 1 page (4.5 x 7.1 in.; 114 x 180 mm.), no place or date. Extended margins with soiling on edges and mounting remnants on verso. Anderson writes in full: *The bombardment of Fort Sumter commenced at 3 ½ am. Apl. 12. 1861 & that work was evacuated in the afternoon of Apl. 14th / 61 Yours Respectfully Robert Anderson U.S. Army*

Accompanied by a **Robert Anderson Autograph letter signed**, 1 page (5 x 7.5 in.; 127 x 190 mm.), *Fort Sumter, S.C.*, 24 January 1861, to John M. Burt. Fine. Anderson writes in full: *Sir. Thanking you for the compliment, you pay me, in your favor of the 17th inst. I am very truly yours Robert Anderson Major USA.*

On 20 November 1860, at the request of Southern members of Congress, Secretary of War Floyd sent Robert Anderson (then a Major, having been promoted in 1857) to take over the command of the three forts in Charleston Harbor, S. C. (only one of which – Fort Moultrie – was garrisoned) when secession became imminent. Evidently, Floyd supposed that Anderson's Kentucky background would render him faithful to the Southern cause. However, Anderson's fidelity to the Union resulted in one of the most dramatic episodes of the entire Civil War - the defense of Fort Sumter during its lengthy bombardment. For five weeks after his appointment, Anderson called upon the War Department for reinforcements, but no assistance in men or munitions was provided. After South Carolina passed the ordinance of secession (20 December 1857), Anderson secretly spiked the guns at Fort Moultrie and shifted its garrison to Fort Sumter, which (due to its location on a shoal in the harbor) could not be approached by land. Reinforcements arrived on the Star of the West (9 January 1861), but enemy gunfire (without support from Anderson's garrison in Fort Sumter) forced it to turn back. Confronted with a formal demand to surrender his post, he defended the fort against a bombardment that lasted nearly 34 hours until surrender was his only available course of action (14 April 1861). **$2,000 - $3,000**


NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION
MANNED SPACECRAFT CENTER
HOUSTON, TEXAS 77058
Dear Mrs Wilson -
Thank you very much for your letter
and the clan information. I will
forward it to my mother who
maintains the family geneology
I'm sure she will find it of
interest as I have.
Sincere best wishes

9. Armstrong, Neil. Exceedingly rare early autograph letter signed (*"Neil Armstrong"*) 1 page (5.25 x 8 in.; 133 x 203 mm.), Houston, Texas, no date, to *"Mrs. Wilson"*. On watermarked NASA stationery. Lightly creased at top. Fine condition.

Armstrong writes in full: *Dear Mrs. Wilson – Thank you very much for your letter and the clan information. I will forward it to my mother whom maintains the family genealogy. I'm sure she will find it of interest as I have. Sincere Best Wishes – Neil Armstrong.*

Neil Armstrong became an astronaut in 1962. In July 1970, he was appointed Deputy Associate Administrator for Aeronautics in Washington and resigned from NASA in September 1971 to become Professor of Aerospace Engineering at the University of Cincinnati. **$4,000 - $6,000**

NASA Vintage oversize color photograph signed by Neil Armstrong, Michael Collins and Buzz Aldrin.

11. Apollo 11 Mission. Historic oversize NASA color photograph signed (*"Neil Armstrong"*, *"M. Collins"* and *"Buzz Aldrin"*) on the (16 x 20 in.; 406 x 508 mm.) photographer's matt. The (10.75 x 13.75 in.; 273 x 349 mm.) color photograph of Buzz Aldrin was taken by Neil Armstrong on 20 July 1969, the day Apollo 11 landed on the Moon. NASA described the historic moment: "Astronaut Buzz Aldrin, lunar module pilot of the first lunar landing mission, poses for a photograph during an Apollo 11 Extravehicular Activity (EVA) on the lunar surface, and the footprints of the astronauts are clearly visible in the soil of the Moon. Astronaut Neil A. Armstrong, commander, took this picture with a 70mm Hasselblad lunar surface camera. While Astronauts Armstrong and Aldrin descended in the LM, the 'Eagle,' to explore the Sea of Tranquility region of the Moon, astronaut Michael Collins, command module pilot, remained with the Command and Service Module (CSM) 'Columbia' in lunar-orbit." A magnificent and historic display piece. Light toning on matt. Housed in a custom archival frame. **$2,000 - $3,000**

Less than a year after his flight to the moon, Neil Armstrong signs a menu from the maiden voyage of the Alitalia airplane named for him.

10. Armstrong, Neil. Menu signed (*"Neil Armstrong Apollo 11"*) on the front, no date (circa June, 1970), signed in flight on the maiden voyage of Alitalia's 747-100 named "Neil Armstrong", which left from Tripoli, Italy. The attractive four-page menu (6.75" x 9.5 in.; 171 x 241), is heavy stock paper depicting a color image of the Greek celestrial map "Hemisphaerium Australe" with a spectacular Armstrong signature in bold blue ink. The signature was obtained by a young girl who was on that historic maiden flight. Her father encouraged her to request Armstrong's autograph, and he complied. Fine. **$1,500 - $2,000**

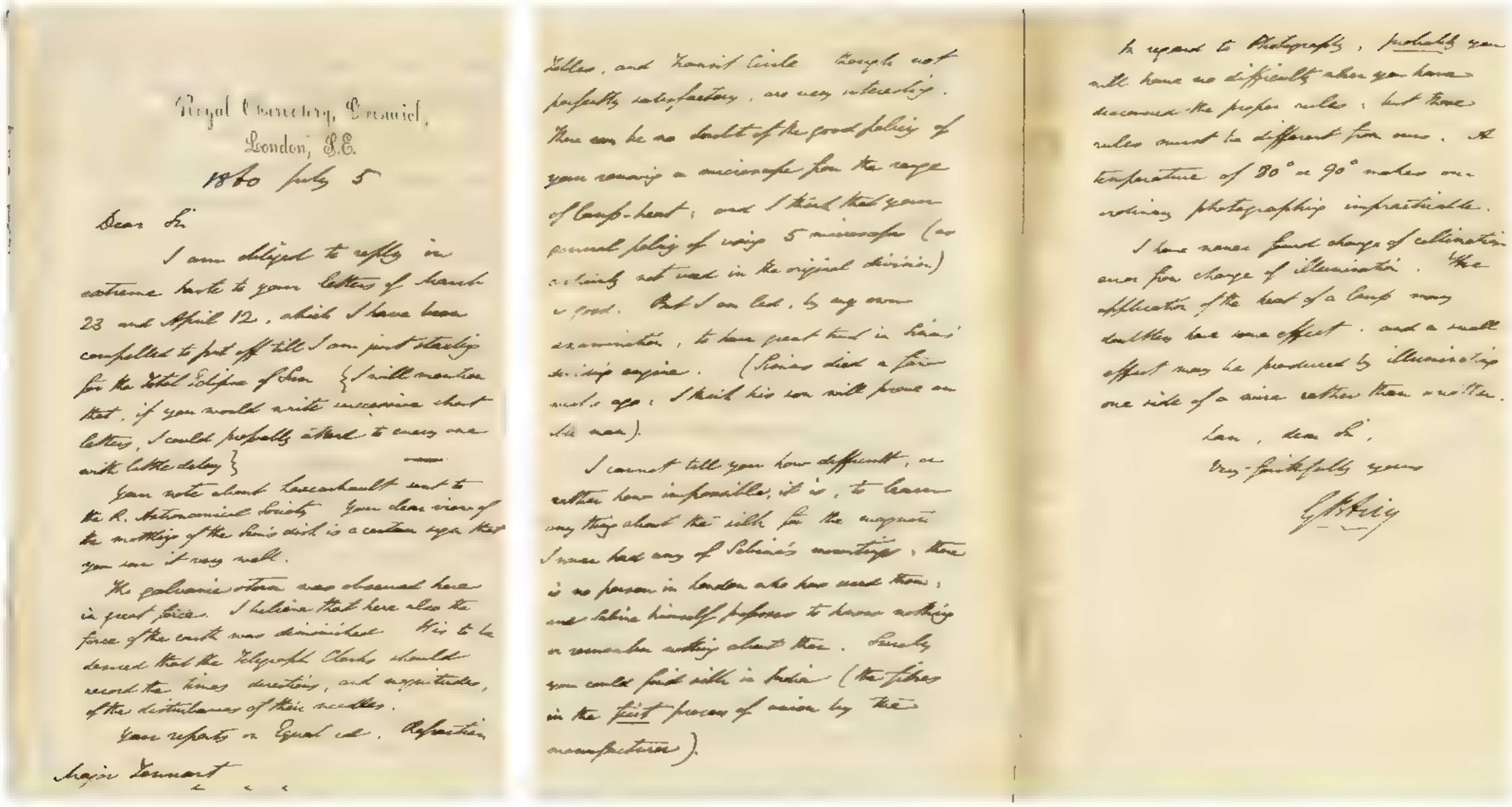
Neil Armstrong signed NASA photo taken 20 days before he walked on the Moon.

12. Armstrong, Neil. NASA photograph signed (*"Neil Armstrong"*), color (8 x 10 in.; 203 x 254 mm.) Captioned in narrow lower margin "Neil A. Armstrong." Tiny nick on image, mounting remnants on verso, pinholes at blank corners; otherwise, fine condition.

This NASA image was taken on 1 July 1969, 20 days before Neil Armstrong became the first to walk on the Moon. NASA caption on verso: "Astronaut Neil A. Armstrong was named by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration as the prime crew commander of the Apollo 11 lunar landing mission. He was one of nine astronauts selected by NASA in September, 1962." **$2,000 - $3,000**

NEIL A. ARMSTRONG

13. Baker, Josephine. Extraordinary photograph signed (*"Josephine Baker"*), a beautiful (8.5 x 10.6 in.; 216 x 269 mm.) black & white photograph of Baker in costume as "Dora" in the 1934 production of *La Créole.* In bold ink, Baker has inscribed on the image, *"A Mr. Michel Breuil En Souvenir de Josephine Baker 1935"* Imprinted at the bottom of the photograph is "Joséphine Baker dans 'La Créole'". In fine condition. **$1,500 - $2,000**



14. [Astronomy]. Airy, George Biddell. Autograph letter signed (*"G.B. Airy"*), 3 pages (4.75 x 7.5 in.; 120 x 190 mm.), Greenwich, London, 5 July 1860, on "Royal Observatory, Greenwich, London, S.E." letterhead stationery, written to *Major Tennant*. Separation and toning at the vertical fold.

Important Astronomy letter of famed Royal Observatory Astronomer G.B. Airy.

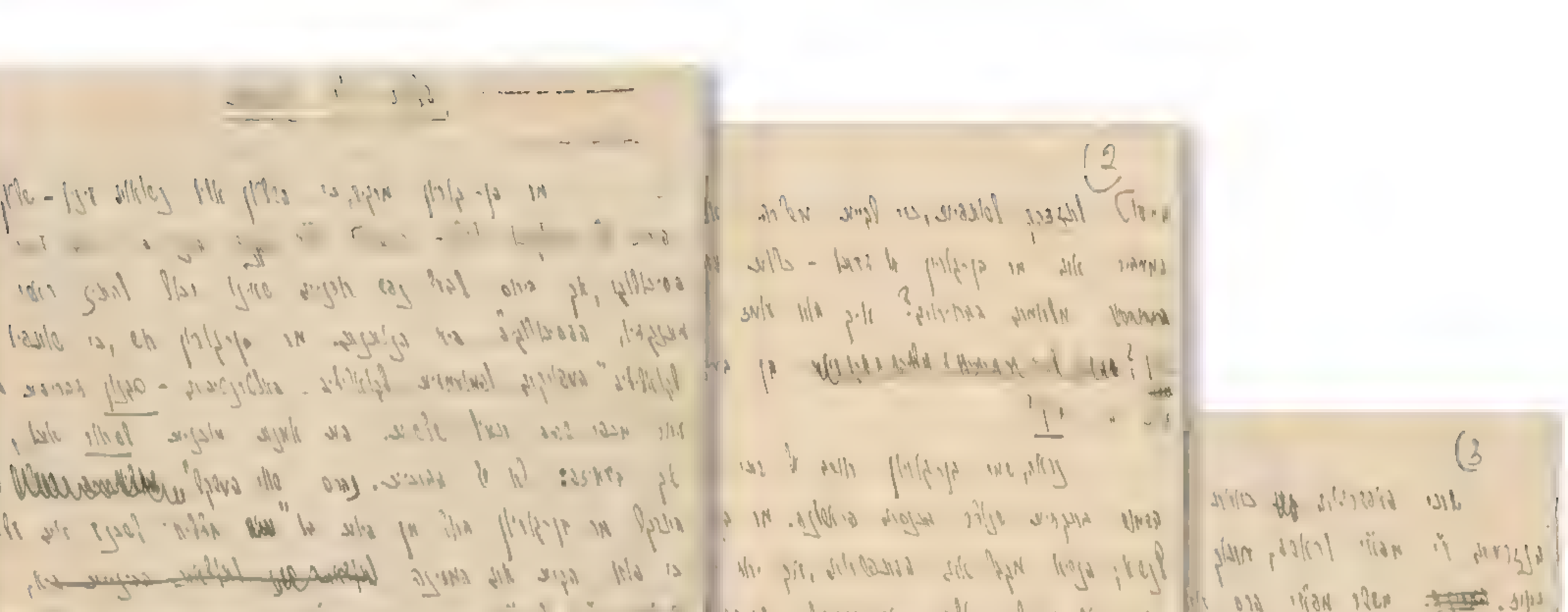
Your clear view of the mottling of the Sun's disk is a certain sign that you saw it very well. The Galvanic storm was observed here in great force. I believe that here also the force of the earth was diminished. It is to be desired that the Telegraph Clerks should record the times, directions and magnitudes, of the disturbances of their needles.

Airy writes in full: *Dear Sir, I am obliged to reply in extreme haste to your letters of March 23 and April 12, which I have been compelled to put off till I am just starting for the total eclipse of the sun. (I will mention that, if you would write successive short letters, I could probably attend to everyone with little delay.) Your note about Lescashault sent to R. Astronomical Society. Your clear view of the mottling of the Sun's disk is a certain sign that you saw it very well. The Galvanic storm was observed here in great force. I believe that here also the force of the earth was diminished. It is to be desired that the Telegraph Clerks should record the times, directions and magnitudes, of the disturbances of their needles. Your reports on Equatorial, Refraction, Tables and transit Circle, though not perfectly satisfactory, are very interesting. There can be no doubt of the good policy of your removing a microscope from the range of lamp-heat: and I think that your general policy of using 5 microscopes (as certainly not used in the original division) is good. But I am led, by my own examination, to have great trust in Simms' dividing engine. (Simms died a few weeks ago, I think his son will prove an able man). I cannot tell you how difficult, or rather how impossible, it is, to learn anything about the silk for the magnets. I never had any of Sabine's mountings, there is no person in London who has used them; and Sabine himself professes to know nothing or remember nothing about them. Surely you could find silk in India (the fibres in the first process of union by the manufacturer). In regard to photography, probably you will have no difficulty when you have discovered the proper rules; but these rules must be different from ours. A temperature of 80 or 90 makes our ordinary photographing impracticable. I have never found change of illumination error from change of illumination. The application of the heat of a lamp may doubtless have some effect: and a small effect may be produced by illuminating one side of a wire rather than another. I am, dear sir, very faithfully yours, G.B. Airy.*

Sir George Biddell Airy (1801 – 1892) English scientist who was astronomer royal from 1835 to 1881. Airy graduated from Trijity College, Cambridge in 1823. He became Lucasian professor of mathematics at Cambridge in 1826 and Plumian professor of astronomy and director of the Cambridge observatory in 1828. In 1835 he was appointed the seventh astronomer royal, i.e., director of the Royal Greenwich Observatory, a post he would hold for more than 45 years.

Airy completely reorganized the Greenwich observatory, installing new apparatus and rescuing thousands of lunar observations from oblivion. Most importantly, he modernized the observatory's system for making extremely precise observations of stellar positions. He wielded great power within the British scientific community, and he opposed government support of pure science, arguing that original research was best left to private individuals and institutions.

This letter was purchased in 1950 from the Carnegie bookshop. **$600 - $800**



15. Begin, Menachem. Autograph manuscript signed ("*M. Begin*"), in Hebrew, 3 separate pages (5 x 7 in.; 127 x 177 mm.), Israel, 1951. Headed *"Goodbye and Not to See You Again"*. Heavily edited by Begin. In fine condition.

Outstanding handwritten and signed final draft of an early original speech of future Prime Minister Menachem Begin, then leader of the opposition Herut party, urging defeat of Ben-Gurion's Mapai party in the election of the second Knesset, referring to *"Ben-Gurion's disturbed soul…Ben-Gurion claims: there is no solid government unless it is my party – Mapai…"*

Begin writes in part: *In [Ben-Gurion's] eyes there is no stable government unless it is his government! It seems that Mr. Ben-Gurion thinks about two possibilities. One is … Ben-Gurion submits his letter of resignation to the President; the President accepts his resignation but at the same time reaches the conclusion that there is no other Prime Minister except for the one that has just resigned, and Mr. Ben-Gurion who resigned continues 'to fulfil his role.' Till when?…*

The second option which is imagined in Mr. Ben-Gurion's disturbed soul is new elections … if in the second Knesset there is no 'solid majority' about which Mr. Ben-Gurion thinks, it is possible that he will propose to turn again to the voter, until … the voter is tired and says 'let it be, we would rather have Mapai as a ruling party than have new and unexpected elections' … Mapai destroyed the economy … If the nation wants to end the aggressive demoralization, it has to overcome Ben-Gurion's accusations. The voter has to make sure that it will be possible to assemble a government without Mapai … Ben-Gurion claims: there is no solid government unless it is my party – Mapai – who rules but the truth is that stability will only be reached without Mapai. To Mapai: 'No and Goodbye and Not to See You Again'

The election of the second Knesset was held on 30 July 1951. Mapai won 45 seats (37.3%) and formed a coalition government as they had done in the first Knesset. Ben-Gurion continued as Prime Minister. Begin served in the first 10 Knessets and as Prime Minister from 1977–83, the first government formed by a party other than Ben-Gurion's. **$8,000 - $12,000**

16. Beethoven, Ludwig van. Important autograph letter signed (*"Ludwig van Beethoven"*), in German, 2 pages (7.4 x 8.75 in.; 188 x 222 mm.), [Vienna], 4 May 1806, to Baron Peter von Braun, court banker and theater director. In extraordinary condition with bright text; address overleaf exhibits minor paper loss; red wax seal with Beethoven's imprint still mostly intact.

During one of the famous revisions to his only opera, *Fidelio*, Beethoven writes court theater director Baron Peter von Braun a conciliatory request after arguing over royalties.

Please be so kind as to let me have just a few words in your handwriting, stating that you grant me the permission to have the following parts of my opera fetched from the Chancery of the Wiedner Theatre, namely, the first flute, the three trombones and the four horn parts… Prince Lobkowitz is thinking of having a performance of the opera at his palace and has asked me for the score…

Beethoven writes in full:

Vienna, 4 May 1806
Most Highly Born and Worthy Baron!

Please be so kind as to let me have just a few words in your handwriting, stating that you grant me the permission to have the following parts of my opera fetched from the Chancery of the Wiedner Theatre, namely, the first flute, the three trombones and the four horn parts – I need them for just one day in order to have those trifling details copied for me which for lack of space could not be entered in the score; and also because Prince Lobkowitz is thinking of having a performance of the opera at his palace and has asked me for the score – it so happens that I am not very well, or I would have come myself to pay my respects to you –
With the greatest esteem, Ludwig van Beethoven

The *Leonore* Letter

This letter, the only written communication with Baron Peter von Braun, manifests the culmination of the chaos surrounding the creation and production of Beethoven's only opera. It began as *Leonore* which title was abandoned in favor of *Fidelio* when it was discovered that three composers had written *Leonore* operas based upon the same text by the French playwright Bouilly. Beethoven rejected the suggestion of many other libretti in favor of *Leonore* because of its resistance to tyranny and its idealistic portrayal of conjugal love (the actual subtitle of *Fidelio*).

The first performance was 20 November 1805 during Napoleon's brief occupation of Vienna. Since the public was afraid to go out the small audience consisted mostly of French officers. There were only three performances – a fiasco – musically, critically and publically. Beethoven's childhood friend Stephan von Breuning, now a member of the Court's War Council, arranged with Prince Lichnowsky for a meeting with Beethoven, the entire cast and a few friends to play through the opera with the goal of tightening the libretto and reducing the three acts to two. Beethoven resisted any changes shouting, "Not a note." The Princess Lichnowsky managed to calm him to accept the changes. Stephan von Breuning helped Beethoven with the revisions. Peter von Braun, whom Beethoven distrusted, had in the meantime taken over the Theater-an-der-Wien. The second version was given 29 March 1806 and was a great success.

After the first performance, Beethoven accosted Peter von Braun claiming that he had been cheated. Von Braun had contracted to give Beethoven 10% of the box office receipts. This had never been done previously and von Braun made the tragic mistake of telling Beethoven that Mozart operas appealed to the multitude and that if he had had such an arrangement he would have been a wealthy man. Beethoven shouted, "I do not write for the multitude – I write for the cultured! Give me back my score! I want my score – my score, at once!" Thus ended the run of *Fidelio* after one performance.

A couple of weeks later Beethoven realized that during rehearsal he had made some changes in the flute, horn and trombone parts which he had not entered into the score and had obviously forgotten what they were. He then wrote this uniquely supplicatory letter to von Braun. He needed the completed score since he had high hopes (unfulfilled) of getting performances elsewhere.

Beethoven might not have been entirely wrong in his accusation of von Braun since a petition was sent to the Emperor accusing von Braun of skimming from the three Court Theaters. He retired in luxury shortly thereafter.

From all of Beethoven's correspondence, only ten letters in 1806 seem to reflect his turbulent involvement with *Fidelio.*

Finally a third version of *Fidelio* was produced in 1814 at the large Redoutensaal under different auspices to a great success and has remained in the world repertory ever since.

Published in The Letters of Beethoven, Vol. 1, letter number 131, by Emily Anderson, *St. Martin's Press, New York, 1961.*

Provenance: From the collection of classical pianist and conductor Daniell Revenaugh. **$150,000 - $250,000**

Hochedelgeborner
Herr!

Ich bitte Sie, mir ihr ehrliches Urtheil
darüber, und mir recht meine Fehler
sowohl, als ihren wahren Werth zu sagen, zu
bestimmen, erwarte ich von ihnen, als
Kenner, Freund, und Mann von Ehre.

Die Ouverture ist folgender Massen:
nemlich: flauto primo, 2 Clarinetten,
und die 3 Posaunen, (Clarinetten fehlen)
das Violoncell = Contrabass stimme ist

flauto primo
die 3 Posaunen
die Violoncell = Contrabass stimme

Ich bin

Ihr

ergebenster Diener

Ludwig van Beethoven.

17. Ben-Gurion, David. A Life in Letters: a signed photograph, (9) autograph letters signed, (18) typed (or printed) letters signed, all with exceptional content, signed 1920s Histadrut Teachers' Union Membership Registrar, and 1948 Independence issues of "Ha'aretz" and "The Palestine Post."

Ben-Gurion: A Life in Letters – an historic archive comprised of (27) signed letters with exceptional content dating from the 1920s to the early 1970s – embodying his integral participation in the formation of the modern State of Israel.

The archive comprises of the following, with brief notes on content:

1. Photograph signed (*"D. Ben-Gurion"*) in English, black & white (7.75 x 9.75 in.; 197 x 248 mm.)

2. A teacher's Histadrut Membership Registrar signed (*"D. Ben-Gurion"*) in the 1920s as Secretary General of Histadrut.

3. Printed letter signed (*"D. Ben-Gurion"*), no date, to a graduating class of teachers. *"Today you join the company of good teachers…establish generations of achievers, people of ideals and action, who in their hands is the fate of the State and its future…"*

4. Autograph letter signed (*"D.B.G."*), no date, to Mr. Warhaftig. *"There are no secrets and the members of the Knesset know as much as members of the committee…"*

5. Typed letter signed (*"D. Ben-Gurion"*), 21 October 1929, no recipient named. *"meeting regarding the Arab situation in Eretz [Israel]…"*

6. Typed letter signed (*"D. Ben-Gurion"*), 12 September 1939, to the Histadrut Poali Agudath Israel, Tel-Aviv. *"Understanding the joint responsibility of all now … we accept the willingness to lend a hand to any action…"*

7. Typed letter signed (*"D. Ben-Gurion"*), 5 February 1948, to Moshe Novomeysky, Jerusalem. *"loan of machines for central industry in Tel-Aviv, and specifically a direct current electric generator with a diesel engine and the equipment associated with such a plant…"*

8. Original four-page issue of Hebrew-language newspaper "Ha'aretz," 17" x 23", May 16, 1948, picturing Ben-Gurion on the first page.

9. Original four-page issue of English-language newspaper "The Palestine Post," 16" x 23", May 16, 1948, picturing Ben-Gurion on the first page. Third & fourth pages blank.

10. Typed letter signed (*"D. Ben-Gurion"*), 7 January 1949, on rare "Interim Government" stationery, to Dr. Alexander Carmon, Tel-Aviv concerning the shortage of manpower and discussing a *"suitable field of action"*.

11. Printed letter signed (*"D. Ben-Gurion"*), 1949, mourning a soldier who died on 7 January 1949 in the War of Independence.

12. Typed letter signed (*"D. Ben-Gurion"*), 26 October 1949, a letter of condolence to a mother who has lost her son; reminiscing about a voyage both she and Ben-Gurion had to Israel.

13. Typed letter signed (*"D. Ben-Gurion"*), 1 February 1959, to Rabbi Zorach Warhaftig, also a Signer of the Israeli Declaration of Independence, asking for *"the name of the man in Haifa – to make our investigation easier…"*

14. Typed letter signed (*"D. Ben-Gurion"*), 26 September 1951, to "Jerusalem Post" editor Gershon Agron reacting to his publishing the erroneous statement that he has agreed to the demands of the opposing General Zionists Party and had nominated two of their members to ministries.

15. Typed letter signed (*"D. Ben-Gurion"*), 3 November 1953, to poet Anda Amir-Pinkerfeld. *"We cannot truly know what happened in the days of yore … whatever we do have that is written in our history books as miracles that transpired we cannot guarantee is the whole truth …Man must hear the voice of God talking to him and to his heart…"*

16. Autograph letter signed (*"D. Ben-Gurion"*), 14 January 1954, to the Chief Rabbi of Petach Tikva. *"There is room in Israel fir varying opinions and perspectives, but it is the love of Israel that binds us together…"*

17. Autograph letter signed (*"D. Ben-Gurion"*), 19 April 1954, to Y. Palmon, Advisir for Arab Affairs. *"[The Druze] were revealed to me as excellent fighters, disciplined and loyal … I hope that this tribe will cast in its lot with our people and will find complete freedom and equality in the State of Israel…"*

18. Autograph letter signed (*"D. Ben-Gurion"*), 29 November 1954, to the parents of a newlywed. *"May they have a happy life full of love. May they build a blessed home in Israel. Mazel Tov."*

19. Autograph letter signed (*"D. Ben-Gurion"*), 14 March 1955, to MP Meir Yaari of the Mapam Party. *"Maybe the Party you belong to has no disagreements … The Party I have a privilege of being attached to us not of that sort … but I do not know of another Party in Israel that is more loyal to the state, the Israeli people, and the vision of Jewish and human redemption…"*

20. Typed letter signed (*"D. Ben-Gurion"*), 14 May 1955, to MP Seif E-Din E-Zoubi of Nazareth. *"Following the coup d'etat which was carried out by the present heads of Egypt, the Government which I headed welcomed the rebels against King Farouk, and I expressed my hope that the revolution would … pave a new road of peace for itself. It is regrettable that the heads of Egypt have disappointed our hope…"*

21. Typed letter signed (*"D. Ben-Gurion"*), 7 July 1955, to a Communist MP of the Knesset. *"You can't ignore what's going on in Asia with Egyptian rulers & murderous group the Fadayin who attack all Israeli citizens … [Nasser] told the 'New York Post' that he is not fighting only Israel, but the Jewish nation & Jewish fortune. The tone is reminiscent of 'Mein Kampf…"*

22. Autograph letter signed (*"D. Ben-Gurion"*), 22 July 1955, to Nahum Goldmann, Executive of the Zionist Federation. *"We must act with renewed efforts and in every legitimate way, to bring about the day when the Jews of the Soviet Union will also be permitted to participate in the rebirth of their homeland…"*

23. Typed letter signed (*"D. Ben-Gurion"*), 24 December 1955, to Foreign Minister Moshe Sharett, with carbon copy to Moshe Dayan. *"I have no doubts in regards to General Haim Laskov's credentials, ability, and suitability for the position of deputy Chief of Staff … his vast experience as a commander of British units and the Hebrew brigade will make him a great asset to the IDF…"*

24. Typed letter signed (*"D. Ben-Gurion"*), 31 March 1956, to the Editor of "Ha'aretz". *"Every nation under attack and especially us, is obligated to protect itself, self-defense is a holy responsibility, it is so inscribed in the Charter of the United Nations…"*

25. Typed letter signed (*"D. Ben-Gurion"*), 10 April 1956, to author S.Y. Agnon (later Nobel laureate). *"Some seventy million Arabs live across our borders, and they extend to the Atlantic … Israel has a serious security problem with only two solutions: military preparedness and constant striving for peace, for war is a bankruptcy of diplomacy…"*

26. Typed letter signed (*"D. Ben-Gurion"*), 31 July 1957, to architect Richard Kaufman. *"Your plans seem to me fundamental. I will find out from the Minister of Development the fate of Eilat."*

27. Typed letter signed (*"D. Ben-Gurion"*), 9 January 1958, to Kahana and Mintz. *"Your vote in the Knesset against the Government will not diminish the promise you were given about the schools, or any other matter. When I offered you what I offered on the political level – I did not associate it in any way with a financial reward…"*

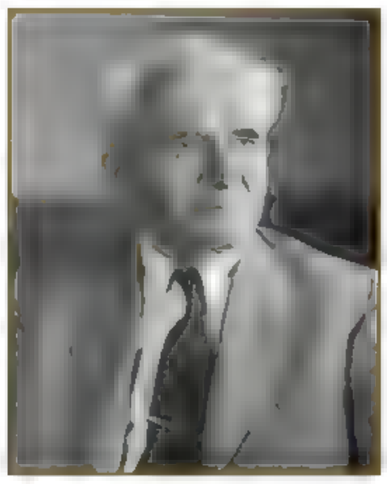
28. Typed letter signed (*"D. Ben-Gurion"*), 10 May 1960, to the Presidium of the Knesset and Knesset Committee. *"I do not know which of the two bodies is responsible for the arrangement that was made yesterday in the Knesset in remembrance of Herzl's century anniversary … I see it my moral and public duty to express my deep disappointment of the arrangements made for the Memorial Day which did not add honor neither to the Knesset nor the memory of the seer of the Jewish State…"*

29. Autograph letter signed (*"D. Ben-Gurion"*), 2 November 1964, to a friend in Tel-Aviv. *"The State will establish society solely and exclusively on the foundations of truth and justice and moral values. I will fight for disclosure of the truth. In this matter, I have no fear, even if they expel me from the Party, and I will fight with all of the means at my disposal…"*

30. Autograph letter signed (*"D. Ben-Gurion"*), 13 May 1968, to Naeim Giladi, Tel-Aviv. *"I was not 'forced to' resign – not because of misunderstanding with those around me – but for my own personal reasons – in which no other motivation, person, or external event had any role. It is correct that the Prime Minister of Burma attempted, at my request, to speak with Nasser – but like all other attempts with Nasser – it was unsuccessful…"*

31. Autograph letter signed (*"D. Ben-Gurion"*), 25 February 1972, to Ari Kaplan, Haifa. *"I always was in favor of changing the election system and my party accepted my suggestion … but later they reconsidered this decision. Now I'm not a member of any party and I'm not dealing with these matters anymore bit I haven't changed my opinion…"*

32. (32) informal photographs of David Ben-Gurion ranging in size from 1.75 x 2.25 in to 7 x 9.5 in. (45 x 58 mm. to 178 x 241 mm.), (127) contact prints (1.3 x .9 in.; 33 x 23 mm.) on four proof sheets depicting photographs of Ben-Gurion taken 10-13 June 1969. Many extras included. Housed in a high quality album (11.5 x 12 in.; 292 x 305 mm.) An extraordinary assemblage from the primary founder and first Prime Minister of Israel. **$30,000 - $50,000**



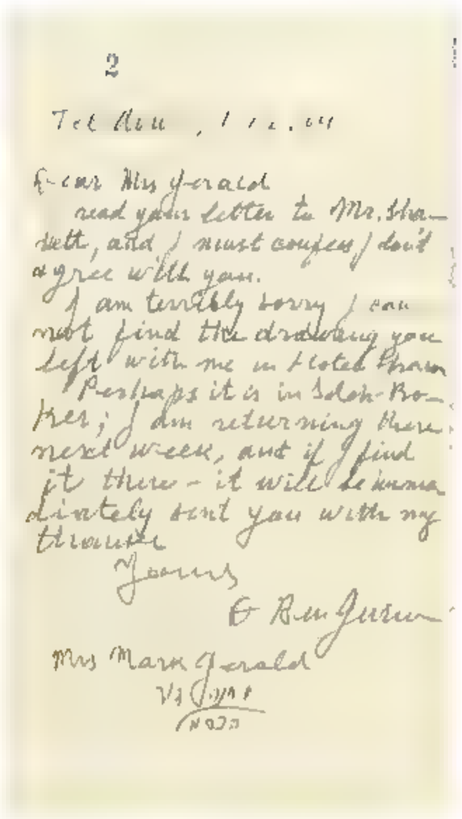
18. Ben-Gurion, David. Typed letter signed ("*D. Ben-Gurion*") as Prime Minister and Minister of Defense, in Hebrew, 1 page (6.25 x 7.75 in.; 128 x 196 mm.), on official State of Israel stationery, Jerusalem, Israel, 10 August 1956, to Eliezer Livne (1902-1975), member of Ben-Gurion's Mapai party and served in the Knesset (1949-1955). Two file holes in blank right margin and folds; overall, fine condition.

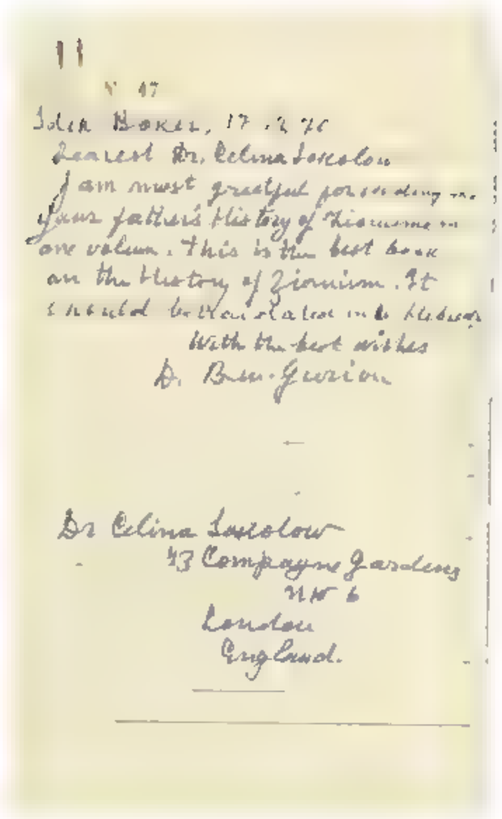
While Ben-Gurion was planning an invasion of the Sinai, he would not give the reason behind the recent forced resignation of his Foreign Minister Moshe Sharett, which was to prevent Sharett from mobilizing cabinet votes that had blocked his previous proposals to capture the Gaza Strip or the Straits of Tiran.

There are things that at the moment have to remain secret during this crucial period concerning the State of Israel.

Ben-Gurion writes in full: *I am still not supposed to tell all that has recently happened between me as Prime Minister and my comrade Sharett. Maybe I have something to tell of which I am not ashamed. I am honored to take full responsibility for Israel's foreign policy. There are things that at the moment have to remain secret during this crucial period concerning the State of Israel. So therefore, I cannot say words that summarize the situation and I cannot answer – your question. D. Ben-Gurion*

On 18 June 1956, "The New York Times" reported the "ouster" of Foreign Minister Moshe Sharett which gave Ben-Gurion "a tighter grip on his Government's reins" replacing "an official who was cautious and temporizing and who occasionally put a brake on the Premier's daring ideas." Neil Caplan wrote, in The 1956 Sinai Campaign ... Selections from Moshe Sharett's Diaries ("Israel Studies," Vol. 7 No. 1, Spring 2002), "During 1955 and 1956 ... Sharett mobilized cabinet votes that blocked Ben-Gurion's proposals that the IDF capture [from Egypt] the Gaza Strip or the Straits of Tiran..." On 29 October 1956, Israeli military forces invaded Egypt "to eliminate the Egyptian fedayeen [commando squad] bases in the Sinai." On Nov. 7th, Ben-Gurion announced the conclusion of the Sinai campaign adding that "we have returned to the place where the Torah was given" and that "the previous border with Egypt is now obsolete and Israel is willing to begin peace negotiations with Egypt." **$1,500 - $2,000**



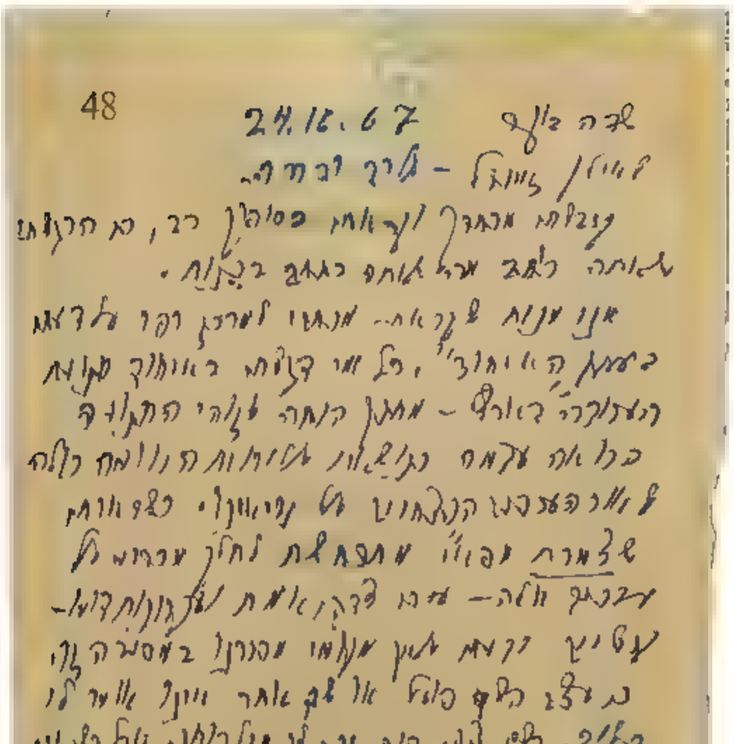


19. Ben-Gurion, David. Autograph letter signed ("*D. Ben-Gurion*"), in English, 1 page (5 x 8.5 in.; 127 x 216 mm.), on his lined pad, perforated at the right, Tel-Aviv, 1 December 1964. To Mrs. Mark Gerald. Fine condition. In full: *Dear Mrs. Gerald / I read your letter to Mr. Sharett, and I must confess I don't agree with you. I am terribly sorry I cannot find the drawing you left with me in Hotel Sharon. Perhaps it is in Sdeh Boker; I am returning there next week, and if I find it there - it will be immediately sent you with my thanks. Yours, D. Ben-Gurion.* The disagreement with Moshe Sharett was about who was responsible for what was called The Lavon Affair. The Lavon Affair refers to a failed Israeli covert operation, code named Operation Susannah, conducted in Egypt in the summer of 1954, so named after the Israeli Defense Minister, Pinhas Lavon. Ben-Gurion blamed him for the fiasco and forced his dismissal. Lavon was exonerated by the Israeli cabinet in 1960, but in 1964, Ben-Gurion claimed to have new evidence against Lavon and demanded the government reopen the investigation. Moshe Sharett defended Lavon and ultimately Ben-Gurion lost the battle and retired from government to live in relative obscurity.

Two Ben-Gurion handwritten letters in English, one expressing his disagreement with Moshe Sharett, most likely regarding the re-investigation of the Lavon Affair, the other expressing appreciation for a gift - a book on the History of Zionism.

Ben-Gurion, David. Autograph letter signed ("*D. Ben-Gurion*"), in English, 1 page (5 x 8.5 in.; 127 x 216 mm.), on his lined pad, perforated at the right, Sdeh Boker, 17 December 1970. To Dr. Celina Sokolow, London, England. Light paper clip rust stain in upper left. In full: *Dearest Dr. Celina Sokolow I am most greatful for sending me your father's History of Zionisme in one volum. This is the best book on the History of Zionism. It should be translated in to Hebrew. With the best wishes D. Ben-Gurion.*

Nahum Sokolow (1859-1936) was a prolific author and translator. He was the first to translate Herzl's utopian novel "Altneuland" (1902) into Hebrew, titling it "Tel Aviv," literally, "An Ancient Hill of Spring." In 1909, the name was chosen for the new suburb of Jaffa. Sokolow's "History of Zionism: 1600-1918" was published in 1919. Sokolow served as President of the World Zionist Congress from 1931-1935; Ben-Gurion was President from 1946-1956. Celina Sokolow (1886-1984) was her father's secretary for many years. After serving in Israel's Knesset since 14 February 1949, Ben-Gurion retired on 27 May 1970. **$2,000 - $3,000**



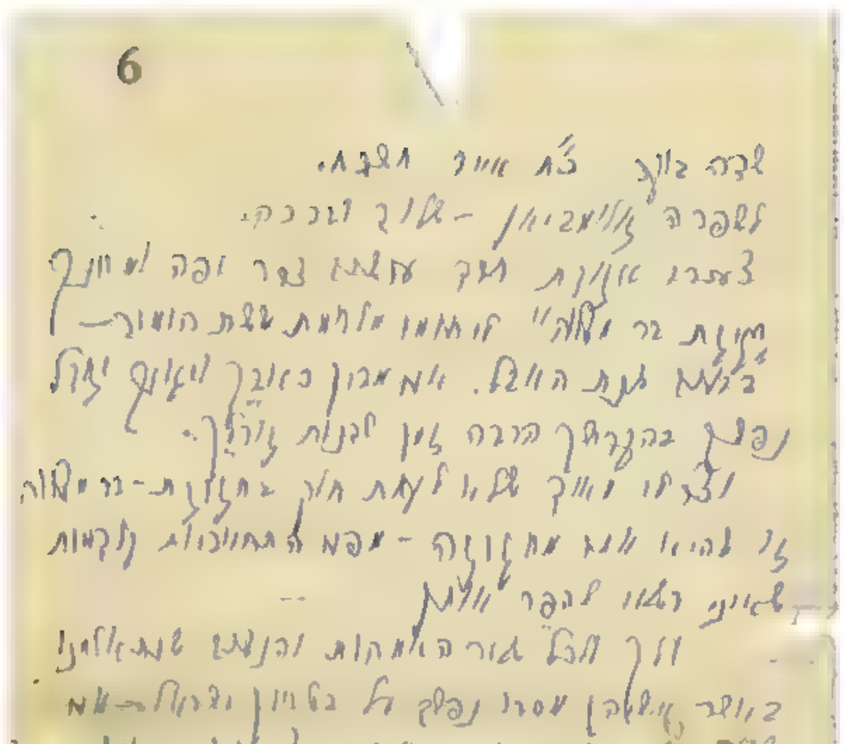
20. Ben-Gurion, David. Autograph letter signed (*"D. Ben-Gurion"*), in Hebrew, 1 page (4.75 x 8.25 in.; 120 x 210 mm.), Sdeh Boker [Israel], 24 October 1967. To Ilan Zeindel, Haifa. Lightweight paper. Ink offset at top and bottom from dampness. Near fine condition.

Four months following the Six-Day War, Ben-Gurion discusses politics.

Ben-Grion writes in part: *I supported 'Ichud' of the Ha'avodah Party in Israel-presuming that this is the movement that considered itself as representing the mission of the whole nation based on the eternal values of our prophets. When I saw that the leaders of Mapai alienated themselves from significant parts of these values-the values of justice, truth and similar ones-I do not see myself as part of it since the name 'Poel' or a different name does not mean anything to me. The name 'Zionist' was dear to me … but when I realized that the Zionists in the Diaspora do not see an obligating relation between being a Zionist and making Aliyah to Israel, I understood that this name is void and I announced that I am not a Zionist. I was a Mapai member not for its name and because of its name I shall not return to the party but I do not disagree with the ethics, the deeds and the values which should guide it…*

In London on 23 March 1967, Ben-Gurion had defined Zionism as "Jewish people on their way to Israel…I am not a Zionist; I am a Jew, and that is enough for me…"

In the year 1919, Ben-Gurion participated in the founding of the 'Achdut Avoda' [Ha'avodah] party, and was elected as its leader… In 1930, the party merged with 'HaPoel Hatza-ir' and formed the 'Labor Party of the Land of Israel' ('Mapai') … In June 1965, he split off from Mapai – together with Dayan, Peres, and others – and established the 'Rafi' party…After the Six Day War, Rafi merged with Mapai and Achdut Avoda-Poalei Zion to form the Israel Labor Party. Ben-Gurion refused to join the Labor Party.
$1,500 - $2,000



21. Ben-Gurion, David. Autograph letter signed (*"David Ben-Gurion"*), in Hebrew, 1 page (4.63 x 8 in.; 118 x 203 mm.), 28 February 1968, addressed to Shifra Golombian (a war widow). Paper loss at upper and right edges, not affecting text.

David Ben-Gurion writes a touching letter to a war widow about Bar Mitzvah celebrations for orphans of soldiers killed in the recent Six-Day War.

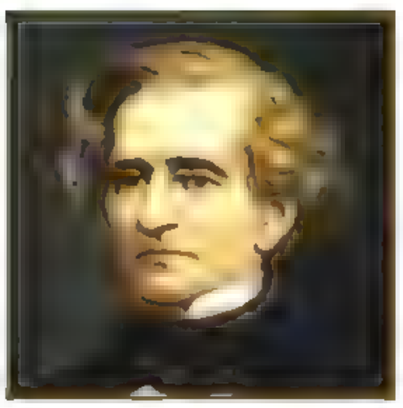
Ben-Gurion praises the Habad Youth initiative to make a Bar Mitzvah ceremony to orphans of soldiers who were killed in the Six-Day War only a year earlier. He regretfully rejects her invitation to take part in the ceremony due to previous engagements and acknowledges her pain and grief. Ben-Gurion was among the founders of Mapai which governed Israel during the first three decades of its existence. He stepped down as Prime Minister, on personal grounds (as he explained) in 1963, and, in fact, nominated Levi Eshkol to be his successor. One year later a rivalry developed between the two on the issue of the Lavon Affair. Ben-Gurion broke with the party in June 1965 over Eshkol's handling of the Lavon Affair and formed a new party, Rafi which won ten seats in the Knesset. As tensions loomed before the outbreak of the Six-Day War in 1967, Ben-Gurion strongly urged that Israel must have a Great Power on its side. After the war ended with large Israeli territorial gains, Ben-Gurion argued that Israel should not keep any territorial gains of the Six-Day War, other than a united Jerusalem and the Golan Heights. In 1968, when Rafi merged with Mapai to form the Alignment, Ben-Gurion refused to reconcile with his old party due to it postponing plans to reform the electoral system (Ben-Gurion wanted to see a constituency-based system introduced to replace the chaotic proportional representation method). He formed another new party, the National List, which won four seats in the 1969 election. **$1,000 - $1,500**

22. Bell, Alexander Graham. Rare oversize photograph signed ("*Alexander Graham Bell*"), a wonderful profile portrait of the eminent inventor (9.75 x 13.75 in.; 247 x 349 mm. - image size 6 x 9 in.; 152 x 228 mm.). Embossed photographer stamp, "Harris & Ewing, Washington, D.C.", at lower margin. Faint stain at lower edge; otherwise, fine condition.

Inscribed by Bell in black ink at the lower margin and signed: *"To Mrs. Roland Granville Fortescue, with much love, from her uncle, Alexander Graham Bell."*

Grace Hubbard Fortescue (née Grace Hubbard Bell) was the niece of Alexander Graham Bell, and her husband Granville was a Rough Rider who served with his cousin Theodore Roosevelt in Cuba. A wonderful association between Alexander Graham Bell and his niece.
$4,000 - $6,000

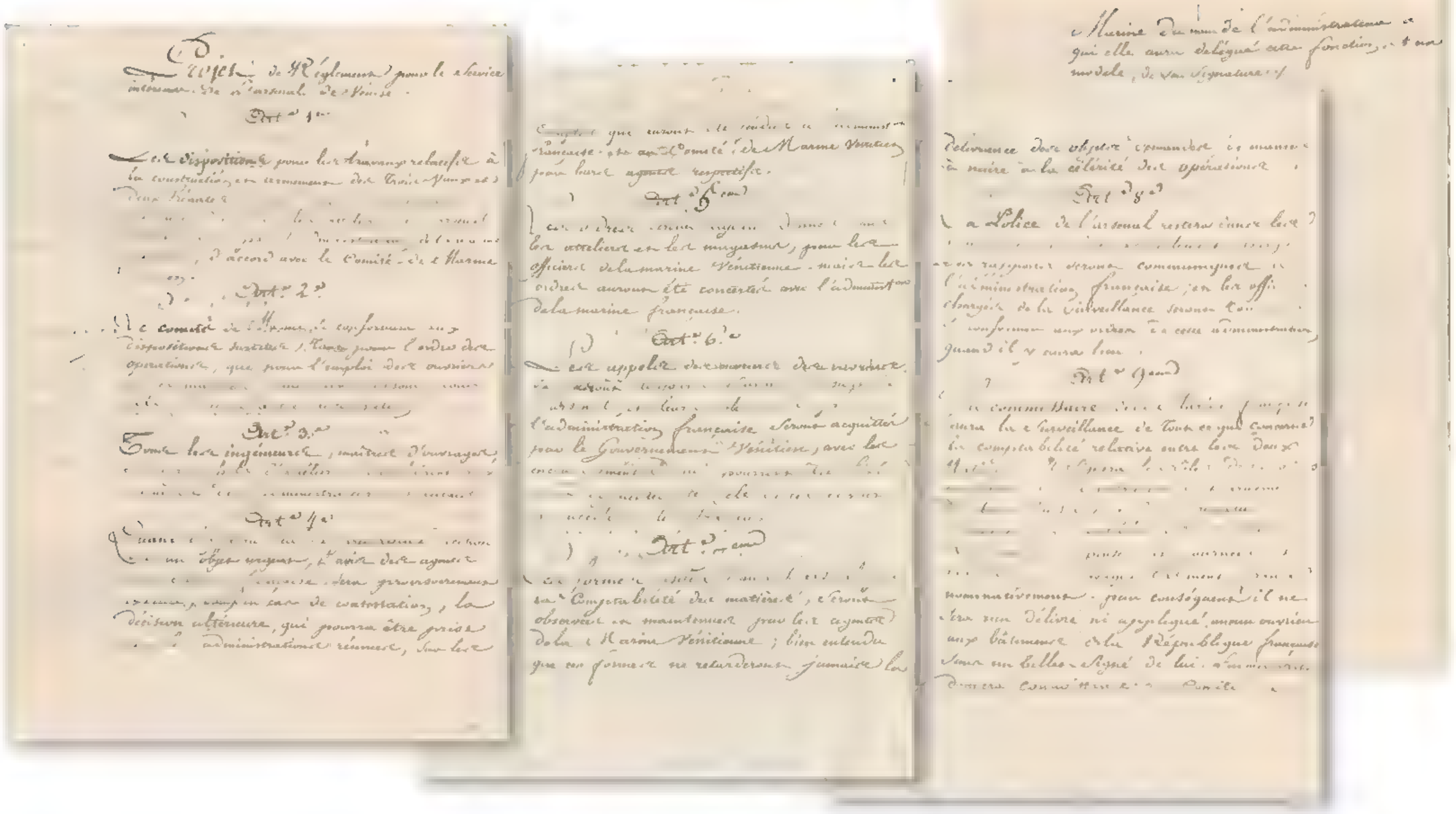
23. Berlin, Irving. Photograph signed (*"Irving"*) with autograph musical quotation (8 x 10 in.; 203 x 254 mm.), a handsome head-and-shoulders portrait of the famous composer and songwriter. Black and white with light sepia-tone. This Berlin has drawn a staff with musical notation and lyric handwritten, "*Come on and hear come on and hear*" from his song "Alexander's Ragtime Band". Inscribed and signed boldly to the left of the image his image, *"For Harry with the best in the world always from Irving"*. Photographer's ink stamp on the verso, *"George Maillard Kesslere."* at the lower right. Slight spotting on lower left and upper right margins; otherwise, in fine condition. **$2,000 - $3,000**



24. Berlioz, Hector. Autograph musical quotation signed ("*H. Berlioz*") from *Romeo and Juliette*, 1 page (2.5 x 9.8 in.; 65 x 252 mm), [no place], 1 December 1856. Light browning and spotting.

A musical quotation from *Romeo and Juliette*.

Berlioz elegantly writes out seven bars from his *Romeo and Juliette* on an oblong piece of paper. Beneath the quotation, Berlioz dates and signs with a particularly large and bold signature. **$3,000 - $5,000**

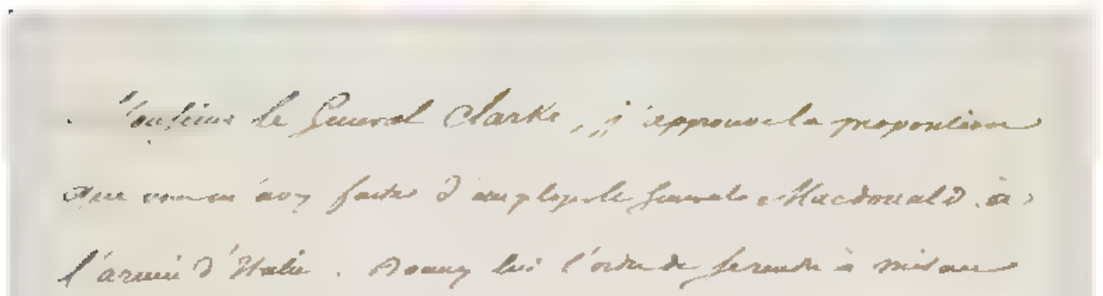


25. [Bonaparte, Napoleon]. Pair of manuscript documents (ca. 1797) for articles relating to capitulation of the arsenal of the Republic of Venice. (1) Document, in French, 3 pages (8 x 11.25 in.; 203 x 285 mm.) bi-folded paper containing nine articles for *"Draft for the Rules of Procedure for the Interior Functions of the Arsenal of Venice"*, (2) document, in French, 2 pages (12.5 x 8 in.; 304 x 203 mm.) bi-folded paper containing eight articles for the *"Rules and Proposals for the Interior Functions of the Venetian Arsenal"*. The articles categorize use and administration of Venetian arsenals by the French Navy for "construction and armament of venetian ships". Both documents are written in ink and are nearly identical in content; the only material difference is the second document lacks "Article 5." as stated below. Undated. Unsigned. In fine condition.

Napoleon manuscript documents regarding the Rules and Procedures for the Interior Functions of the Arsenal of Venice.

The documents state in part: *Article 1. The dispositions of all work relating to the construction and arming of the three ships and frigates destined for the French Navy, within the arsenal workshops, will be administered by the French Navy in accord with the committee of the Venetian Navy. Article 2. The committee of the Navy will comply with the dispositions instigated for the method of operation as well as for the use of workers and materials without needing any other authorization. Article 3. All Engineers, overseers and managers of workshops will satisfy the demands of the French Administration. Article 4. In the situation where an urgent decision must be made, the advice of agents of the French Navy will be provisionally taken; except in the case of a dispute where the ultimate decision will be made by a united administration based on the accounts of the Committee of the Venetian Navy and their respective agents. Article 5. The orders will always be given in the workshops and warehouses by the officers of the Venetian Navy; but the orders will have been discussed with the administration of the French Navy. Article 6. Appeals by workers will be decided according to usual practice by the Arsenal; their functions, determined by the French Administration, will be implemented by the Venetian government with encouragements which could augment the enthusiasm of the workers thereby accelerating the work. Article 7. The current method used in the Arsenal for the accounting of materials will be observed and maintained by agents of the Venetian Navy, as long as these methods do not interfere with the delivery of material or are demanded in a manner detrimental to the swift delivery of the operations. Article 8. The police of the Arsenal will remain in the hands of those who are now charged with them. Their accounts will be communicated to the French Administration; the officers in charge of surveillance will comply with the orders of this administration when appropriate. Article 9. The Commissioner of the French Navy will oversee all accounting concerning the two nations. He will sign the workers roll sheets employed in construction and armament of the Venetian ships, only as controller; but he will keep a record of expenditures of materials and days for each French ship; thus, nothing will be delivered or used on either a worker or ship belonging to the French Republic without being signed by him. The Administration will give knowledge to the Committee of the Navy of the name of the administrator in charge and an example of his signature.*

During his famed Italian Campaign, Napoleon conquered the Republic of Venice 12 May 1797 during the First Coalition. On 12 October that same year, Napoleon signed the Treaty of Campo Formio and Venice became Austrian territory on 18 January 1798. It was taken from Austria by the Treaty of Pressburg in 1805 and became part of Napoleon's Kingdom of Italy, but was returned to Austria following Napoleon's defeat in 1814 when it became part of the Austrian-held Kingdom of LombardyVenetia. **$3,000 - $5,000**



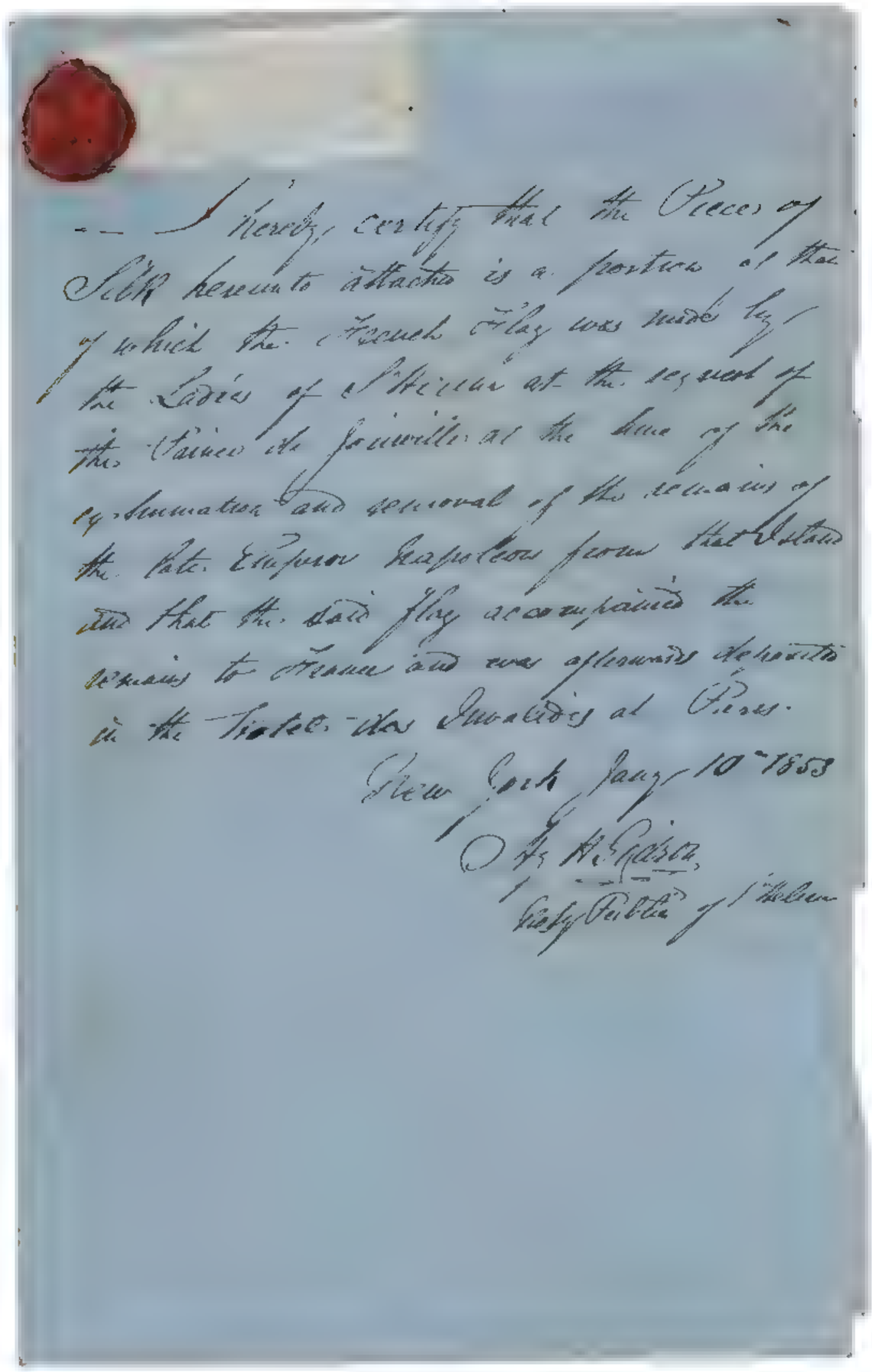
Monsieur le General Clarke, j'approuve la proposition que vous m'avez faite d'employer le General Macdonald à l'armée d'Italie. Donnez lui l'ordre de se rendre à Milan auprès du Vicerai [illegible] en sa sainte garde [illegible]

[illegible]

26. Bonaparte, Napoleon. Letter signed (*"NP"*) as Emperor to the French, 1 page (7.25 x 8.8 in.; 184 x 224 mm.), in French, Paris, 28 May 1809, to General Henri Clarke, Napoleon's Minister of War. Mounting remnants on verso; otherwise, fine condition.

Napoleon writes in full: *Monsieur le General Clarke, I approve the proposal that you made to me to use General MacDonald in the Italian Army; Give him orders to proceed to Milano to the Viceroy. On this I pray God that he keep you in his holy protection. [signed] NP*

On 21-22 May 1809, a week prior to this letter, Napoleon attempted a forced crossing of the Danube near Vienna, but the French and their allies were driven back by the Austrians under Archduke Charles. Known as the Battle of Aspern-Essling, it was the first time Napoleon had been personally defeated in over a decade. However, Archduke Charles failed to secure a decisive victory, as Napoleon was able to successfully withdraw most of his forces. **$1,200 - $1,500**



I hereby certify that the Piece of Silk hereunto attached is a portion of that of which the French Flag was made by the Ladies of St Helena at the request of the Prince de Joinville at the time of the exhumation and removal of the remains of the late Emperor Napoleon from that Island and that the said Flag accompanied the remains to France and was afterwards deposited in the Hotel des Invalides at Paris.

New York Jany 10th 1853

Hy H. Gidron
Notary Public of St Helena

27. [Bonaparte, Napoleon]. Swatch of silk used to create the French flag accompanying Napoleon's coffin from St. Helena to France with attached 1853 notarized letter. The swatch of fine white silk (2.25 x .75 in.; 57 x 19 mm.) is affixed, with red wax seal, to a 1-page letter (5.25 x 8.5 in.; 133 x 216 mm.), New York, 10 January 1853, written by *"Hy. H. Gidron, Notary Public of St. Helena."* Silk exhibits slight foxing. Housed in a modern frame, matted on linen.

The letter reads in full: *I hereby certify that the piece of silk hereunto attached is a portion of that of which the French Flag was made by the Ladies of St. Helena at the request of the Prince of Joinville at the time of the exhumation and removal of the remains of the late Emperor Napoleon, from that Island, and that the said Flag accompanied the remains to France and was afterwards deposited in the Hotel des Invalides at Paris. New York, Jany. 10th 1853 Hy. H. Gidron, Noty. Public of St. Helena.* **$600 - $800**

No. XXIV.

MODERN STANDARD DRAMA.

EDITED BY EPES SARGENT.

LEND ME FIVE SHILLINGS.

A Farce,

IN ONE ACT

BY JOHN MADDISON MORTON, ESQ.

WITH THE STAGE BUSINESS, CAST OF CHARACTERS, COSTUMES, RELATIVE POSITIONS, ETC.

NEW YORK:

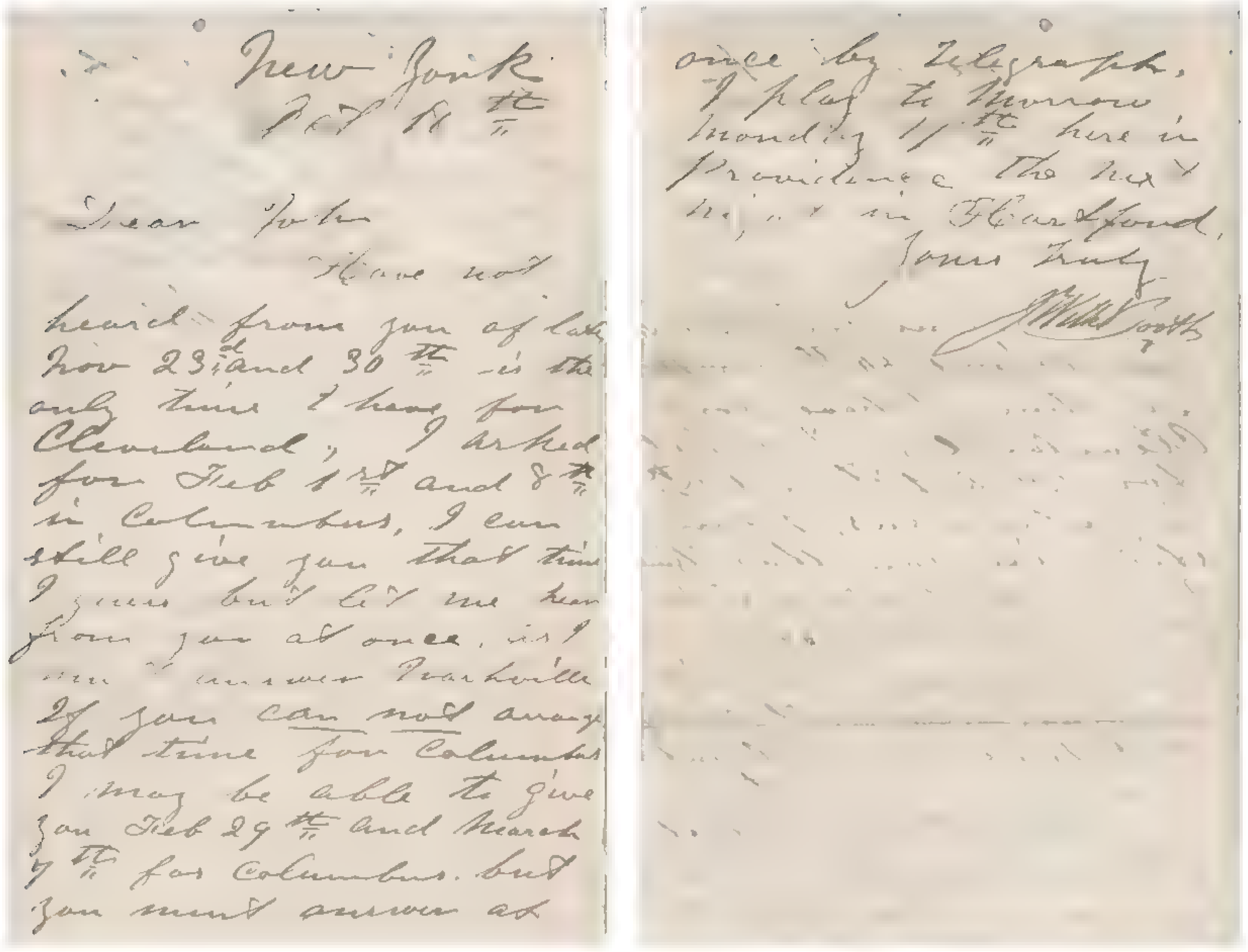
WM. TAYLOR & CO., 18 ANN STREET.

PRICE 12 1-2 CENTS.

28. Booth, John Wilkes. Printed pamphlet signed (*"John W. Booth"*), being his personal copy of the play *Lend Me Five Shillings*, by John Maddison Morton, Esq., New York: William Taylor n.d. [c.1855-1858?]. 32 pp, (4.5 x 7.5 in.; 114 x 190 mm.). Original publisher's printed orange wrappers, back cover very slightly torn, light dampstain to upper portions of text. Booth has signed in ink at the upper portion, *"John W. Booth Arch St., June 1858."*

John Wilkes Booth's signed personal copy of the play *Lend Me Five Shillings*.

At age 18, Booth made his debut on stage in 1855. Growing in popularity, in 1858 he performed in 83 plays. Among them were William Wallace and Brutus, having as their theme the killing or overthrow of an unjust ruler. Booth said that of all Shakespearean characters, his favorite role was Brutus – the slayer of a tyrant. Also included is a **Handsome Carte-de-Visite**, with secretarial signature originally placed on the CDV for identification purposes. The CDV measures 2.25 x 4 in. (57 x 102 mm.). This un-attributed studio portrayal, the most famous image of Booth ever taken, shows the dashing actor clad in formal theater attire, with walking cane in his right hand.
$8,000 - $12,000



New York
Feb 8 th
"

Dear John

Have not heard from you of late Nov 23d and 30 th " is the only time I have for Cleveland, I asked for Feb 1st " and 8 th " in Columbus, I can still give you that time I guess but let me hear from you at once, as I must answer Evansville If you can not arrange that time for Columbus I may be able to give you Feb 29 th " and March 7 th " for Columbus. but you must answer at once by Telegraph. I play to morrow Monday 19 th " here in Providence the next night in Hartford,

Yours Truly

J Wilkes Booth

29. Booth, John Wilkes. Rare autograph letter signed (*"J. Wilkes Booth"*), 2 pages (5.1 x 7.9 in.; 130 x 200 mm.), *New York,* 18 October [1863], to John Adam Ellsler, Booth's actor friend and owner of the Acadamy of Music in Cleveland, Ohio. Archival reinforcement on left margin; single spot present near to top edge; otherwise, fine.

John Wilkes Booth, one of the most famous actors in the U.S., plans his next stage appearances in a rare handwritten letter dating from the Civil War.

Booth writes in full: *Dear John Have not heard from you of late. Nov. 23d and 30th is the only time I have for Cleveland. I asked for Feb 1st and 8th in Columbus. I can still give you that time I guess but let me hear from you at once as I must answer Evansville. If you can not arrange that time for Columbus I may be able to give you Feb 29th and March 7th for Columbus, but you must answer at once by telegraph. I play tomorrow Monday the 19th here in Providence - the next night in Hartford. Yours truly, J. Wilkes Booth*

In the letter's body, Booth makes plans for the Theater season of 1863-64. February 29th of the next year is mentioned, conclusively dating the letter to October of 1863, as 1864 was a leap year. Booth's signature is considered to be one of rarest of *all* American autographs. His handwritten letters are even more scarce, as the nation-wide manhunt after Lincoln's assassination prompted many of those who possessed his papers to destroy them, fearful that they would be implicated in the conspiracy. This is one of the few surviving handwritten letters, and it wonderfully illustrates his capacity for making long-range plans – a personal trait that would serve him well just 18 months later as his plan to assassinate Lincoln came to fruition.

A member of the famous Booth family of actors, John Wilkes Booth, the son of Junius Brutus Booth (1796-1852), is best remembered as the assassin of President Abraham Lincoln, during a performance of "Our American Cousin" at Washington's Ford Theatre on the evening of 14 April 1865. While the President was enjoying the play with his wife, Booth, with a derringer pistol in his right hand, and a dagger in his left, opened the unguarded door of the presidential box and aimed his pistol at Lincoln's head. Leaping to the stage to make his escape after fatally shooting the President and slashing Major Henry Rathbone (there with his fiancee Clara Harris), Booth broke his left shin as he cried out *"Sic semper tyrannis!"* At 7:22 AM on 15 April 1865, Lincoln finally died. Booth was the organizer of a group of conspirators (Lewis Paine, George A. Atzerodt, and David Herold - sheltered by Mary E. Surratt) in a plot to kill not only the President and his Vice-President, but also the other prominent members of the cabinet. On April 26th, Union cavalry trapped Booth in a Virginia tobacco barn. His accomplice David Herold surrendered. Booth would not, preferring death to surrender. The orders were to take him alive. The barn was set on fire to force him out. A shot was heard, and, when the barn door was opened, Booth was found face down with a revolver in his hand. He was shot below the right ear, the ball passing out his neck on the other side. Booth was dragged to the porch of a nearby farmhouse, where he whispered "Tell Mother that I died for my country...I did what I thought was best" before he died.

Published in The Writings of John Wilkes Booth (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1997), p. 92. **$12,000 - $15,000**

30. Buchanan, James. Remarkable political autograph letter signed (*"James Buchanan"*), 2 pages (7.75 x 10 in.; 197 x 254 mm.), with integral leaf docketed on verso. *Wheatland, near Lancaster,* 28 April 1852. Marked *Private* to David Lynch (Mayor of Pittsburgh). Lightly dampstained. In a light blue, three flap, presentation folder, "James Buchanan – A.L.S. – April 28, 1852" gilt lettered on spine "Fine condition.

Seven weeks before the Whigs nominate Gen. Winfield Scott for President, Buchanan writes, *"Scott, in order to secure all the free soil votes of the non-slaveholding States, will refrain from signing a pledge to sustain the Fugitive Slave Law; but yet he will give assurances to his Southern friends that he will faithfully execute this law & there will be proclaimed every where in the South..."* About Stephen A. Douglas, he writes, *"He possesses fine talents, a strong character & decided energy; & although I cannot approve all his conduct or that of some of his friends, he is not liable to so many objections as his western competitor [Lewis Cass]. With a few years good training, he would make an excellent President..."*

During the winter of 1851, while his niece Harriet Lane made a visit of several months to friends in Pittsburgh, Buchanan relied upon her to confirm the support for his potential presidential candidacy in 1852 from Pittsburgh Mayor David Lynch, the state's western region political boss. She succeeded in aligning Lynch's political commitment to her uncle.

Buchanan writes in full: *I have received your favor of the 24th Inst: I should have written to you 'ere this; but had supposed from your letter of the 6th Instant that you had left for home. I am much gratified that my old friend Ovid F. Johnston, supports me for the Presidency. He possesses fine talents & great energy of character & wields a powerful pen. He was estranged from me for several years; & I hail his voluntary return with peculiar satisfaction. Please to present me to him my kind regards. Your review of some matters relating to General [Lewis] Cass contains nothing but facts; & yet should it ever be traced to you from our known friendship & intimacy it will be employed by the his friends to injure me. For this reason I am inclined rather to doubt the policy of the publication. Neither Cass nor his leading friends in Pennsylvania deserve any forbearance at our hands; but he has friends in other States, who, I know, are strongly inclined in my favor, & we ought not to pursue any course which would drive them from their purpose. I am not sure but I judge incorrectly relative to the policy of the publication. I am glad that 'the friends of [Stephen A.] Douglas are now talking in the right way.' Had I the choice to make between the two, I would prefer him to Cass. He possesses fine talents, a strong character & decided energy; & although I cannot approve all his conduct or that of some of his friends, he is not liable to so many objections as his western competitor. With a few years good training, he would make an excellent President. Why does [Clerk of the House Pennsylvanian John W.] Forney suspect [former Pennsylvania Gov. David R.] Porter's fidelity? I do not doubt him in the least. On the contrary I confidently expect much from his support. Indeed, I owe him my grateful thanks for what he has already done. But Forney is a noble fellow. It would be vain for me to write you my speculations on the result of the Baltimore Convention. This I can say, however, that from all the information I receive from different quarters, the prospect appears very fair. Should I be nominated, I do not entertain a doubt that we shall carry Pennsylvania by an old fashioned Jackson Democratic Majority. The Whigs are exceedingly anxious for the nomination of General Cass. They expect that this event would re-unite their party. But whether or not, I anticipate that their leaders will all be yet together. [Gen. Winfield] Scott, in order to secure all the free soil votes of the non-slaveholding States, will refrain from signing a pledge to sustain the Fugitive Slave Law; but yet he will give assurances to his Southern friends that he will faithfully execute this law & there will be proclaimed every where in the South on the slump. Indeed they will assert that Scott used his personal exertions in favor of its passage; whilst Cass & his immediate friends in the Senate dodged the vote. From your friend, very faithfully, James Buchanan*

At the Democratic National Convention held at Maryland Institute Hall in Baltimore, June 1-5, 1852, on the first ballot for the presidential nomination, Lewis Cass received 116 votes while Buchanan received 93. William L. Marcy had 27, Stephen A. Douglas 20, and Joseph Lane 13. Five others, including Sam Houston, received a total of 18 votes. Franklin Pierce, who was finally nominated on the 49th ballot with 282 of the 289 ballots cast, received no votes on the first ballot.

Gen. Winfield Scott was nominated by the Whigs on the 53rd ballot at their June 17-20, 1852 convention also held at Maryland Institute Hall, and was soundly defeated in November by Pierce, 296-42 electoral votes, winning just four states, Kentucky, Tennessee, Massachusetts, and Vermont.

Four years later, Pierce became the only U.S. President to be denied renomination at his own party's convention, when Buchanan was unanimously nominated on the 17th ballot. On the first ballot, Buchanan had 135.5 votes, Pierce 122.5, Douglas 33, and Cass 5 votes. After their defeat in 1852, the Whigs lost their power nationally. Most of the southern Whigs joined the Democrats and most of the antislavery northern Whigs eventually joined the new Republican Party which nominated Gen. John C. Fremont for President. Buchanan won 19 states, including all southern states, and defeated Fremont 174–114 (11 states) electoral votes with Maryland's 4 votes going to former President Millard Fillmore, nominee of the American (Know-Nothing) Party. **$4,000 - $6,000**

Private

Wheatlands, near Lancaster. 28th June 1852

My dear Sir /

I have received your favor of the 24th Inst: I should have written to you ere this; but have suspended from your letter of the 6th Instant that you had left for home.

I am much gratified that my old friend Wm J Johnston, suggests me for the Presidency. He possesses fine talents & great energy of character & within a short time, He was estranged from me for several years; & I had the voluntary return with peculiar satisfaction. It is to prevent this to him my kind regards.

Your review of some matters relating to General Cass contains nothing but facts; & yet should it ever be known to from our known friendship & intimacy you, it will be employed by his friends to injure me. For this reason I am inclined rather to doubt the policy of the publication. Neither Cass nor his leading friends in Pennsylvania assure an forbearance at our hands; but he has friends in other States, who, I know, are strongly inclined to my favor, & we ought not to ignore any course which would drive them from that purpose. I am not sure but I judge incorrectly relative to the policy of the publication.

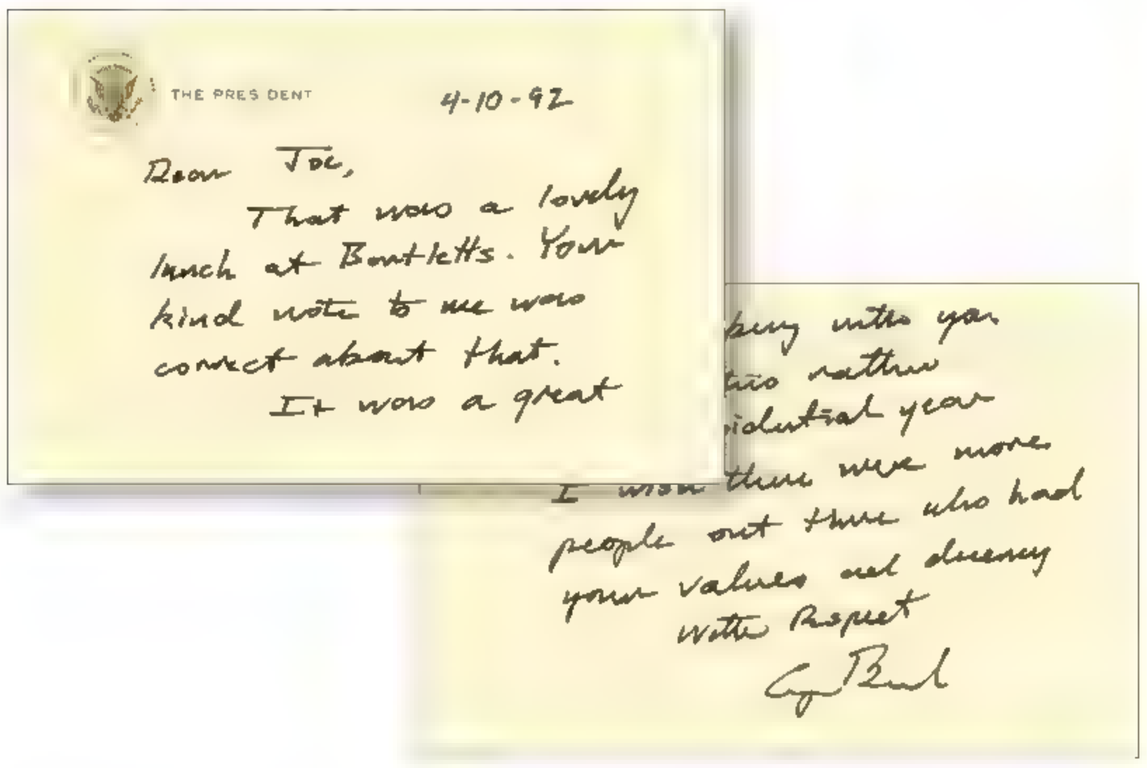
I am glad that "the friends of Douglas are now talking on the right way". Had I the choice to make between the two, I would prefer him to Cass. He possesses fine talents, a strong [illegible] much I cannot assure as friends, he is not liable to Compilation. With a few years expectancy President. [illegible] Democratic? I do not doubt confidently expect much [illegible] my grateful thanks for [illegible] a noble patriot.

[illegible] write you my speculations [illegible]. This I can say, however, that from all the information I receive from different quarters, the prospect appears very fair. Should I be nominated I do not entertain a doubt that we shall carry Pennsylvania by an old fashioned Jackson Democratic majority.

The Whigs are exceedingly anxious for the nomination of Gen Cass. They expect that they could unite upon him. But whether or not, I anticipate that these Gentlemen will be got together. Lastly, we ought to secure the free soil votes of the non-Slaveholding States, who expect from Democracy a pledge to sustain the Fugitive Slave law; but yet he will give assurances to his Southern friends that he will faithfully execute the law & there will be no clamour over it in the South as the Slumps. Indeed they were afraid that Scott would his immediate friends express in favor of the passage; whilst Cass & his immediate friends in the Senate dodged the vote.

From your friend
very respectfully
James Buchanan

David Lynch Esqre.


THE PRES DENT 4-10-92

Dear Joe,
That was a lovely lunch at Bartletts. Your kind note to me was correct about that.
It was a great

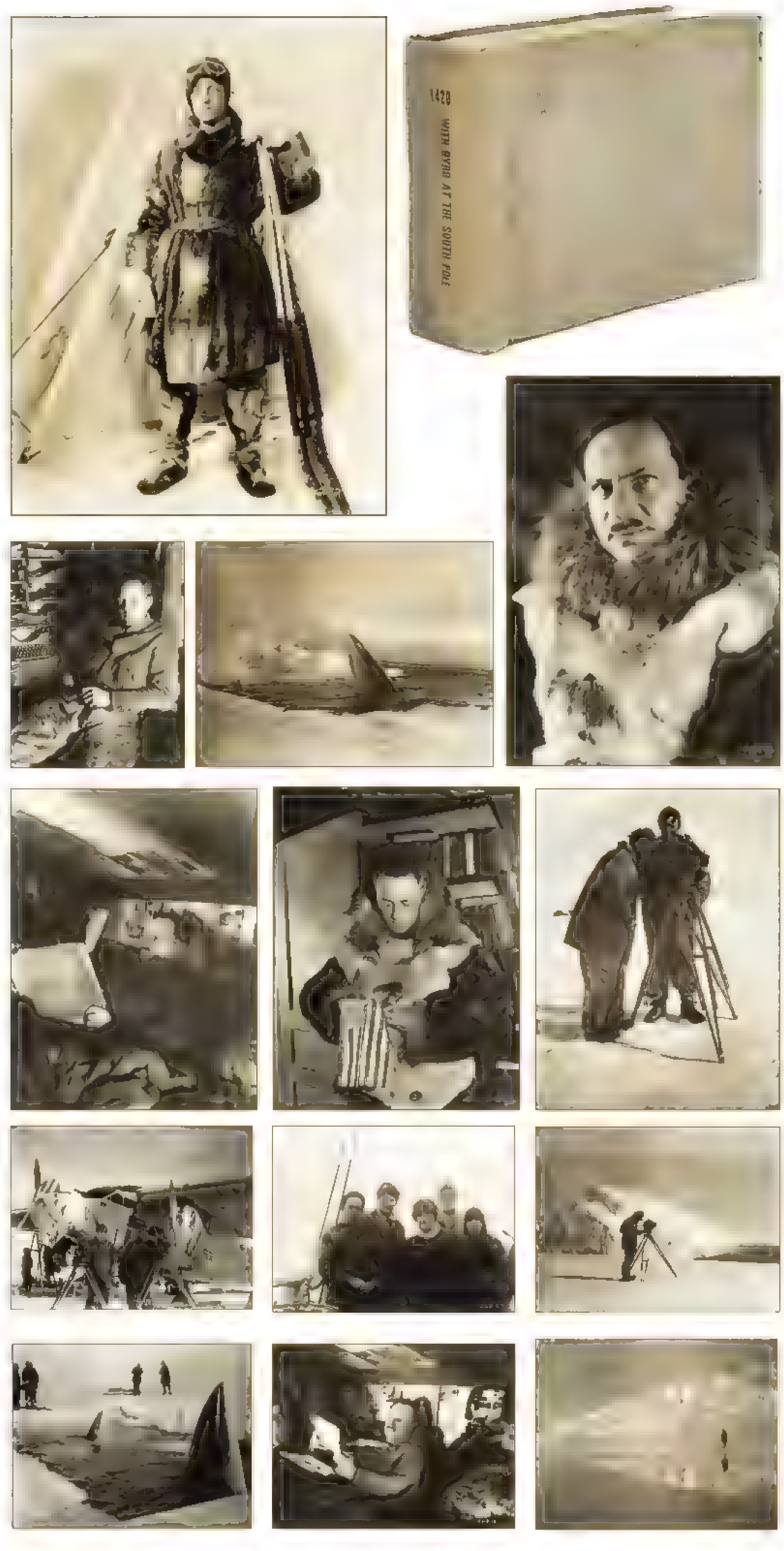
bury with you.
this rather
idential year
I wish there were more
people out there who had
your values and decency
With Respect
George Bush

31. Bush, George H.W. Rare autograph letter signed (*"George Bush"*) as President, 2 pages (5 x 3.5 in.; 127 x 89 mm.), front and verso. [Washington], 10 April 1992. To Joseph Kingsbury-Smith). On both sides of a Presidential correspondence card with Presidential seal in gilt and "The President" imprinted to the right. Fine condition.

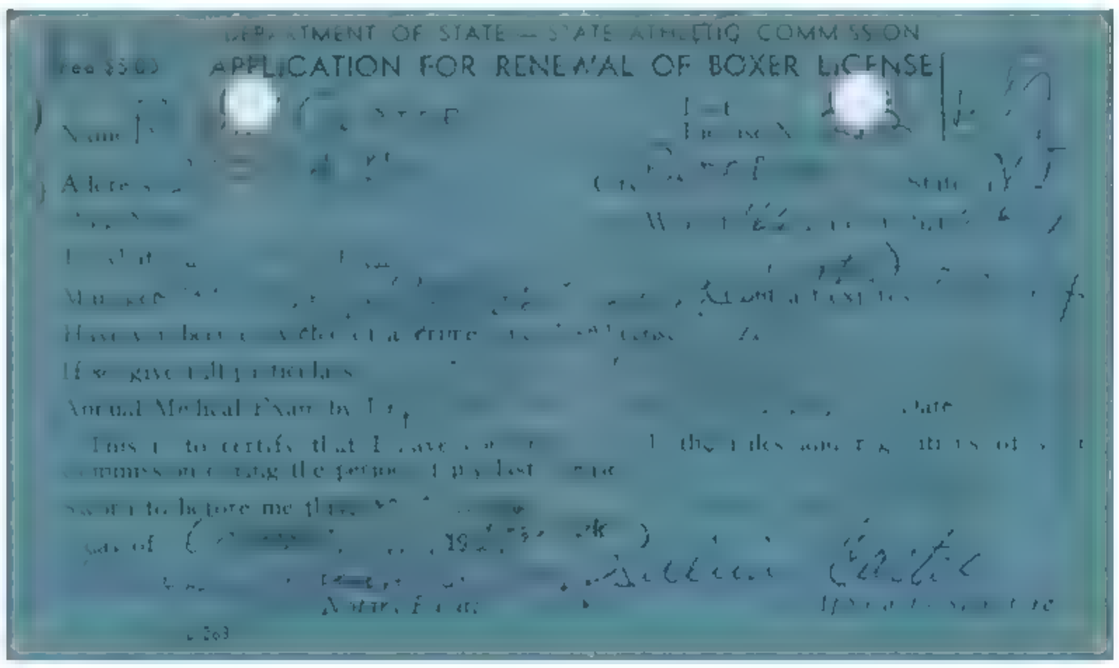
The day a "New York Times" article calls the arrival in Washington of George W. Bush a symbol of the President's alarm at the state of his campaign, President George H.W. Bush tells 84-year-old Pulitzer Prize-winning journalist Joseph Kingsbury-Smith he wishes *"there were more people out there who had your values and decency* in *this rather ugly Presidential year..."*

Bush writes in full: *Dear Joe, That was a lovely lunch at Bartletts. Your kind note to me was correct about that. It was a great pleasure being with you. In this rather ugly Presidential year I wish there were more people out there who had your values and decency. With Respect, George Bush.*

In an unusually long press conference held the day he wrote this letter, President Bush took issue with an article in that day's "New York Times" which quoted an unnamed Republican strategist as saying "George Jr. has been talking to a lot of Republicans around the country and picking up alarm. He's also been saying his dad complains that the speeches are not too good and wants to know why can't he have initiatives to present to the public." The article went on to say that "his son's arrival [in Washington]...was a symbol of the President's alarm at the state of his campaign." At the hour-long press conference in the White House Rose Garden, President Bush acknowledged that his son was in town but insisted that the "Times" story "simply is not true. If I were dissatisfied you'd know about it loud and clear..." Hence the President's comment in this letter about it being a "rather ugly Presidential year." In the November election, Arkansas Governor Bill Clinton defeated President Bush and businessman Ross Perot, running as an independent. Journalist Joseph Kingsbury-Smith (1908-1999), a national editor and chief foreign writer for Hearst Newspapers, won the 1956 Pulitzer Prize for Distinguished Reporting of International Affairs as a member of a three-man team that included William Randolph Hearst, Jr. and Frank Connif and which had conducted a series of interviews in 1955 with Nikita Khrushchev and other top Soviet leaders. Handwritten letters of President Bush on his "President" cards are rare and desirable. **$1,000 - $1,500**



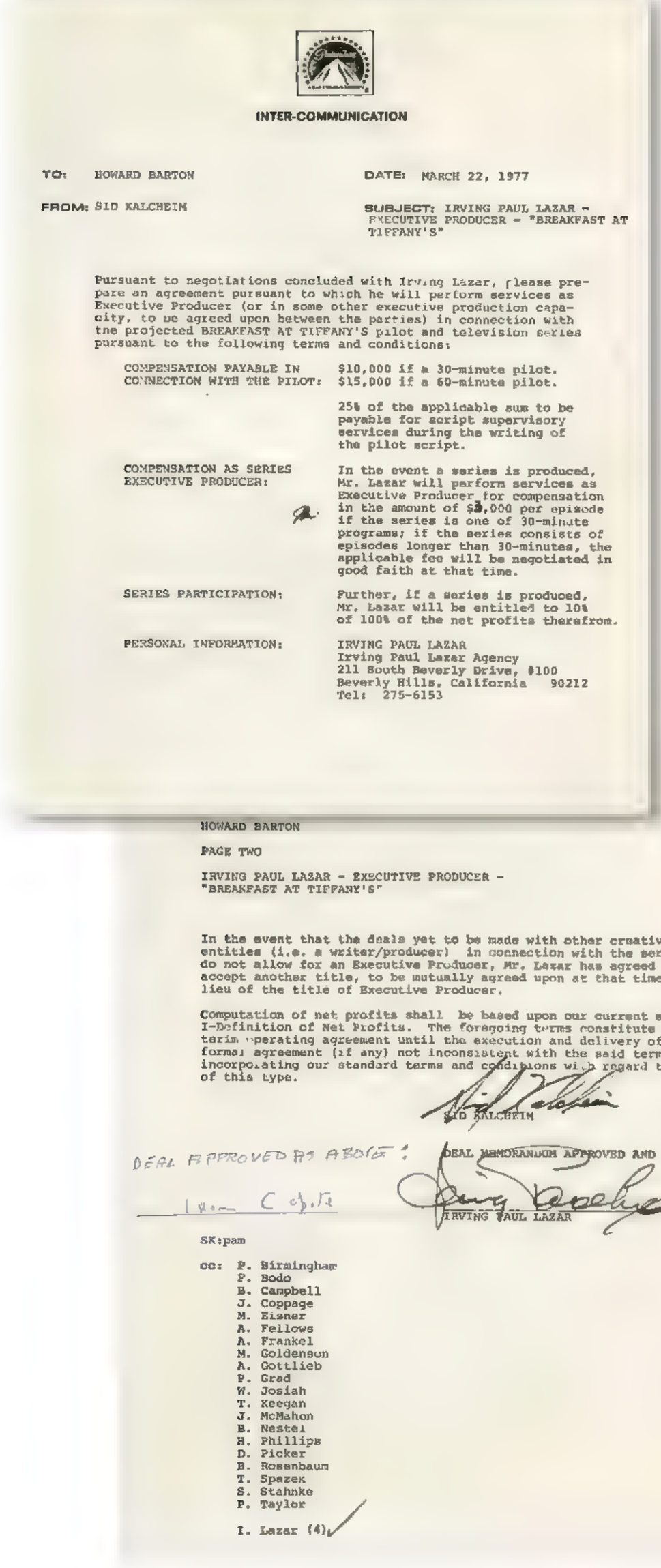
32. [Byrd, Richard E.]. Studio Key Book Photograph Album from the adventure documentary *With Byrd at the South Pole* (Paramount, 1930). Bound by Paramount Studios in a gray linen album, (180+) (10 x 7.75 in.; 254 x 197 mm.) black & white still photographs taken during Byrd's expedition to the South Pole. Each photograph has been linen backed to protect and secure the photographs in the album, which is imprinted in black lettering with the production number and title on the spine, "1420 With Byrd At The South Pole". Some of the photographs exhibit mild toning; overall, in fine condition. An extraordinary assemblage of photographs of the famed explorer and his team adventuring in the harsh environment. **$800 - $1,200**



34. Carter, Rubin "Hurricane". Boxing license application signed (*"Rubin Carter"*), 2 pages (approx. 5 in. x 3 in.; 127 x 76 mm.), being the front and back of blue card stock, 26 October 1962, with a black and white headshot of Carter stapled to the upper right corner. Listing his address in Paterson, New Jersey, Carter has written out the necessary information in the blanks, including the name of his manager (*"Carmen Tedeschi"*), and the response *("No")* when asked if he had "been convicted of a crime since last license". Signed at the lower right corner, *"Rubin Carter"*, in bold blue ink. Two original binder holes at the head and one vertical crease down the center; overall, in good condition.

Rubin "Hurricane" Carter's 1962 Boxing License Application.

This boxing license application is dated just two months before his first notable victory, a decision against perennial contender Holley Mims on 22 December 1962. The following year he fought six times and won four, crowned by a thrilling win against past and future world champion Emile Griffith. Carter's style and punching power (which resulted in many early-round knockouts) drew attention, establishing him as a crowd favorite and earning him the nickname "Hurricane". However, he is probably better known for his controversial convictions (in 1967 and 1976) for three June 1966 murders in Paterson, New Jersey, and his subsequent release from prison in 1985. His life story of false incarceration and racial injustice was portrayed on the silver screen in the 1999 film starring Denzel Washington, *Hurricane*, based on Carter's 1974 autobiography. Signed material dating from his early boxing career is quite rare. This boxing application, dating from the second year of his professional career (and after his first stint in prison), is especially desirable. **$800 - $1,200**



INTER-COMMUNICATION

TO: HOWARD BARTON — DATE: MARCH 22, 1977

FROM: SID KALCHEIM — SUBJECT: IRVING PAUL LAZAR - EXECUTIVE PRODUCER - "BREAKFAST AT TIFFANY'S"

Pursuant to negotiations concluded with Irving Lazar, please prepare an agreement pursuant to which he will perform services as Executive Producer (or in some other executive production capacity, to be agreed upon between the parties) in connection with the projected BREAKFAST AT TIFFANY'S pilot and television series pursuant to the following terms and conditions:

COMPENSATION PAYABLE IN CONNECTION WITH THE PILOT: $10,000 if a 30-minute pilot. $15,000 if a 60-minute pilot.

25% of the applicable sum to be payable for script supervisory services during the writing of the pilot script.

COMPENSATION AS SERIES EXECUTIVE PRODUCER: In the event a series is produced, Mr. Lazar will perform services as Executive Producer for compensation in the amount of $3,000 per episode if the series is one of 30-minute programs; if the series consists of episodes longer than 30-minutes, the applicable fee will be negotiated in good faith at that time.

SERIES PARTICIPATION: Further, if a series is produced, Mr. Lazar will be entitled to 10% of 100% of the net profits therefrom.

PERSONAL INFORMATION: IRVING PAUL LAZAR
Irving Paul Lazar Agency
211 South Beverly Drive, #100
Beverly Hills, California 90212
Tel: 275-6153

HOWARD BARTON

PAGE TWO

IRVING PAUL LAZAR - EXECUTIVE PRODUCER - "BREAKFAST AT TIFFANY'S"

In the event that the deals yet to be made with other creative entities (i.e. a writer/producer) in connection with the series do not allow for an Executive Producer, Mr. Lazar has agreed to accept another title, to be mutually agreed upon at that time, in lieu of the title of Executive Producer.

Computation of net profits shall be based upon our current schedule I-Definition of Net Profits. The foregoing terms constitute an interim operating agreement until the execution and delivery of a more formal agreement (if any) not inconsistent with the said terms and incorporating our standard terms and conditions with regard to deals of this type.

SID KALCHEIM

DEAL APPROVED AS ABOVE: — DEAL MEMORANDUM APPROVED AND ACCEPTED:

Truman Capote — IRVING PAUL LAZAR

SK:pam

cc: P. Birmingham
P. Bodo
B. Campbell
J. Coppage
M. Eisner
A. Fellows
A. Frankel
M. Goldenson
A. Gottlieb
P. Grad
W. Josiah
T. Keegan
J. McMahon
B. Nestel
H. Phillips
D. Picker
B. Rosenbaum
T. Spazek
S. Stahnke
P. Taylor

I. Lazar (4)

Truman Capote signed *Breakfast at Tiffany's* TV pilot agreement.

33. Capote, Truman. Document signed (*"Truman Capote"*), 2 pages (8.5 x 11 in.; 216 x 279 mm.), being an agreement on Paramount letterhead, 22 March 1977, relating to compensation for legendary agent Irving "Swifty" Lazar to serve as Executive Producer on a TV pilot based on Capote's novel, Breakfast at Tiffany's. Signed by the author on the second page in blue ballpoint, *"Deal approved as above: Truman Capote."* To the right, Lazar has cosigned the agreement, *"Irving Paul Lazar"*. Stated pilot was never picked up by a network. Excellent association with Capote and his classic novel. Mild toning and wear, and staple holes to the upper left corners. **$600 - $800**

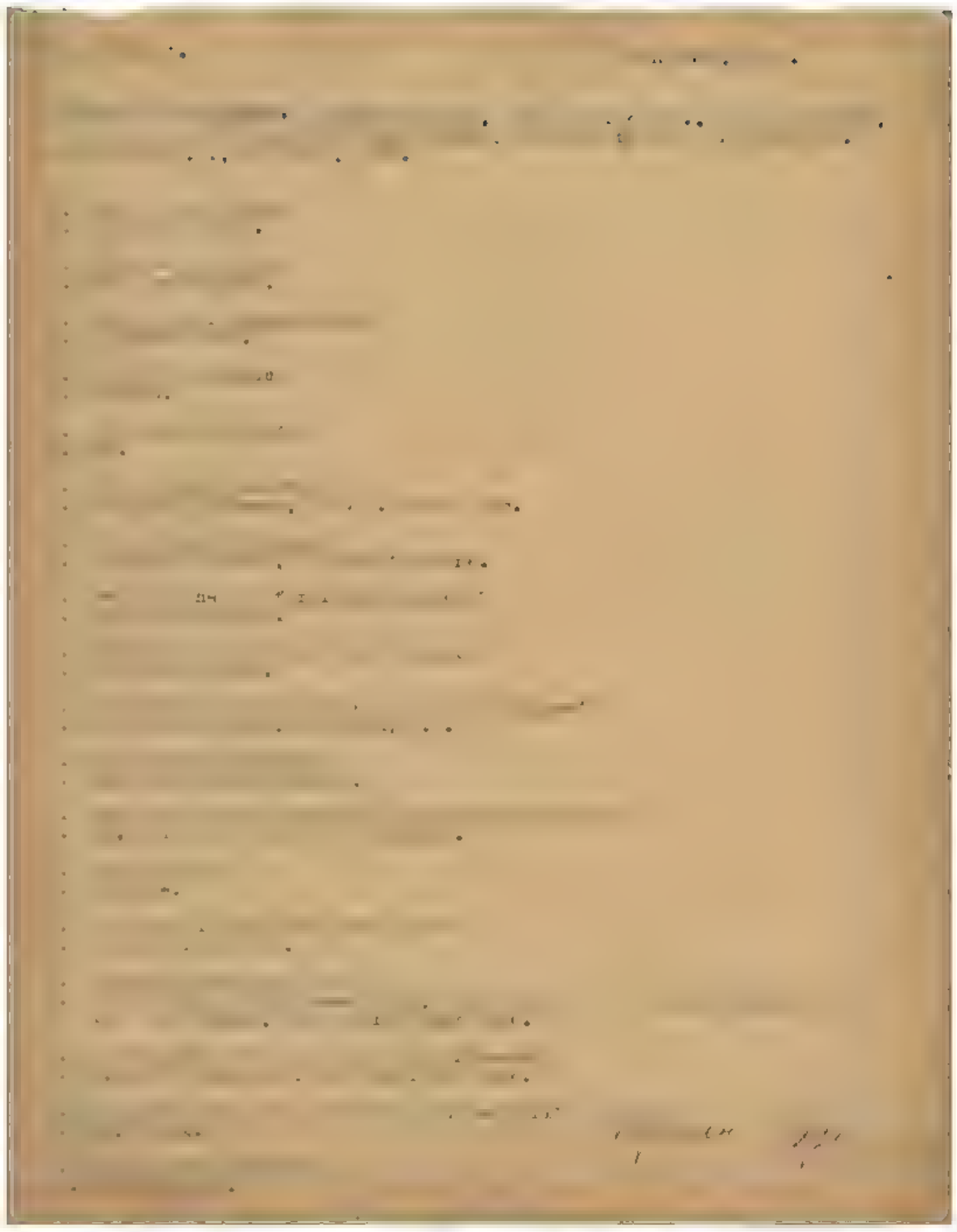
35. Capone, Alphonse (Al or "Scarface"). Typed deposition signed four times ("*Alphonse Capone*"), 4 pages (8.5 x 11 in.; 215 x 279 mm.), being a typed transcript of Capone's interrogation by police in their investigation of the attempted murder of his former mentor and crime associate John Torrio. Chicago, Illinois, 24 January 1925. Capone's deposition is part of an extensive archive of police interviews, testimony and notes in the case, each signed by the witness (two of whom include Capone's chauffeur, Robert Barton, and his accountant, Jake Gusick), Each of Capone's statements are signed in ink at the lower right. The remainder of the archive consists of 50 pages, (8.5 x 11 in.; 215 x 279 mm.), typescripts and carbons, plus a few handwritten statements of police and witnesses, some chipping at edges, paper yellowed.

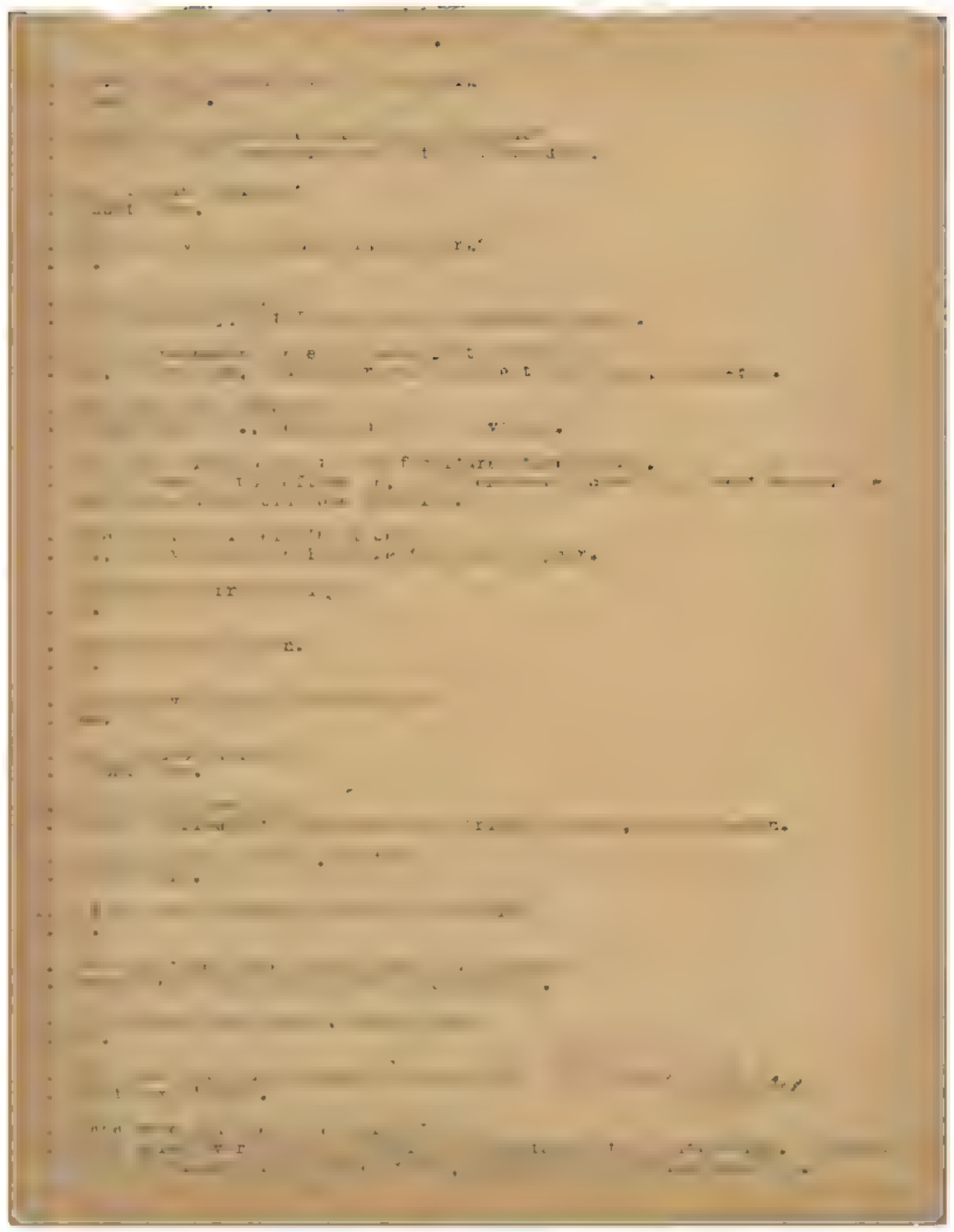
Al Capone's deposition relating to the 1925 attempted hit on his former mentor and crime associate John Torrio – signed four times by the mafia boss.

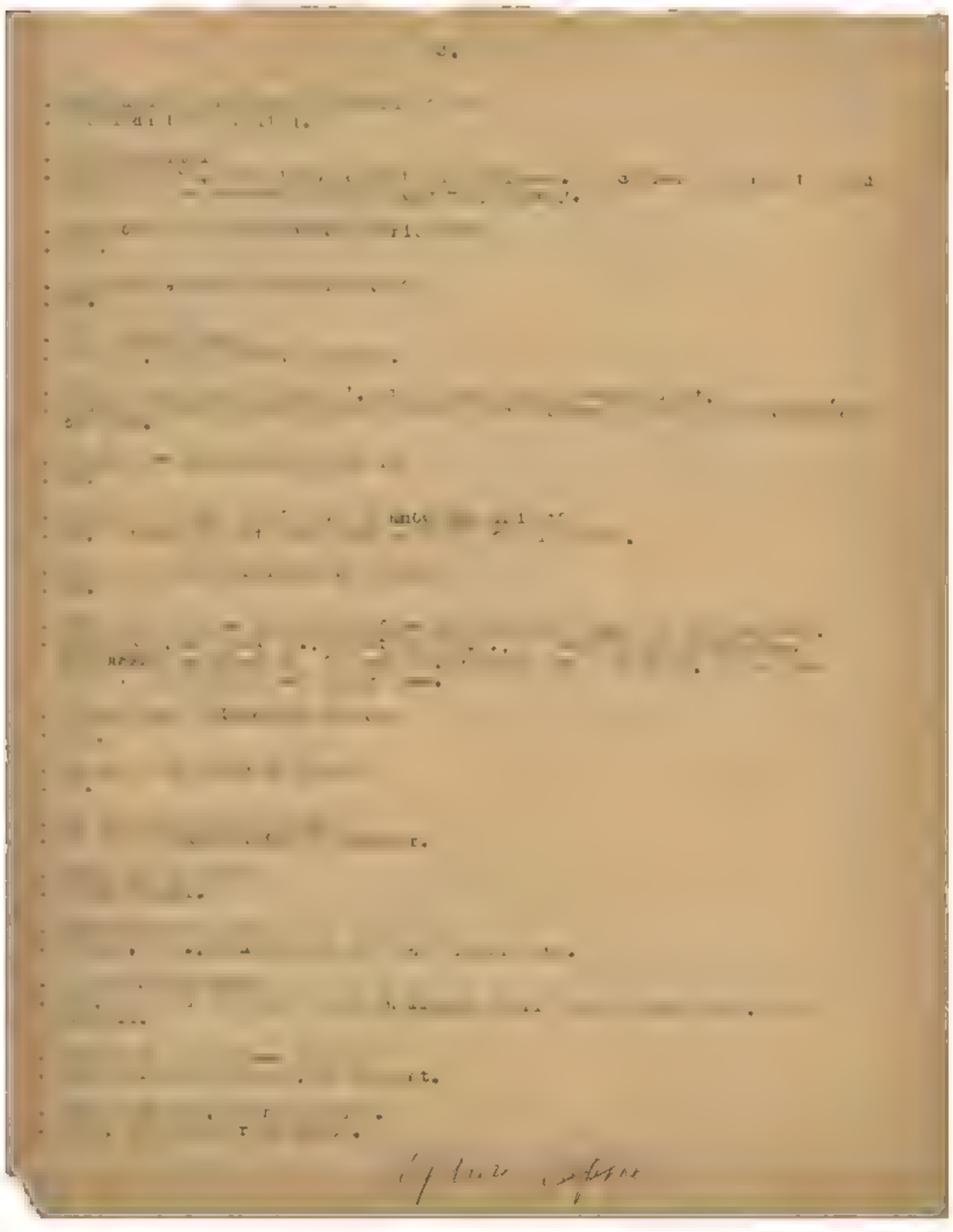
A remarkable archive of a failed investigation of an attempted murder of a Capone associate, which ironically propelled Capone to the top of the Chicago rackets. Capone's police interrogation took place the same day as Torrio's near fatal shooting. Torrio, described as a "retired restauranteur," while "alighting from his automobile from the front of above address was assaulted by three men, two of the men fired several shots at him . . . The assailants then jumped into a dark Cadillac touring car, no license ..." The victim, John Torrio, was the young Capone's mentor and sponsor in their previous criminal activities in Williamsburg, Brooklyn, where both had grown up. When Torrio moved to Chicago to manage a string of brothels for "Big Jim" Colosimo, he brought along his protege, "Scarface" Capone. The pupil soon outpaced his teacher. Capone had Colosimo killed, and Torrio took over the brothel empire. Meanwhile, Capone moved into the enormously lucrative bootleg whiskey business. Dion O'Bannion, an Irish mobster and his lieutenant, Earl "Hymie" Weiss, became their chief rivals. Conflicts between them escalated and in November 1924, O'Bannion was shot to death. On 24 January 1925 "Hymie" Weiss, with his sidekicks "Bugs" Moran, Vincent Drucci and Frank Gusenberg, seeking revenge, came upon Torrio and his wife unloading groceries in front of his home. Torrio fell in a hail of bullets, but Moran's gun jammed as he was about to deliver the *coup de grace*. When Torrio recovered, he fled to Italy, leaving Capone the undisputed boss of Chicago crime, a position he enjoyed until he was convicted of tax fraud and finally jailed in 1931.

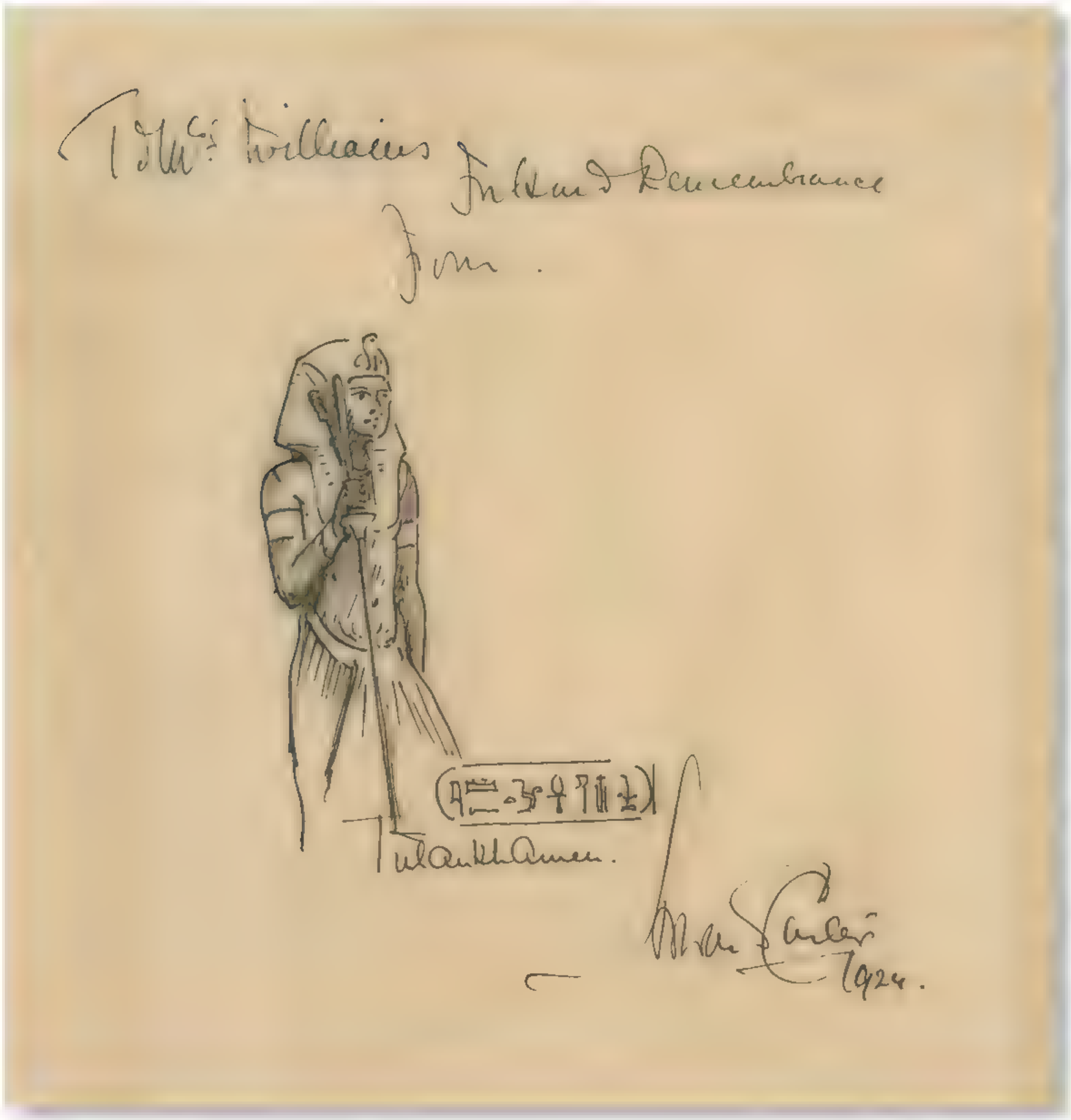
Capone's statement is captioned: "Statement of Alphonse Caponi [sic]. 7244 Prairie Avenue ... relative to the shooting of John Torrio ... about 3:30 P.M. Jan 24th, 1925." Highlights are as follows (Capone's answers italicized): "Q. What is your business? A. *Furniture business. 2224 Wabash Ave.* Q. What is [the] name of store? A. *Antique furniture. No name to store* . . . Q. How long do you know John Torrio? A. *About three years.* Q. Where did you meet him.? A. *In Chicago, at the Race Track, I met him at the Bennie Leonard fight in East Chicago, about three years ago* ... Q. Were you ever in trouble in New York? *A. No* ... *Q.* How many times were you arrested in Chicago? A. *Every time something happens I get arrested* . . . Q. Did he [Torrio] tell you who did it, or did you ask him who did it? A. *I did not ask him and he did not tell me because he was in no condition to talk.* Q. Would [you] have any idea who did it? A. *No.* Q. Would you tell us if you did know who did it? A. *No, I value my life too much to tell if I did know* . . . Q. Can you give any reason for the shooting? A. *No I cannot.* Q. This statement is true and if you were called to testify this would be your statement and you will be willing to sign this statement? A. *Yes sir.*

Information was virtually impossible to collect in regards to the shooting. The few witnesses seemed fearful; none would conclusively identify the gunmen, although "Bugs" Moran was initially fingered. Even Torrio, when Earl Weiss and Vincent Drucci were brought into his hospital room, refused to identify them as being party to his shooting. A remarkable archive providing a vivid and compelling first-hand view of the methods perfected by Capone, which rapidly propelled him to the pinnacle of the underworld. *Provenance:* Christies, New York, 20th May 1994, Lot 13. **$30,000 - $50,000**









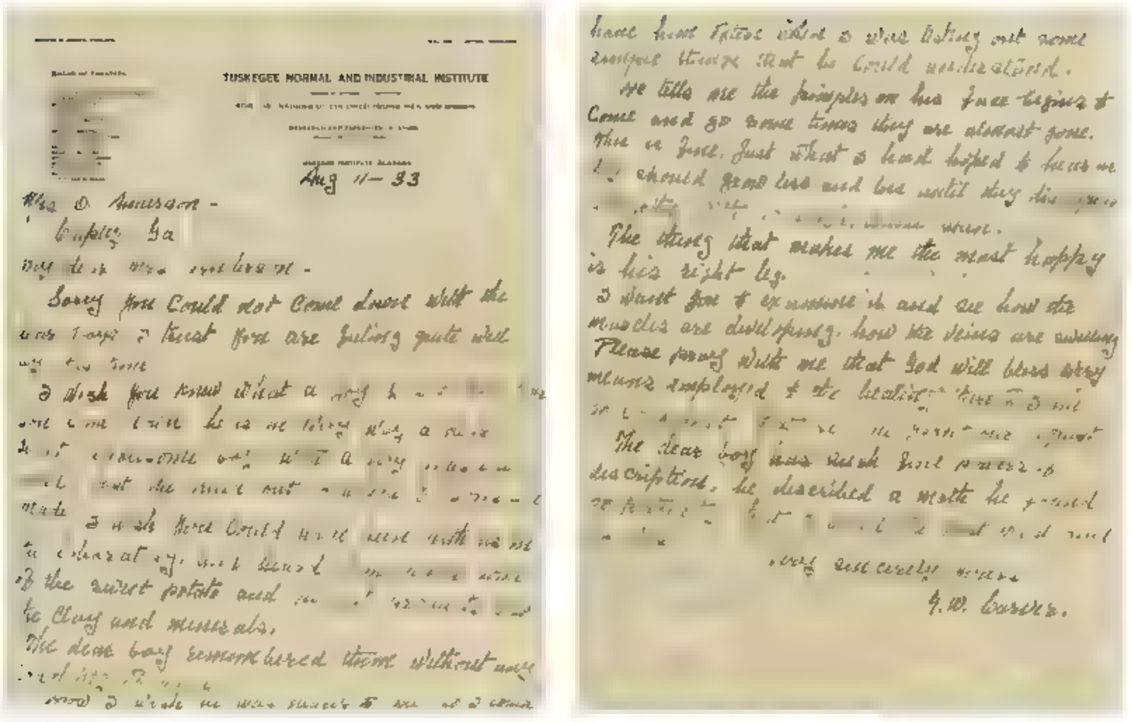
36. Carter, Howard. Exceedingly rare hand-drawn signed artwork of King Tutankhamen with cartouche, 1 page (9.5 x 12.5 in.; 241 x 318 mm.). Accomplished in black fountain pen ink, Carter has drawn a detailed three-quarter-length image of Pharaoh Tutankhamen, complete with his signature headdress and staff. Below the image, Carter penned the cartouche bearing the king's name in Egyptian hieroglyphics as well as *"TutAnkhAmen"*. Above the image, Carter has inscribed, *"To Mrs. Williams, in kind remembrance from"* and below the image continues, *"Howard Carter 1924."* Exhibits toning from previous display, not affecting the image.

Incredibly rare detailed signed drawing of Pharaoh Tutankhamen by the discoverer of King Tut's tomb, Howard Carter.

Arriving in the United States in April 1924 for a 24-lecture tour of the United States and Canada, Howard Carter spoke at Yale University in New Haven, Connecticut on May 6th where he first met Yale Professor and Mrs. Frederick Wells Williams. Returning to Yale in June, Carter was awarded an Honorary Degree of Doctor of Science. Williams, Yale Class of 1879 and a member of the Yale faculty for over 30 years, also received an Honorary Degree on June 18th. While Carter was in Chicago, on May 23rd, he accepted a written invitation from Prof. and Mrs. Williams for the afternoon of June 17th (included is a color copy of Carter's two-page response to Williams, accepting his invitation, plus copies of two newspaper advertisements for Carter's lectures in April and May). This drawing was undoubtedly drawn by Carter on that day and presented to Mrs. Williams, niece of the late Francis Wayland, first dean of the Yale Law School from 1873-1903.

On 1 December 1922, *The New York Times* had reported, "The Cairo correspondent of The London Times in a dispatch to his paper describes how Lord Carnarvon and Howard Carter unearthed below the tomb of Rameses VI, near Luxor, two rooms containing the funeral paraphernalia of King Tutankhamen, who reigned about 1350 B.C., the discovery of which was announced yesterday [November 29th]..." Exceedingly wealthy, Lord Carnarvon, who had taken up archaeology as a hobby, was Carter's sponsor. On 6 November 1922, Carter sent a cable to Lord Carnarvon: "At last have made wonderful discovery in Valley; a magnificent tomb with seals intact; re-covered same for your arrival; congratulations."

Autograph material by Carter is rare and this extraordinary, detailed image of his greatest discovery is the first of its kind we have ever encountered and possibly the only example extant. **$30,000 - $50,000**


TUSKEGEE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE

Aug 11–33

Mrs O Anderson -
Chipley Ga

My dear Mrs Anderson -

Sorry you could not come down with the dear boys, I trust you are feeling quite well by this time. I wish you knew what a Joy it is to have your son come down, he is in every way a dear, sweet, wholesome boy, With a very unusual mind, Just the kind out of which Edisons are made. I wish you could have been with us in the laboratory, and heard him name some of the sweet potato and peanut products, also the Clay and minerals. The dear boy remembered them without any coaching of mine. How I wish he was nearer to me so I could have him often when I was testing out some simple things that he could understand. He tells me the pimples on his face begins to come and go sometimes they are almost gone. This is fine. Just what I had hoped to hear as they should grow less and less until they disappear altogether. With no rough, coarse skin. The thing that makes me the most happy is his right leg. I want you to examine it and see how the muscles are developing. how the veins are swelling. Please pray with me that God will bless every means employed to the healing thereof. I am so confident that he will grant our request. The dear boy has such fine powers of description, he described a moth he found so perfectly that I could tell just what kind it was.

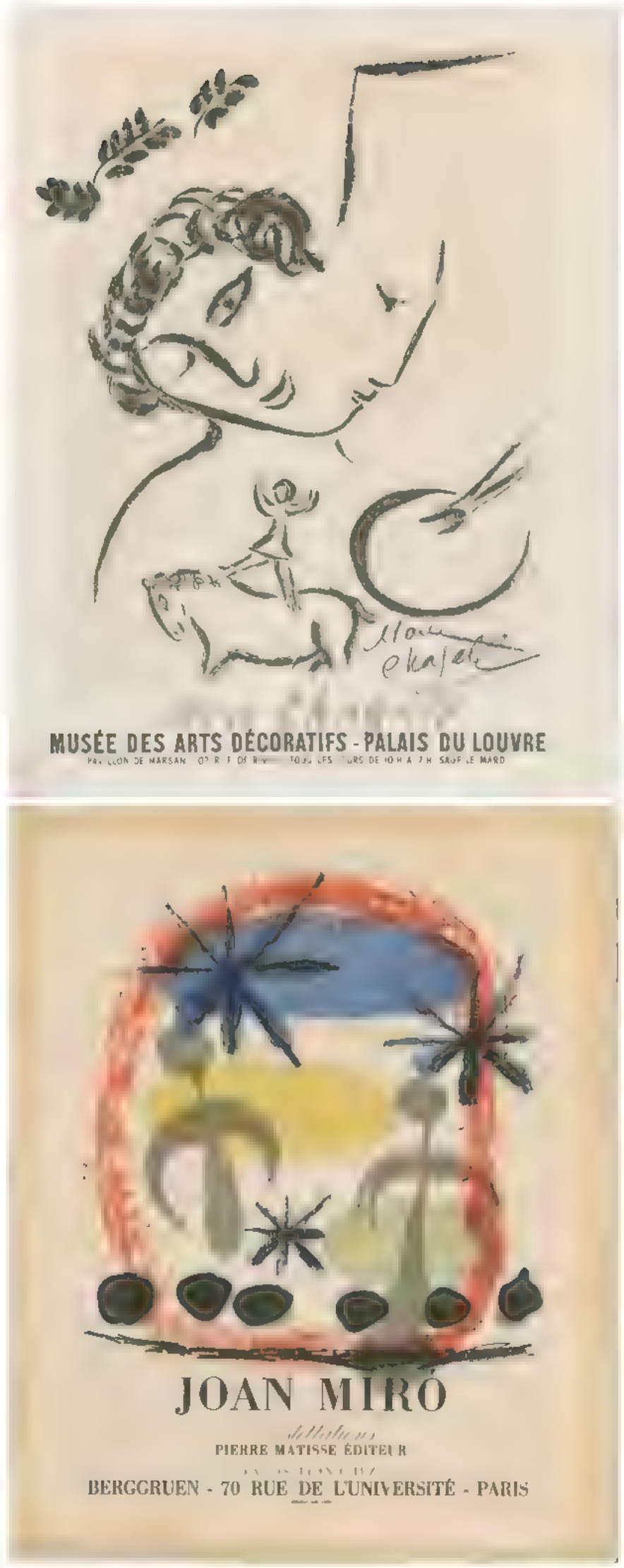
Very sincerely yours
G.W. Carver.

37. Carver, George Washington. Autograph letter signed ("*G.W. Carver*"), as Director of the Research and Experiment Station, Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, 2 pages (8.5 x 11 in.; 216 x 279 mm.), front and verso. Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, 11 August 1933, to Mrs. Olivia Anderson, Chipley, Georgia. With original postmarked envelope addressed in Carver's hand. Fine condition.

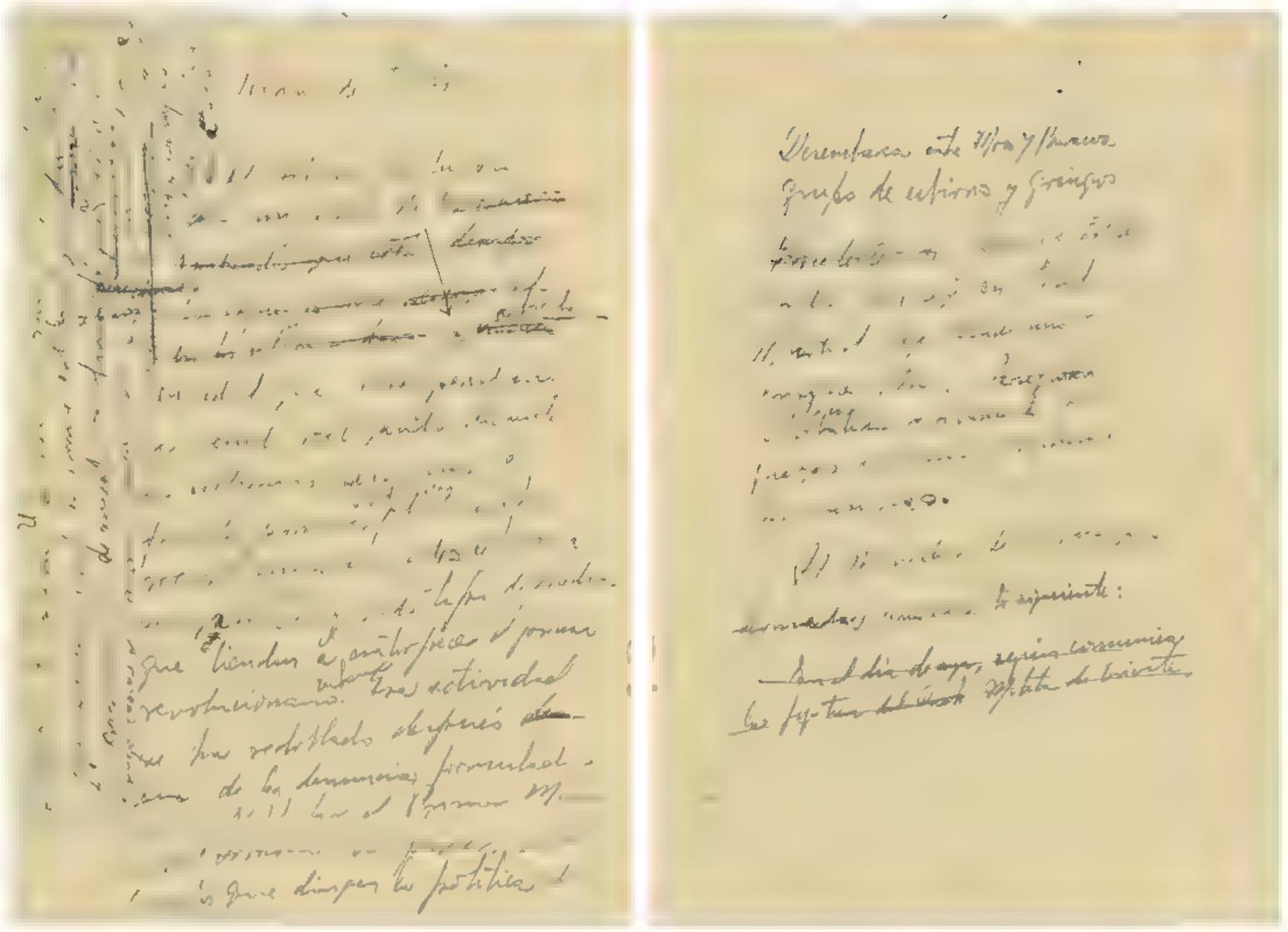
George Washington Carver tells the mother of one of his students that her son has *"a very unusual mind, just the kind out of which Edisons are made. I wish you could have been with us in the laboratory, and heard him name some of the sweet potato and peanut products..."*

Carver writes in full: *Sorry you could not come down with the dear boys, I trust you are feeling quite well by this time. I wish you knew what a Joy it is to have your son come down, he is in every way a dear, sweet, wholesome boy, With a very unusual mind, Just the kind out of which Edisons are made. I wish you could have been with us in the laboratory, and heard him name some of the sweet potato and peanut products, also the Clay and minerals. The dear boy remembered them without any coaching of mine. How I wish he was nearer to me so I could have him often when I was testing out some simple things that he could understand. He tells me the pimples on his face begins to come and go sometimes they are almost gone. This is fine. Just what I had hoped to hear as they should grow less and less until they disappear altogether. With no rough, coarse skin. The thing that makes me the most happy is his right leg. I want you to examine it and see how the muscles are developing. how the veins are swelling. Please pray with me that God will bless every means employed to the healing thereof. I am so confident that he will grant our request. The dear boy has such fine powers of description, he described a moth he found so perfectly that I could tell just what kind it was.*

On 28 August 1934, Dr. Carver wrote Mrs. Olivia Anderson's son, Floyd, in part, "Some time dear, I wish you write me a brief story of your case, and how the treatment has benefitted you. Dear, you are my first patient and it would be such a treasure to have it from you..." From the 26 January 1936 edition of "The Montgomery Advertiser," in an article titled "Infantile Paralysis and the Oil Therapy." In part, "Dr. George W. Carver, of Tuskegee Institute ... has already proved conclusively that peanut oils offer a possibility at least of adding to a man's means of treating the after-effects of infantile paralysis..." Dr. George Washington Carver developed over 250 different peanut products, the accomplishment for which he is most remembered. In the last 35 years, only one Carver letter mentioning peanuts has sold at a major public auction.
$800 - $1,200



38. Chagall, Marc and Joan Miro. (2) Printed exhibition bills signed. Including: (1) Poster printed in black and gray and signed in black grease pencil ("*Marc Chagall*"), on (9.75 x 11 in.; 247 x 279 mm.) paper. In French, advertising the Marc Chagall Musée Des Arts Décoratifs – Palais Du Louvre, Pavillon Marsan, 107 De Rivoli- Tous Le Jours De 10 H. A 17 H. Sauf Le Mardi. With minor edge bending. In very good condition. (2) Color printed poster signed in faint ink ("*Miro*"), on (8.5 x 10.75 in.; 215 x 273 mm.) paper. In French, advertising the Joan Miro Constellations, Pierre Matisse Editeur, Exposition Chez, Bergruen – 70 Rue De L'Université – Paris. Printed by Mourlot IMP. Paris. During the 1950s the renowned French printer, Mourlot Freres, printed most of the "original" posters of the most important artists of the day. In 1959 they printed the series "Affiches Originales" for collectors. They are reduced lithographic versions of the "original" posters created by the contemporary masters, Picasso, Chagall, Braque, Matisse, Miro, Leger, and Dufy. **$200 - $300**



39. Castro, Fidel. Autograph manuscript, 2 pages (6 x 8.75 in.; 152 x 222 mm.), (ca. 1961), the notes are written in blue ink by Castro, in Spanish, on a single piece of paper, with cross-outs and marginal notations.

A unique Castro handwritten manuscript. Notes for a speech possibly given at the U.N., decrying U.S. actions in the wake of the Bay of Pigs.

It seems like they are worried within the Justice department of the United States Government, every time the anger and desperation increases, because of our solid activity and the victorious and uncontrollable development of our revolution…

Castro writes in full: *Hiram of Lubrijón [?] The Revolutionary Government is very aware of the desperate efforts that is [illegible] the efforts that reflect in the last days [lined out on text] the open [lined out on text] activity that the imperialism has been realizing during the last weeks in order to promote at all cost [illegible] revolutionaries, terrorism acts, murder attempts and all type of fights that have a tendency to interfere with the revolutionary process [illegible]. That activity has been doubled after [lined out on text] reports have been expressed to the ONU to the Prime Minister of the Government. It seems like they are worried within the Justice department of the United States Government, every time the anger and desperation increases, because of our solid activity and the victorious and uncontrollable development of our revolution that translates each time in a less dissimulated support of anti-revolutionaries, the war criminals and the worse [lined out on text and partly illegible] traitors, mercenaries of all type that [illegible] of service. Disembark between Moa and Baracoa [?] group of expatriates and gringos coming from [lined out on text] They left the United States. They are 27 in total Leader dead. One hurt and another prisoner [illegible lined out on text] quickly attacked combated [lined out on text] by the army forces and militia's farmers. [Next all lined out on text] The Ministry of the Arm Forces communicates the following: In the day of yesterday (illegible] communicates the headquarters of [illegible] Militia of the West.*

In March of 1960, a French freighter unloading munitions from Belgium exploded in Havana taking 75 lives and injuring 200, some of whom subsequently died. The U.S. denied Cuba's accusation of sabotage but admitted that it had sought to prevent the shipment. And so it went, reaching a high point in April of the following year in the infamous CIA-organized invasion of Cuba at the Bay of Pigs. Over 100 exiles died in the attack. Close to 1,200 others were taken prisoner by the Cubans. It was later revealed that four American pilots flying for the CIA had lost their lives as well. The Bay of Pigs assault had relied heavily on the Cuban people rising up to join the invaders, but this was not to be the case. As it was, the leadership and ranks of the exile forces were riddled with former supporters and henchmen of Fulgencio Battista, the dictator overthrown by Castro, and would not have been welcomed back by the Cuban people under any circumstances. Despite the fact that the Kennedy administration was acutely embarrassed by the unmitigated defeat--indeed, because of it--a campaign of smaller-scale attacks upon Cuba was initiated almost immediately, under the rubric of Operation Mongoose. Throughout the 1960's, the Caribbean island was subjected to countless sea and air commando raids by exiles, at times accompanied by their CIA supervisors, inflicting damage upon oil refineries, chemical plants and railroad bridges, cane fields, sugar mills and sugar warehouses, infiltrating spies, saboteurs, and assassins, anything to damage the Cuban economy, promote disaffection, or make the revolution look bad. Taking the lives of Cuban militia members and others in the process, pirate attacks on Cuban fishing boats and merchant ships, bombardments of Soviet vessels docked in Cuba, an assault upon a Soviet army camp with 12 Russian soldiers reported wounded, a hotel and a theater shelled from offshore because Russians and East Europeans were supposed to be present there. These actions were not always carried out on the order of the CIA or with its foreknowledge, but the Agency could hardly plead "rogue elephant". It had created Operating Mongoose headquarters in Miami. **$12,000 - $15,000**

THE CHILD'S RIGHTS
THE DECLARATION OF GENEVA, drafted in 1922 by Eglantyne Jebb, Founder of the Save the Children Fund, has been endorsed by the leading statesmen of many countries, including successive Prime Ministers of Great Britain, and Prime Ministers of the Overseas British Dominions, and was adopted by the Assembly of the League of Nations in 1924 as the League's Charter of Child Welfare.
BY THE PRESENT DECLARATION OF THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD, commonly known as the "Declaration of Geneva", men & women of all nations recognising that Mankind owes to the Child the best that it has to give, declare and accept it as their duty that, beyond and above all considerations of race, nationality, or creed:
I THE CHILD must be given the means requisite for its normal development both materially and spiritually.
II THE CHILD that is hungry must be fed; the child that is sick must be nursed, the child that is backward must be helped; the delinquent child must be reclaimed; and the orphan & the waif must be sheltered and succoured.
III THE CHILD must be the first to receive relief in times of distress.
IV THE CHILD must be put in a position to earn a livelihood & must be protected against every form of exploitation.
V THE CHILD must be brought up in the consciousness that its talents must be devoted to the service of its fellow-men.
B L Montgomery
Field-Marshal.

40. Churchill, Winston / Dwight D. Eisenhower / Bernard L. Montgomery. Illuminated manuscript document, entitled *"The Child's Rights"* signed (*"Winston S. Churchill"; "Dwight D. Eisenhower"* and *"B.L. Montgomery Field – Marshall."),* 1 page (12.25 x 16 in.; 311 x 406 mm.), no place, September 1945, being a handwritten calligraphic document, on vellum, listing universal rights for children. Signed by Churchill, Eisenhower and Montgomery just four months after the end of the war in Europe, most probably produced for a fund-raising charitable event. Artist William Bromage has scribed in red, blue, black, green and gold inks with hand-colored, historiated borders. Signed by the artist at bottom. Slight toning along edges; otherwise, fine.

One month following the end of World War II, Winston Churchill, Dwight D. Eisenhower and Bernard Montgomery sign an illuminated copy of The Declaration of the Rights of the Child.

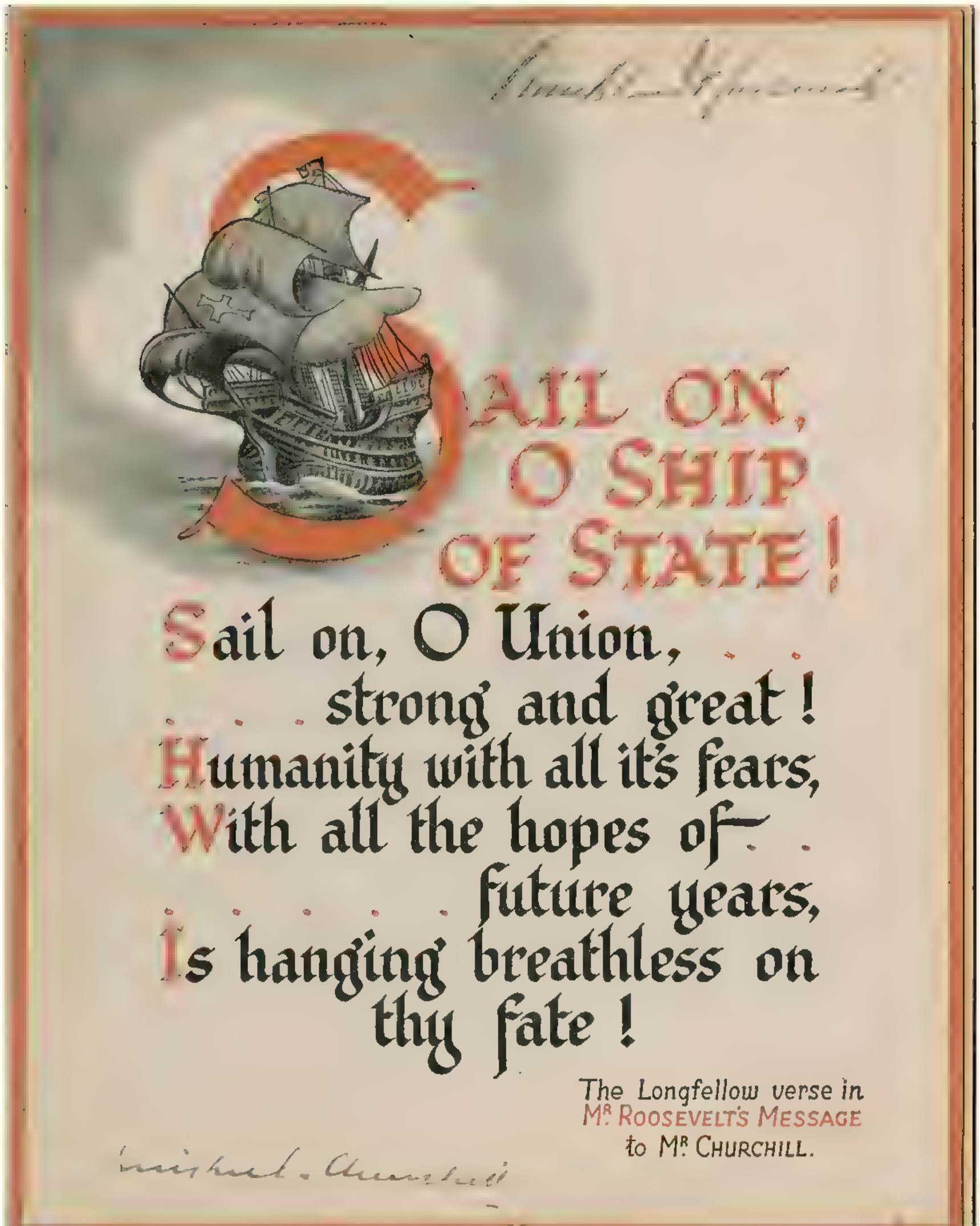
The document states in full: *The Child's Rights The Declaration of Geneva, drafted in 1922 by Eglantyne Jebb, Founder of the Save the Children Fund, has been endorsed by the leading statesmen of many countries, including successive Prime Ministers of Great Britain, and Prime Ministers of the Overseas British Dominions, and was adopted by the Assembly of the League of Nations in 1924 as the League's Charter of Child Welfare. By the present declaration of the rights of the child, commonly known as the 'Declaration of Geneva, men & women of all nations recognizing that Mankind owes to the Child the best that it has to give, declare and accept it as their duty that, beyond and above all considerations of race, nationality or creed: I. The child must be given the means requisite for its normal development both materially and spiritually. II. The child that is hungry must be fed; the child that is sick must be nursed; the child that is backward must be helped; the delinquent child must be reclaimed; and the orphan & the waif must be sheltered and succored. III. The child must be the first to receive relief in times of distress. IV. The child must be put in a position to earn a livelihood & must be protected against every form of exploitation. V. The child must be brought up in the consciousness that its talents must be devoted to the service of its fellow men.*

World War II was the first modern war in which more civilians than soldiers were killed or maimed. By August 1945, when the Japanese surrendered, some 40 million civilians had died on both sides of the conflict. After the war ended, 20 million European children were war orphans, often lingering for years in displaced persons camps that sprung up all over the continent. The Declaration of the Rights of the Child is the name given to a series of related children's rights proclamations drafted by Save the Children founder Eglantyne Jebb in 1922. Jebb believed that the rights of the child should be especially protected and enforced. These ideas were adopted by the International Save the Children Union, in Geneva on 23 February 1923 and endorsed by the League of Nations General Assembly on 26 November 1924 as the World Child Welfare Charter. These proclamations were not enforceable by international law, but rather served as guidelines for countries to follow. **$6,000 - $8,000**

41. Churchill, Winston. Hand-annotated typescript signed (*"Winston S. Churchill"*), 10 pages (8 x 10 in.; 203 x 254 mm.), no place, 22 May 1931. Typed on ten separate leaves, Churchill has heavily corrected and emended his analysis for the proposed Austro-German Customs Union he wrote for an American newspaper syndicate. Punch hole present at the upper left of each page; otherwise, fine.

Analyzing the proposed Austro-German Customs Union in 1931, Winston Churchill deploys the formulation he would use 15 years later in his famous "Iron Curtain" speech: *From the Adriatic to the Baltic, stretches a belt of vigourous nationalities who look to France to guard their…independence…*

Churchill writes in part: *We must recognize that the French people are not in that mood of sweet self-abnegation which is now so fashionable in Great Britain. They are resolved to hold their ancient world position, by every means in their power. They will not under any circumstances allow Germany to create a situation in which her bulk and force would expose France to a repetition of the terrible experiences of 1870 and 1914. France defends her interests with selfish but manly vigour in every quarter of the globe.* Churchill continues, *An elaborate system of engagements and alliances has marshalled the smaller states of Central Europe into the mutually-protective organization known as "The Little Entente." Sandwiched between the inherent and indestructible might of Germany on the one hand and the vast mass of barbarian Russia on the other, these young States have real need to band together among themselves under the aegis of their powerful Gallic patron and champion. From the Adriatic to the Baltic stretches a belt of vigorous nationalities who look to France to guard their recently gained or re-gained independence…* Foremost among those small nations was Czechoslovakia, and Churchill praises roundly the Czech foreign minister, Eduard Benes, as a resourceful, courageous, *rebel, soldier, statesman.* He lauds Czechoslovakia as a fresh, new, *highly democratic state…She is not a naughty old-world tyrant but a liberated captive…* The substantial Czech army, and the wise leadership of men like Benes, will *constitute a barrier to* any Austro-German compact or eventual *anschluss.* These words of respect contrast painfully to Neville Chamberlain's 1938 comments on the Czech-Sudeten crisis that led to the Munich sellout, as a "quarrel in a far-away country between people of whom we know nothing." Churchill had foreseen the emergence of a revisionist Germany as early as 1919. In March 1931 he described the Austro-German Customs Union as a danger to peace. Later he warned, *German youth mounting in its broad swelling flood will never accept the conditions and implications of the Treaty of Versailles.* By May 1935 he was writing in *Collier's* about the deterioration of the European order; in June he drew attention to the rapid German rearmament and asked his American readers how peace might be maintained. **$8,000 - $12,000**



42. Churchill, Winston and Franklin D. Roosevelt. Rare World War II-date broadside document signed by both (*"Winston S. Churchill"* and *"Franklin D. Roosevelt"*), 1 page (6.75 x 8.75 in.; 171 x 222 mm.), in black with orange border and orange letter detail.

"Sail on, O Ship of State!" signed by allied leaders Winston Churchill & Franklin D. Roosevelt at the Atlantic Conference, August, 1941.

The broadside is a printing, commissioned by Churchill, of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow's verse, "Sail on, O Ship of State!" Churchill circulated this verse at the Atlantic Conference (August, 1941), which took place aboard a warship anchored in Placentia Bay, Newfoundland. At that momentous meeting, the two leaders and their military aides agreed upon critical policies for the conduct of a joint war against Germany, even though the U.S. was still officially neutral and would remain so until December 8. The meeting culminated in the Atlantic Charter, a declaration of principles issued a few days after the conference. Often compared to Wilson's Fourteen Points, the Charter also laid the foundation for the United Nations Declaration, signed by 26 nations in January 1942. Signed at the upper right corner in black ink, *Franklin D. Roosevelt* and at the lower left corner, *Winston S. Churchill*. Tipped to a matt. In fine condition. Documents signed by both FDR and Churchill are very uncommon; this piece, with such a great historical connection to the two greats leaders and their common cause, is especially desirable. Note: The following lot 43 is an original Henry Wadsworth Longfellow autographed manuscript poem of "Sail on, O Ship of State!". **$8,000 - $12,000**

43. Longfellow, Henry Wadsworth. Autograph manuscript poem signed (*"Henry W. Longfellow"*), 1 page (7 x 8.9 in.; 178 x 226 mm.), "Sail On, O Ship Of State!", originally published in book form in 1850, The Building of the Ship. Mounting remnants on verso with areas exhibiting lighter text.

Poet Henry Wadsworth Longfellow writes the poem used ninety years later by FDR to rally the allies to resist the Axis Powers.

Longfellow writes in full:

Thou, too, sail on, O Ship of State!
Sail on, O Union, strong and great!
Humanity with all its fears,
With all the hopes of future years,
Is hanging breathless on thy fate!
We know what Master laid thy keel,
What Workmen wrought thy ribs of steel,
Who made each mast, and sail, and rope,
What anvils rang, what hammers beat,
In what a forge and what a heat,
Were shaped the anchors of thy hope!
Fear not each sudden sound and shock,
'T is of the wave and not the rock;
'T is but the flapping of the sail,
And not a rent made by the gale!
In spite of rock and tempest's roar,
In spite of false lights on the shore,
Sail on, nor fear to breast the sea!
Our hearts, our hopes, are all with thee,
Our hearts, our hopes, our prayers, our tears,
Our faith triumphant o'er our fears,
Are all with thee,—are all with thee!
Henry W. Longfellow

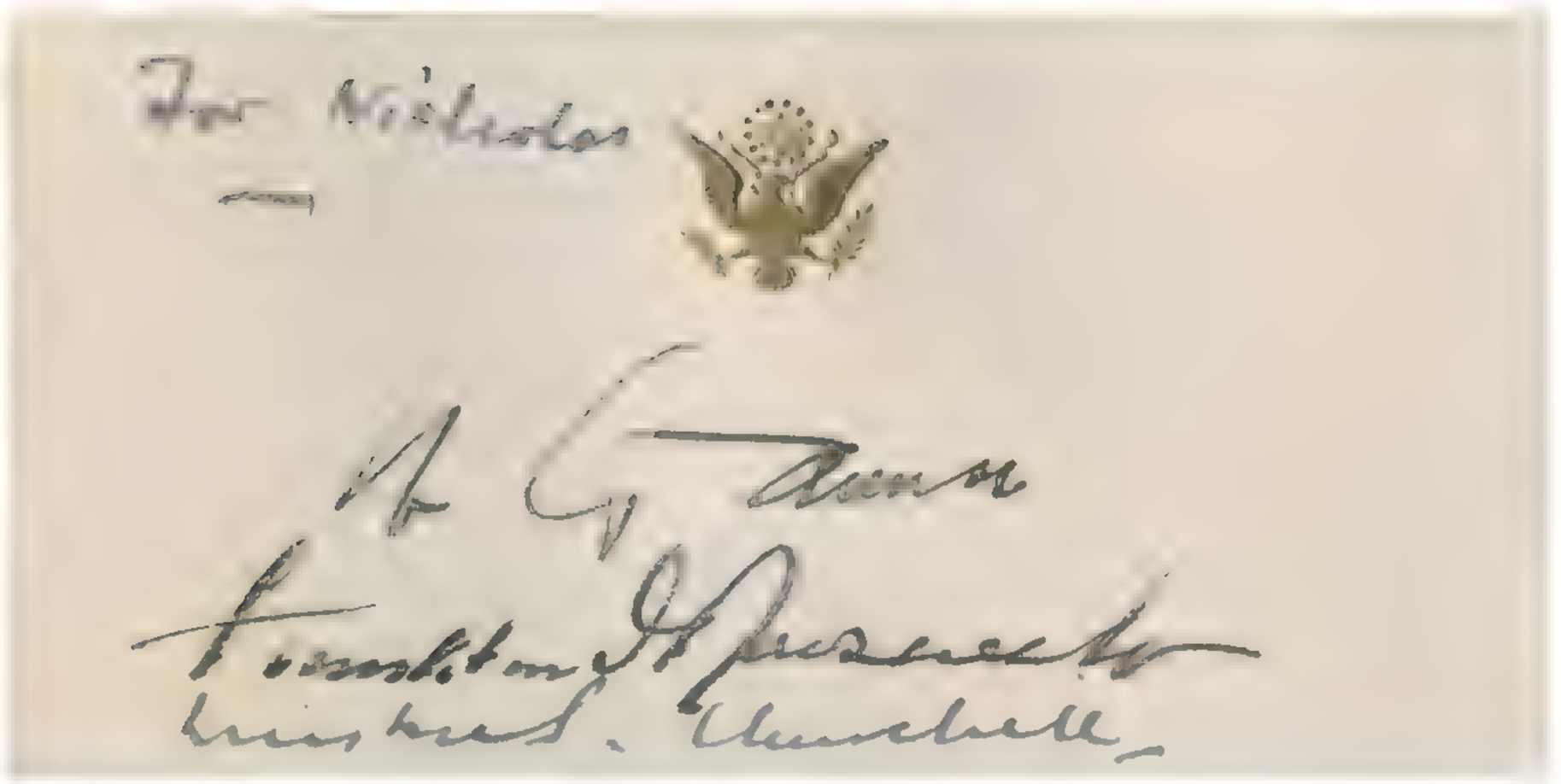
On 9 February 1941, British Prime Minister Winston Churchill delivered his "Give us the tools and we will finish the job" speech to his people. Churchill urged the Americans, not yet at war with Germany, to lend a hand to his country's battle to fight against the terror then gripping the globe. Churchill intoned: ...The other day President Roosevelt gave his opponent in the late Presidential election a letter of introduction to me, and in it he wrote out a verse in his own handwriting from Longfellow, which, he said, "applies to you people as it does to us." Here is the verse:

"Sail on, O Ship of State!
Sail on, O Union, strong and great!
Humanity with all its fears,
With all the hopes of future years,
Is hanging breathless on thy fate!"

What is the answer that I shall give in your name to this great man, the thrice-chosen head of a nation of 130,000,000? Here is the answer which I will give to President Roosevelt. Put your confidence in us. Give us your faith and your blessing, and under Providence all will be well. We shall not fail or falter; we shall not weaken or tire. Neither the sudden shock of battle nor the long-drawn trials of vigilance and exertion will wear us down. Give us the tools and we will finish the job."

This Longfellow poem also struck the heart of another great leader. A famous story concerning the poem is related by Sandburg in his biography of Abraham Lincoln: "Early in the war a newspaper clipping of a speech delivered in New York came to Lincoln's hands, and at its close his eyes caught stanzas...beginning: 'Thou, too, sail on, O Ship of State!...' Nicolay was surprised at the way these lines hit the President. He seemed to be reading them for the first time. Nicolay had memorized the piece at school he recited it for Lincoln to the last lines: 'Our hearts, our hopes, our prayers, our tears, Our faith triumphant o'er our fears.' They stirred something deep in Lincoln. 'His eyes filled with tears, and his cheeks were wet,' said Nicolay. 'He did not speak for some minutes, but finally said with simplicity: "It is a wonderful gift to be able to stir men like that". After the President's endorsement, the poem became the watchword of Union hopes. A fantastic piece of literary history that served the country in two wars spanning two centuries. This is the only handwritten copy of this poem by Longfellow that we have ever encountered. **$3,000 - $5,000**

[illegible] ho, hail or, O Ship of State!
[illegible] O Mariner, strong and great!
Humanity, with all its fears,
With all the hopes of future years,
Is hanging breathless on thy fate!
We know what Master laid thy keel,
What workmen wrought thy ribs of steel,
Who made each mast, and sail, and rope,
What anvils rang, what hammers beat,
In what a forge and what a heat
Were shaped the anchors of thy hope!
Fear not each sea, and wave, and gale,
'Tis of the wave and not the rock;
'Tis but the flapping of the sail,
And not a rent made by the gale!
In spite of rock and tempest's roar,
In spite of false lights on the shore
Sail on, nor fear to breast the sea!
Our hearts, our hopes are all with thee,
Our hearts, our hopes, our prayers, our



44. Churchill, Winston. / Franklin D. Roosevelt / Joseph Stalin. White House Card signed by all three, 1 page (4 x 2 in.; 102 x 51 mm.), tipped to a (4.6 x 6.6 in.; 117 x 168 mm.) leaf, Tehran, Iran, (ca. 28 November – 1 December1943). At the top, Churchill has inscribed, *"For Nicholas"*, and Stalin signed in Cyrillic below the gilt embossed Presidential seal, followed by *"Franklin D. Roosevelt"* and *"Winston S. Churchill"* beneath. Exhibits slight toning.

"The Big Three" at The Tehran Conference.

The Tehran Conference, code-named "Eureka", was a strategy meeting held between Joseph Stalin, Franklin D. Roosevelt and Winston Churchill from 28 November to 1 December 1943. It was held in the Soviet Embassy in Tehran, Iran and was the first of the World War II conferences held between all of the "Big Three" Allied leaders (the Soviet Union, the United States and the United Kingdom). Although all three of the leaders present arrived with differing objectives, the main outcome of the Tehran Conference was the commitment to the opening of a second front against Nazi Germany by the Western Allies. **$8,000 - $12,000**

From his friend
Winston S. Churchill
—
September
1944

To Marshal & Premier Stalin
who at the head of the Russian Armies
& of the Soviet Government broke the main
strength of the German military machine &
helped us all to open paths to Peace, Justice, & Freedom.

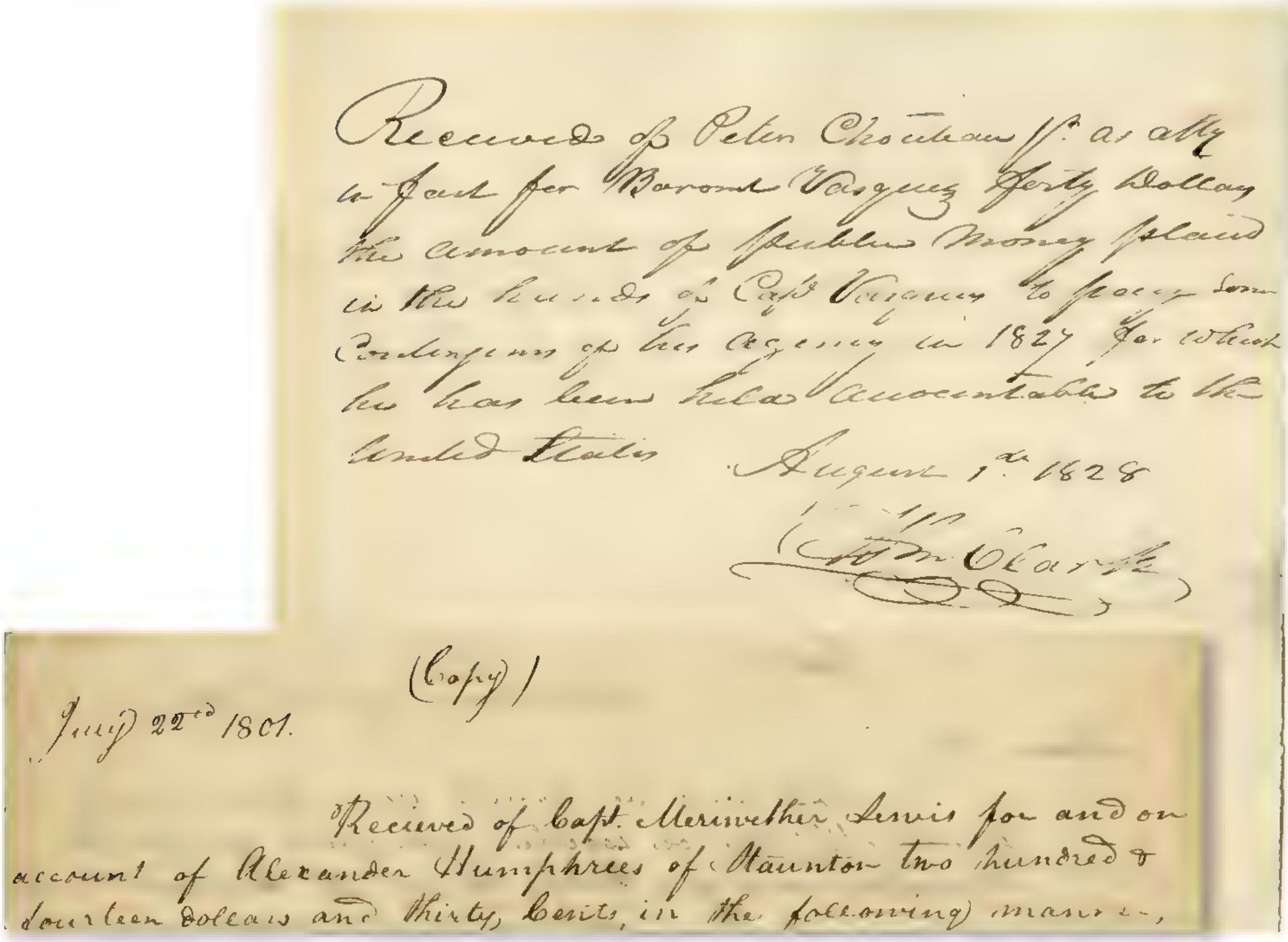
45. Churchill, Winston. Incredible large photograph inscribed to Joseph Stalin, measuring 11 x 13.75 in.; 279 x 349 mm. on photographer's mount (image measuring 7.75 x 9.5 in.; 197 x 241 mm.), depicting Churchill seated at the Cabinet Office table. Mount slightly soiled and creased on margins.

With the inevitable defeat of Germany in sight, Winston Churchill dedicates a magnificent, large photograph to Soviet leader Joseph Stalin.

Inscribed on the mount in black ink by Churchill: *"From his Friend Winston S. Churchill, September 1944 To Marshal & Premier Stalin who at the head of the Russian Armies & of the Soviet Government broke the main strength of the German military machine & helped us all to open paths to Peace, Justice & Freedom."*

Churchill was in North America for the Second Quebec Conference (code-named "OCTAGON") for much of September 1944, returning to London only on 26 September. Churchill likely dedicated this photograph prior to his departure for the Fourth Moscow Conference (code-named "Tolstoy") where he would meet with Stalin and other Soviet leaders along with U.S. and Polish dignitaries from October 9-19.

Provenance: Sir John "Jock" Colville (1915-1987), assistant private secretary to Churchill. Present on verso is an autograph note penned on a label by Colville, "This photograph was inscribed by the P.M. for Stalin but it was then found that the silver frame for which it was destined obscured the inscription. He therefore rewrote it on another photograph and gave me this one. J.R.C." **$40,000 - $60,000**


Recieved of Peter Chouteau Jr. as atty
in fact for Baronet Vasquez forty Dollars
the amount of public Money placed
in the hands of Capt Vasquez to pay some
Contingency of his Agency in 1827 for which
he has been held Accountable to the
United States

August 1st 1828

(Copy)

July 22nd 1801.

Received of Capt. Meriwether Lewis for and on
account of Alexander Humphrees of Staunton two hundred &
fourteen Dollars and thirty Cents, in the following manner,

46. (1) **Lewis, Meriwether.** (1774–1809). Partial autograph document signed ("*Capt. Meriwether Lewis*") in text, 2 pages (8 x 2 in.; 203 x 50 mm.) front & verso. [Staunton, Virginia], 22 July 1801.

Documents signed by famed explorers Lewis and Clark.

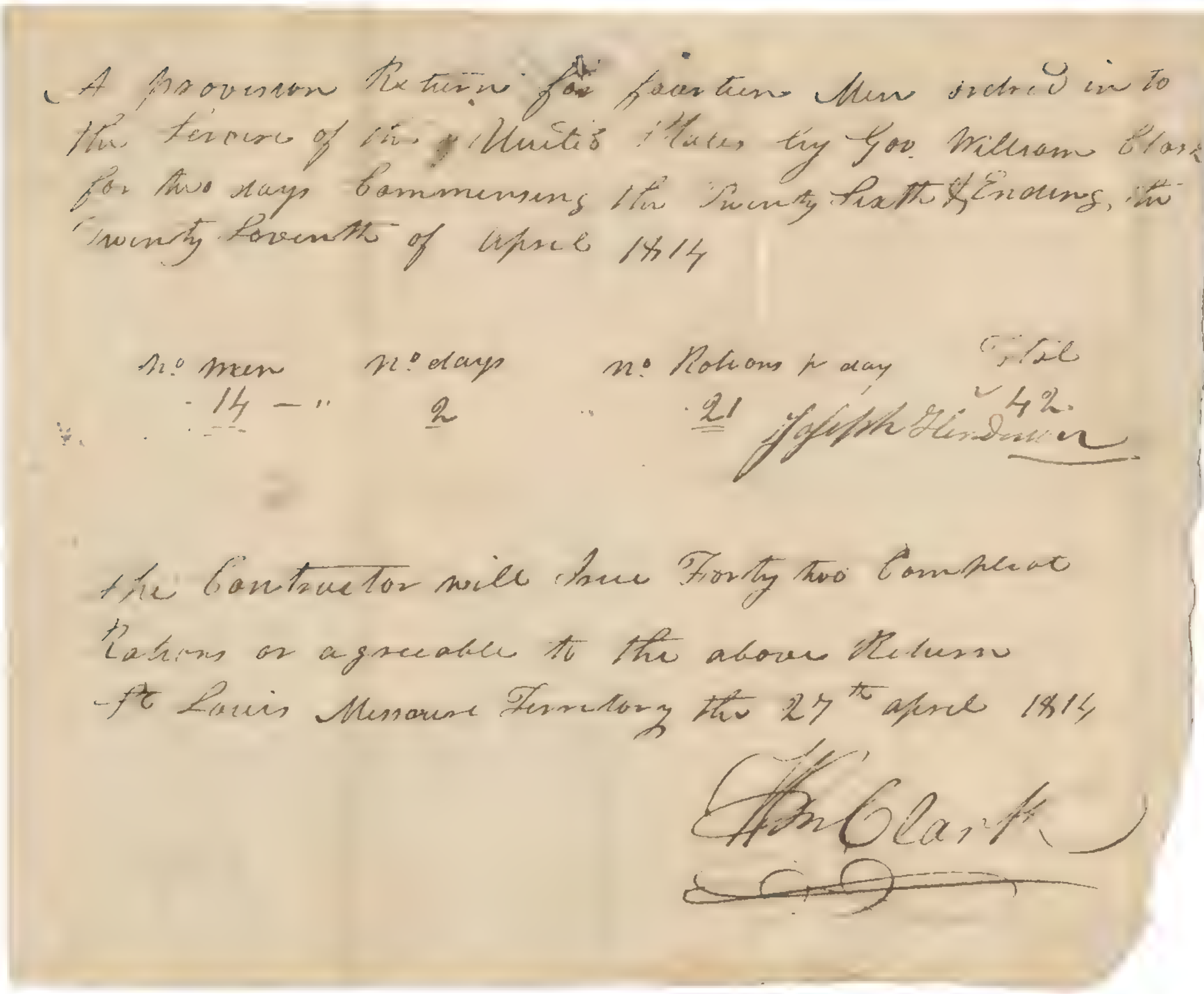
At the time, Lewis was personal secretary to President Jefferson. The upper portions of retained copies of a receipt on one side and a letter on the other. In full: *(Copy) July 22nd 1801. Recieved [sic] of Capt. Meriwether Lewis for and on account of Alexander Humphries of Staunton two hundred & fourteen dollars and thirty Cents, in the following manner," On verso: "(Copy) Staunton July 12th 1801. Dear Sir, This will be handed you by our mutual friend Mr Monroe together with your ac[coun]t. for the maintainance [sic] of a Public Horse Mr. Simmons has"* Toned at perimeter, light show-through on each side. Fine condition.

William Simmons was the War Department Accountant. On 21 February 1801, Simmons had sent to Secretary of War ad interim Samuel Dexter certification of payment of $135.82 to Dr. Alexander Humphries as additional compensation for attendance on troops of the United States stationed at Staunton, Virginia. "Mr Monroe" may be James Monroe.

Autograph material of Meriwether Lewis is rare (he mysteriously died of gunshot wounds in Tennessee in 1809 as he was returning to Washington). In the last 20 years, only seven signatures of Lewis in any form have appeared at major public auctions.

(2) **Clark, William**. (1770–1838). Autograph document signed ("*Wm Clark*") as Superintendent of Indian Affairs (appointed by President James Monroe), 1 page (7.75 x 7.25 in. 196 x 184 mm.) [St. Louis], 1 August 1828. In full: *Received of Peter Chouteau Jr. as atty in fact for Baronet Vasquez forty Dollars the amount of public money placed in the hands of Capt. Vasquez to pay some contingency of his Agency in 1827 for which he has been held accountable to the United States."* Pinhole in blank upper right. Fine condition. Baronet Vasquez was an interpreter. Peter [Pierre] Chouteau, Jr. was nephew of fur trader Auguste Chouteau, one of the founders of the town of St. Louis.

After the Louisiana Purchase, President Thomas Jefferson initiated an exploration of the newly purchased land and the territory beyond the "great rock mountains" in the West. To lead the expedition, Jefferson chose his personal secretary. Capt. Meriwether Lewis, an intelligent and literate man who also possessed skills as a frontiersman. Lewis in turn solicited the help of William Clark, one of his commanding officers in the Army, whose abilities as draftsman and frontiersman were even stronger. The expedition began on 14 May 1804, just outside St. Louis, returning there on 23 September 1806. **$15,000 - $20,000**


A provision Return for fourteen Men ordered in to the Service of the United States by Gov. William Clark for two days Commensing the Twenty Sixth & Ending the Twenty Seventh of April 1814

No Men 14 — " No days 2 " No Rations p day 21 Total 42

Joseph Henderson

The Contractor will Issue Forty two Compleat Rations as agreeable to the above Return

St Louis Missouri Territory the 27th April 1814

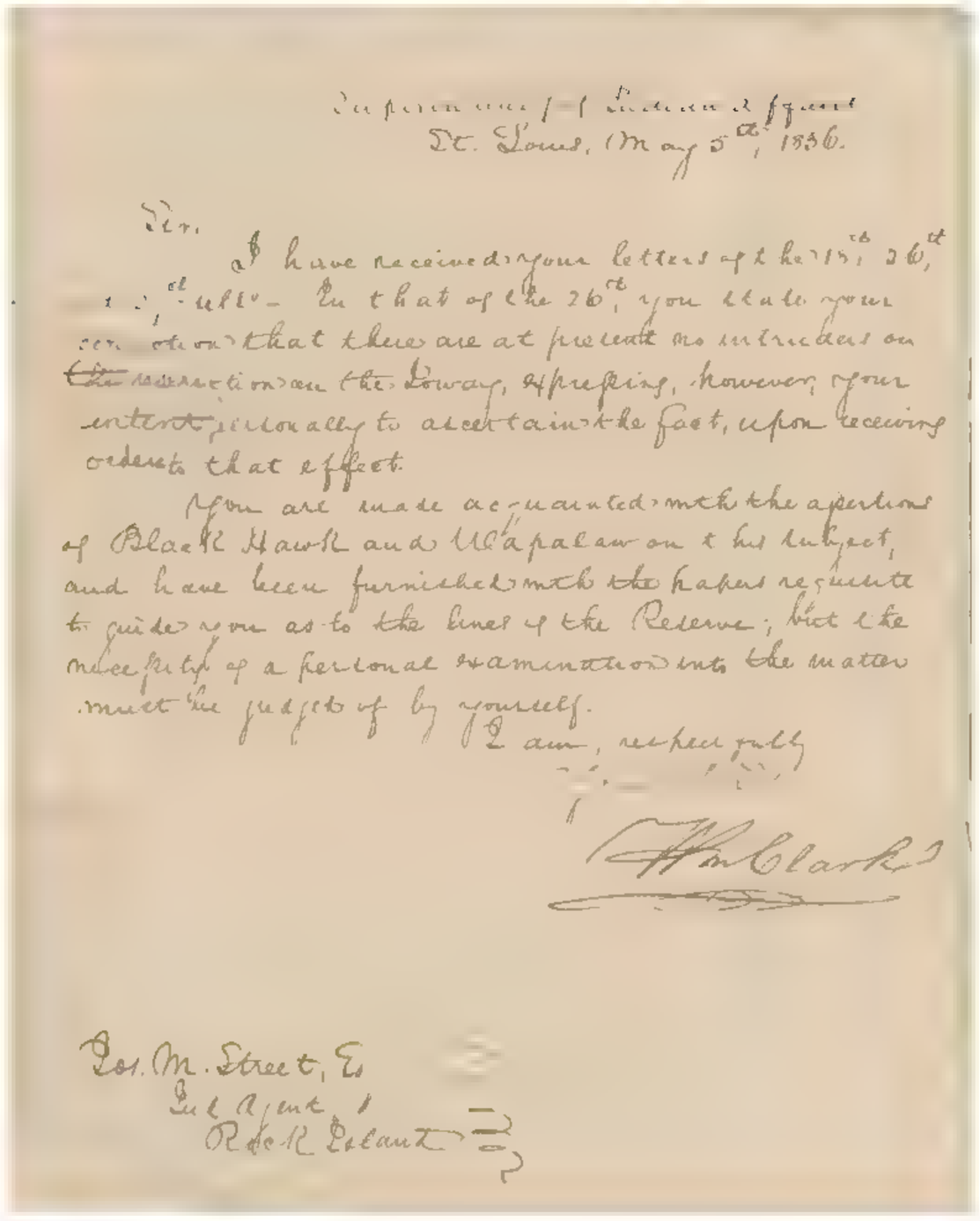
Wm Clark

47. Clark, William. Document signed (*"Wm. Clark"*) as Governor of Missouri Territory, 1 page (7.75 x 6.25 in.; 197 x 159 mm.), *St. Louis Missouri Territory,* 27 April 1814. Light soiling.

Famed explorer and Governor of the Missouri Territory, William Clark signs a document authorizing provisions for men in the Missouri Territory.

The document reads in full: *A provision Return for fourteen men ordered into the Service of the United States by Gov. William Clark for two days commensing [sic] the Twenty Sixth & Ending the Twenty Seventh of April 1814. no. Men 14, no. days 2, no. Rations p day 21 Total 42 [signed] Joseph Henderson*
The Contractor will issue Forty two Compleat [sic] Rations as agreeable to the above Return St. Louis Missouri Territory the 27th April 1814 [signed] Wm. Clark

As a reward for their contributions during their expedition to the Pacific, Meriwether Lewis and William Clark were rewarded for their trailblazing efforts with extra pay and land. Clark received an appointment as the agent for Indian Affairs in the West and became a brigadier general of the militia. In 1808 Clark married Julia Hancock and, along with his own family, cared for the children of Sacagawea after she died in 1812. The next year he served as governor of the Missouri Territory, a position he held for seven years. Once the territory became a state in 1820, Clark ran for governor but lost the election. He continued his work in Indian affairs and was known for his fair treatment of Native Americans. **$2,000 - $3,000**



Superintendent Indian Affairs
St. Louis, May 5th, 1836.

Sir.

I have received your letters of the 18th, 26th, 27th ult^o – In that of the 26th, you state your conviction that there are at present no intruders on the reservation on the Ioway, expressing, however, your intent personally to ascertain the fact, upon receiving orders to that effect.

You are made acquainted with the assertion of Black Hawk and Wapalaw on this subject, and have been furnished with the papers requisite to guide you as to the lines of the Reserve; but the necessity of a personal examination into the matter must be judged of by yourself.

I am, respectfully

Wm Clark

Jos. M. Street, Esq
Ind Agent,
Rock Island

48. Clark, William. Letter signed ("*Wm. Clark*") as Superintendent of Indian Affairs, 1 page (8 x 10 in.; 203 x 254 mm.), St. Louis, 5 May 1836. To *"Jos. M. Street, Esq., Ind. Agent, Rock Island"*. On watermarked laid paper. With partial leaf addressed to *"Joseph M. Street, Esq. / Indian agent / Rock Island, / Ill,"* docketed, probably by Street, *"Answered 17 May 1836."* In-filled in two areas at left margin with loss of a few words.

Decades after the Lewis & Clark exploration of the Louisiana Purchase and only a few years after President Andrew Jackson signed the Indian Removal Act, Indian Superintendent William Clark sees *"to the lines of the Reserve"* based on *"the assertion of Black Hawk and Wapalaw"* chiefs of the Sauk and Fox tribes.

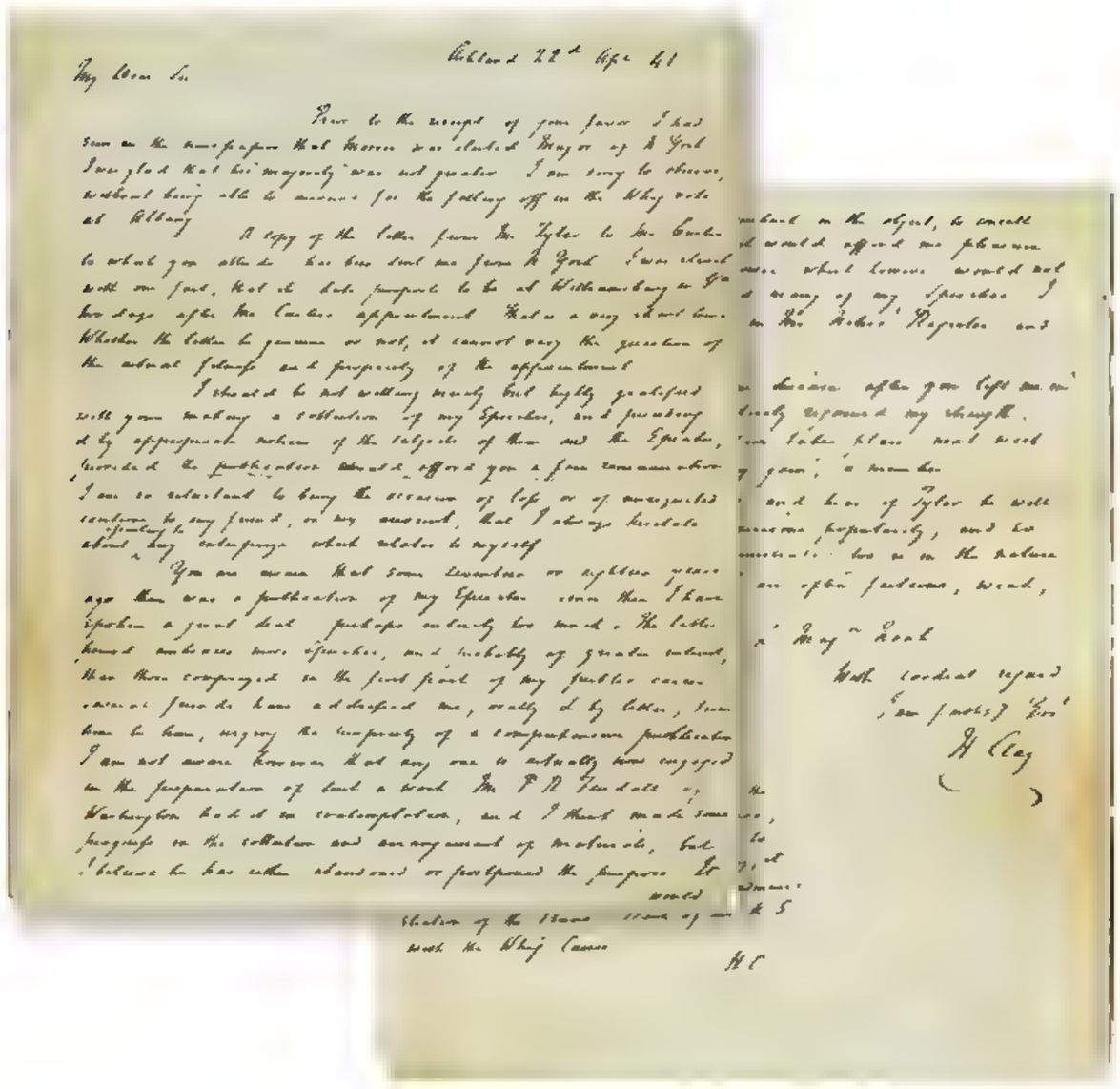
Clark writes in full: *I have received your letters of the 18th, 26th, and 27th ulto – In that of the 26th, you state your conviction that there are at present no intruders on the reservation on the Ioway, expressing, however, your intent personally to ascertain the fact, upon receiving orders to that effect. You are made acquainted with the assertion of Black Hawk and Wapalaw on this subject, and have been furnished with the papers requisite to guide you as to the lines of the Reserve; but the necessity of a personal examination into the matter, must be judged of by yourself. I am, respectfully Your ob. Svt. Wm. Clark*

At Fort Armstrong, now Rock Island, Illinois, 21 September 1832, Gen. Winfield Scott and Illinois Gov. John Reynolds concluded a treaty with the Sacs (Sauks) and Foxes (Meskwaki), by which, in settlement for the Black Hawk War, the Indians ceded what was called the "Black Hawk Purchase." The treaty provided that "the United States agree to a reservation for the use of the said confederated tribes, of a tract of land containing four hundred square miles..." The tract was surveyed in October 1835. Less than a year later, on 28 September 1836, the tribes ceded this reservation, the "Reserve." back to the United States. Chief Wapalaw (1787-1842), also spelled Wapello, signed both treaties.

Wapalaw (or Wapello) was a member of the Meskwaki or Fox tribe. Black Hawk was a Sauk leader. After wars with the French in present-day Wisconsin in the first half of the 19th century, the Meskwaki and Sauk tribes were pushed southward into Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri. They moved south together. Although the tribes remained distinct, United States treaties assumed there was a "Sac and Fox Confederacy." In 1836, Joseph M. Street (1782-1840) was named as a U.S. government liaison and representative of the Sauk and Fox. In 1837, he accompanied a Sauk and Fox delegation to Washington, D.C., where they agreed to relinquish 1,250,000 of their lands in Iowa to the United States officially signing a treaty on 21 October 1837.

Street earned the respect of Chief Wapello. When Street died in 1840, he was buried on the Indian Agency. The tribes gave property to his wife so she and her family could make a living. Two years later, Wapello was buried next to General Street. It was his often expressed wish that he be laid to rest alongside his good friend General Street. The site of the government agency is now named Chief Wapello's Memorial Park, southeast of Agency, Iowa.

In 1996, an 1831 manuscript letter written by William Clark to the Agent for the Sauk and Fox tribes about tensions involving the Sauk tribes and their leader Black Hawk sold at Christie's for $10,350. **$3,000 - $5,000**

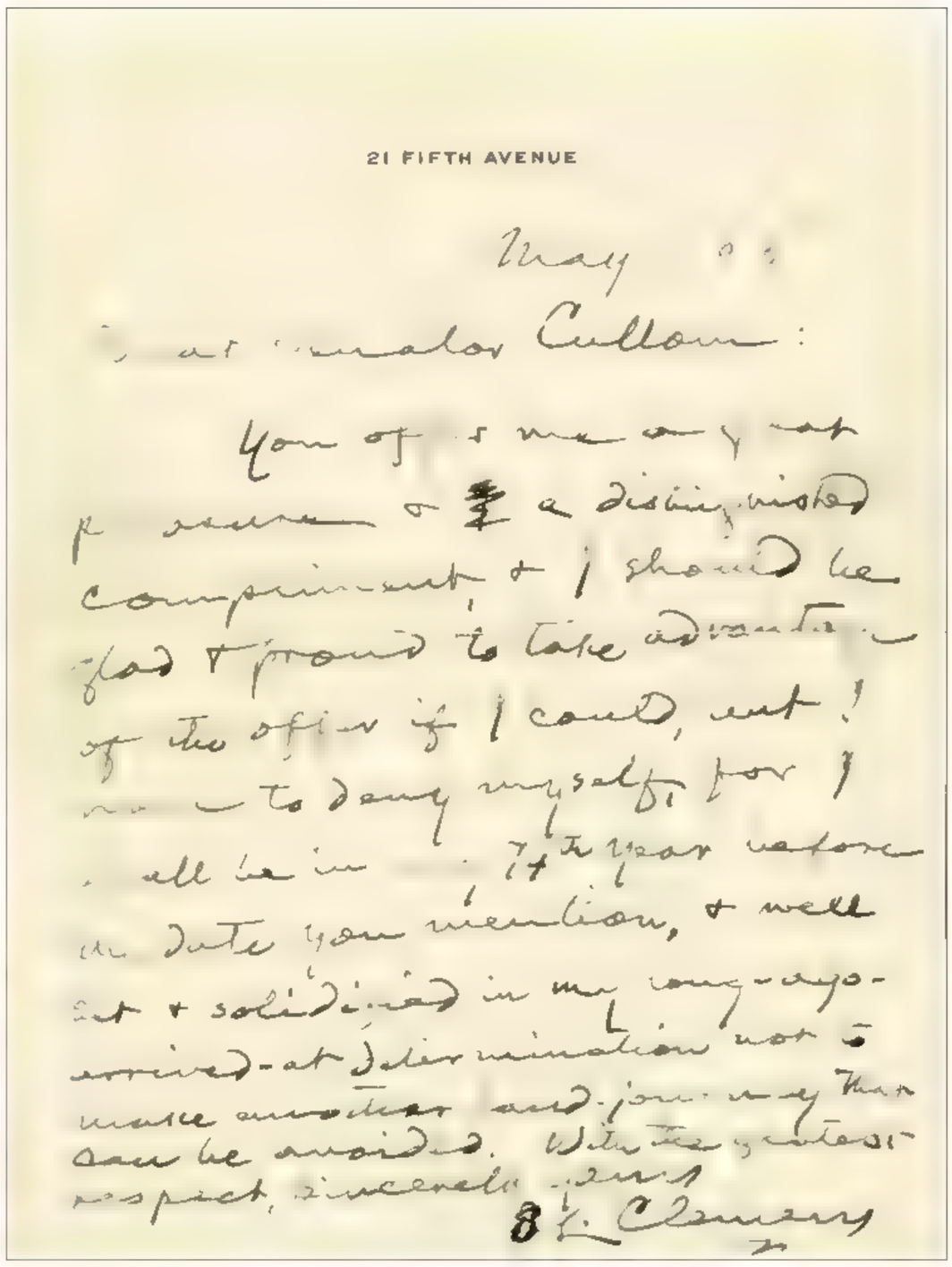


49. Clay, Henry. Autograph letter signed ("*H. Clay*"), 2 pages (8 x 10 in.; 203 x 254 mm), 22 April 1841, to John C. Largent, Esq. Slight separation at folds, otherwise fine.

Days after William Henry Harrison's death, Henry Clay criticizes the new President Tyler: "*His administration too is in the nature of a Regency, and Regencies are often factious, weak…*"

Clay writes in part: *Prior to the receipt of your favor, I had seen in the newspapers that Morris was elected Mayor of N. York. I was glad that his majority was not greater. I am sorry to observe without being able to account for, the falling off in the Whig vote at Albany. A copy of the letter from Mr. Tyler to Mr. Curtis to which you allude, has been sent me from N. York. I was struck with one fact, that its date purports to be at Williamsburg in Va. two days after Mr. Curtis' appointment. That is a very short time. Whether the letter be genuine or not, it cannot vary the question of the actual fullness and propriety of the appointment. I should not willing merely but highly gratified with your making a collection of my speeches, and preceding it by appropriate notices of the subjects of them and the speaker provided the publication would afford you a fair remuneration. I am so reluctant to being the occasion of loss… .to any friend, on my account. You are aware that some seventeen or eighteen years ago there was a publication of my speeches. Since then I have spoken a great deal - perhaps entirely too much. The latter period embraces more speeches, and probably of greater interest than those comprised in the first part of my public career. Several friends have addressed me orally & by letter, from time to time, urging… a comprehensive publication. I am not aware however that any one is actually engaged in the preparation of such a work… Our Congressional election takes place next week… From all that I know and hear of Tyler, he will not disappoint us. He wants Harrison's popularity, and so far we shall suffer. His administration too is in the nature of a Regency, and Regencies' are often factious, weak, and … (?)* With a lengthy initialed postscript.

Henry Clay had just lost the nomination from his party (Whigs) to William Henry Harrison in 1840. **$1,500 - $2,000**

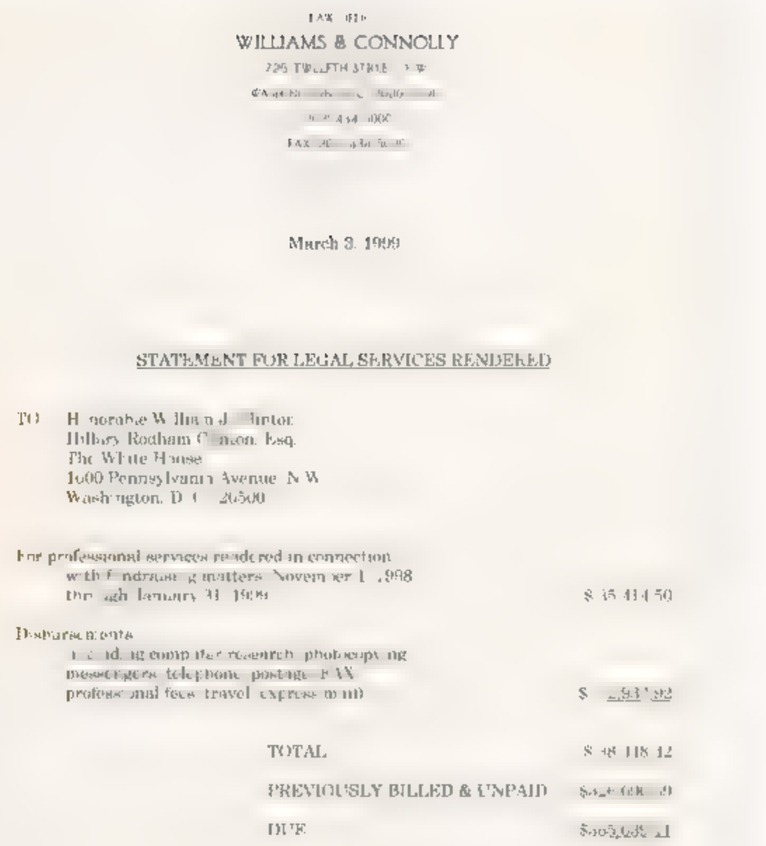


50. Clemens, Samuel Langhorne. Autograph letter signed ("*S.L. Clemens*") 1 page, (5 x 6.5 in.; 127 x 165 mm.) 1 May 1908, on his "21 Fifth Avenue" watermarked stationery. With a photocopy of the original envelope, which was addressed by Twain to: "*Senator Cullom of Illinois, Senate Chamber, Washington, D.C.*" Fine condition.

Mark Twain declines a U.S. Senator Shelby Moore Cullom's invitation, citing advanced age of nearly 74 and his decision to no longer travel.

Clemens writes in full: *You offer me a great pleasure & a distinguished compliment, & I should be glad & proud to take advantage of the offer if I could, but I have to deny myself for I shall be in my 74th year before the date you mention, & well set & solidified in my long-ago-arrived-at determination not to make another land-journey that can be avoided. With the greatest respect.*

Clemens celebrated his 73rd birthday, beginning his 74th year, on 30 November 1908. Republican Senator Shelby Moore Cullom had represented Illinois in the U.S. Senate since 1883. In 1904, Clemens, had leased a four-story brick and stone dwelling at 21 Fifth Avenue, at the southeast corner of Ninth Street in Manhattan. On 18 June 1908, he moved into his last home, Stormfield, in Redding, Connecticut. **$1,000 - $1,500**



WILLIAMS & CONNOLLY

March 3, 1999

STATEMENT FOR LEGAL SERVICES RENDERED

TO: H[illegible]

51. Clinton, William Jefferson and Hillary Rodham Clinton. Remarkable typed document signed and dated ("*Bill Clinton 3/7/99*") as President and ("*Hillary Rodham Clinton March 5, 1999*") as First Lady, 1 page (8.5 x 11 in; 215 x 279 mm.), headed "Certification by President and Mrs. Clinton to Clinton Legal Expense Trust." Both documents referred to in the document are present: the March 3, 1999 Williams Connolly "Statement for Legal Services Rendered" and the "Certification by Counsel" typed document signed (*"David E. Kendall, March 3, 1999"*), each (8.5 x 11 in; 215 x 279 mm.) Fine condition.

President and First Lady Bill and Hillary Clinton sign a document stating $365,039.11 in unpaid legal expenses are appropriate for reimbursement by the Clinton Legal Expense Trust – an entity formed in 1998 to help pay their legal bills relating to Whitewater, Paula Jones, Monica Lewinsky, impeachment and illegal fundraising.

In full: *This will certify that we have incurred legal expenses in connection with fundraising matters, from November 1, 1998 to January 31, 1999, in an amount of $38,348.42 as reflected on the attached statement of Williams Connolly, dated March 3, 1999, as certified by David E. Kendall, Esq. A total of $365,039.11 is presently due for billed but unpaid legal fees and expenses. We further certify that we are familiar with the legal services rendered, that we have read the Clinton Legal Expense Trust Indenture, dated February 17, 1998, and that we believe these legal expenses are appropriate for reimbursement by the Trust. [signed by both] Bill Clinton 3/7/99 Hillary Rodham Clinton March 5, 1999*

$10,000 was the maximum donation to the Trust allowed per individual per year with contributions from political action committees (PAC), corporations, or labor organizations not permitted. Donations could only be made by U.S. citizens who were not registered lobbyists or employed by the executive branch of the U.S. government.

As a college student, David E. Kendall spent the summer of 1964 working in Mississippi to register voters. The experience led him to go to law school. After graduation, he served for a year as a law clerk for U.S. Supreme Court Justice Byron R. White. He then worked for the NAACP Legal Defense & Educational Fund. Kendall has represented the Clintons in the matters involving Whitewater, Paula Jones, Monica Lewinsky, impeachment, and illegal fundraising. He continues to represent them in civil litigation matters.

In June 1994, the Presidential Legal Expense Trust was established by President and Mrs. Clinton to help pay legal bills resulting from the Whitewater real estate controversy and the Paula Jones sexual harassment lawsuit. Three years later, the Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs chaired by Tennessee Senator Fred Thompson subpoenaed documents relating to contributions that Yah Lin "Charlie" Trie, an Arkansas restaurateur and friend of President Clinton, had delivered to the Trust. After questions were raised about their origins, the President returned the $639,000 that Trie had raised for his legal defense fund and the Democratic National Committee returned $645,000 that he solicited. Shortly thereafter, the Presidential Legal Expense Trust was dissolved.

On 28 February 1998, a new fund called the Clinton Legal Expense Trust was formed to raise money to continue paying the mounting legal expenses for Whitewater and Paula Jones, and for the new campaign fundraising controversy. Donations to the Trust were later used to pay legal fees resulting from the Monica Lewinsky matter and the President's impeachment. On 22 May 1999, two months after the Clintons signed the document here offered, in a Federal court in Little Rock, Arkansas, Charlie Trie pleaded guilty to two charges related to his political fundraising. He admitted giving false donor names to the Democratic National Committee's treasurer, which were then submitted in a report to the Federal Election Commission. Ironically, fundraising irregularities still haunt the Clintons. Hillary Clinton's campaign for the Democratic presidential nomination returned $850,000 in contributions by Norman Hsu after it was revealed in September 2007 that he was a fugitive in a 15-year-old California fraud case. On 4 December, 2007, Hsu was indicted in a case brought by the U.S. Attorney for the Southern District of New York which alleged that Hsu conducted "a massive scheme that defrauded investors across the United States" of tens of millions of dollars. He also was charged with violating federal campaign finance laws by making contributions to various political candidates in the names of others, exactly what Charlie Trie had done years earlier.
$8,000 - $12,000

CERTIFICATION BY PRESIDENT AND MRS. CLINTON TO CLINTON LEGAL EXPENSE TRUST

This will certify that we have incurred legal expenses in connection with fundraising matters, from November 1, 1998 to January 31, 1999, in an amount of $38,348.42, as reflected on the attached statement of Williams & Connolly, dated March 3, 1999, as certified by David E. Kendall, Esq. A total of $365,039.11 is presently due for billed but unpaid legal fees and expenses. We further certify that we are familiar with the legal services rendered, that we have read the Clinton Legal Expense Trust Indenture, dated February 17, 1998, and that we believe these legal expenses are appropriate for reimbursement by the Trust.

William Jefferson Clinton
Dated: 3/7/99

Hillary Rodham Clinton
Dated March 5, 1999

CERTIFICATION BY COUNSEL

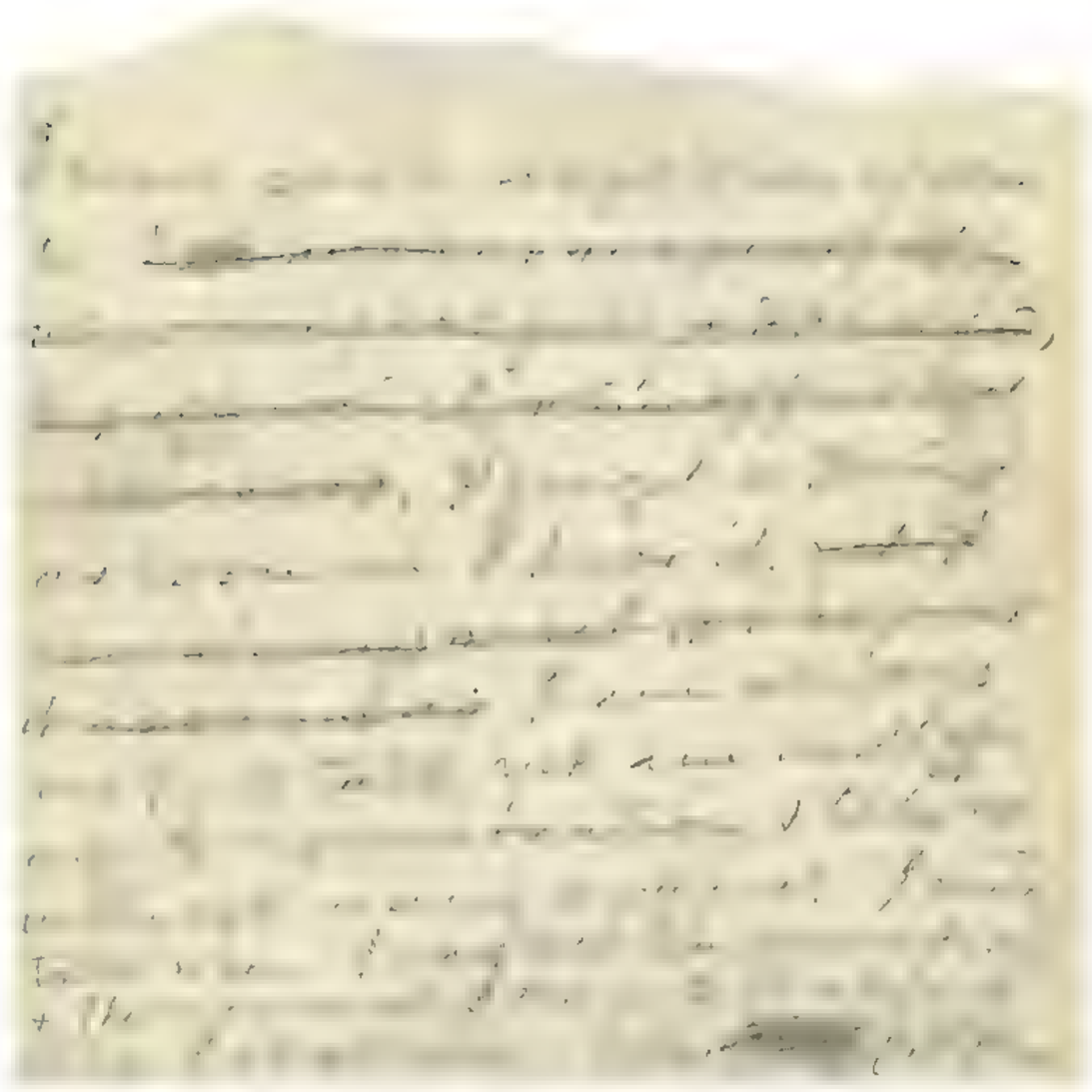
This will certify that the accompanying statement, dated March 3, 1999, and in the amount of $38,348.42 covers fees and expenses billed to and unpaid by President and Mrs. Clinton in connection with fundraising matters, for legal services rendered by Williams & Connolly from November 1, 1998 to January 31, 1999. Previously billed but unpaid fees and expenses for this matter total $326,690.69, making an aggregate total due the law firm of $365,039.11.

Quarterly Certification to Presidential Legal Expense Trust--11/17/97	$171,812.74
Quarterly Cert. to Trust--3/13/98	96,610.71
Quarterly Cert. to Trust--5/28/98	51.02
Quarterly Cert. to Trust--10/21/98	3,467.65
Quarterly Cert. to Trust--1/7/99	54,748.57
TOTAL (Previously Billed But Unpaid)	$326,690.69
Current Quarterly Certification	$ 38,348.42
PRESENTLY DUE	$365,039.11

Attorney time, paralegal time, and disbursements are billed at the standard rates and in keeping with the customary billing practices of Williams & Connolly.

David E. Kendall
Dated: March 3, 1999

LAW OFFICES
WILLIAMS & CONNOLLY
725 TWELFTH STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005
AREA CODE 202
434-5000



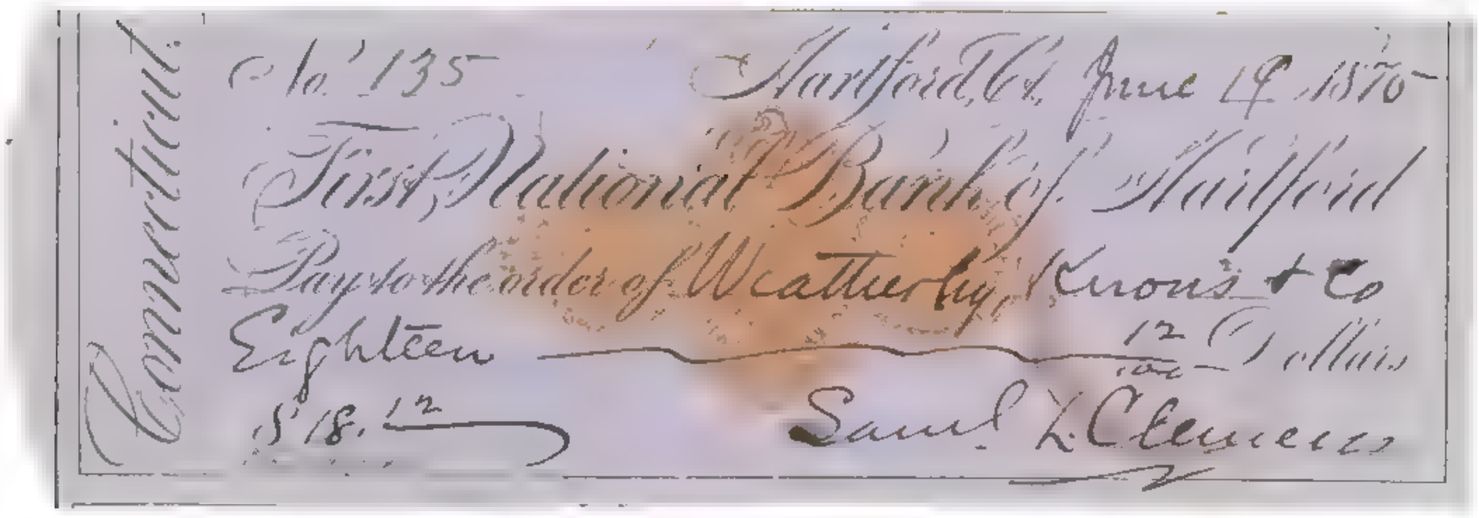
52. Clemens, Samuel Langhorne. Autograph riddle in pencil, not signed, 1 page (5.5 x 5.25 in; 139 x 133 mm.), on watermarked laid paper. No place, no date. Irregular top edge, with numerous cross-outs in Twain's hand. Fine condition.

Penciled riddle in Mark Twain's hand found in the facsimile edition of William Caxton's 1489 printing of The Statutes of Henry VII sold in the 1911 Anderson auction of Clemens' library.

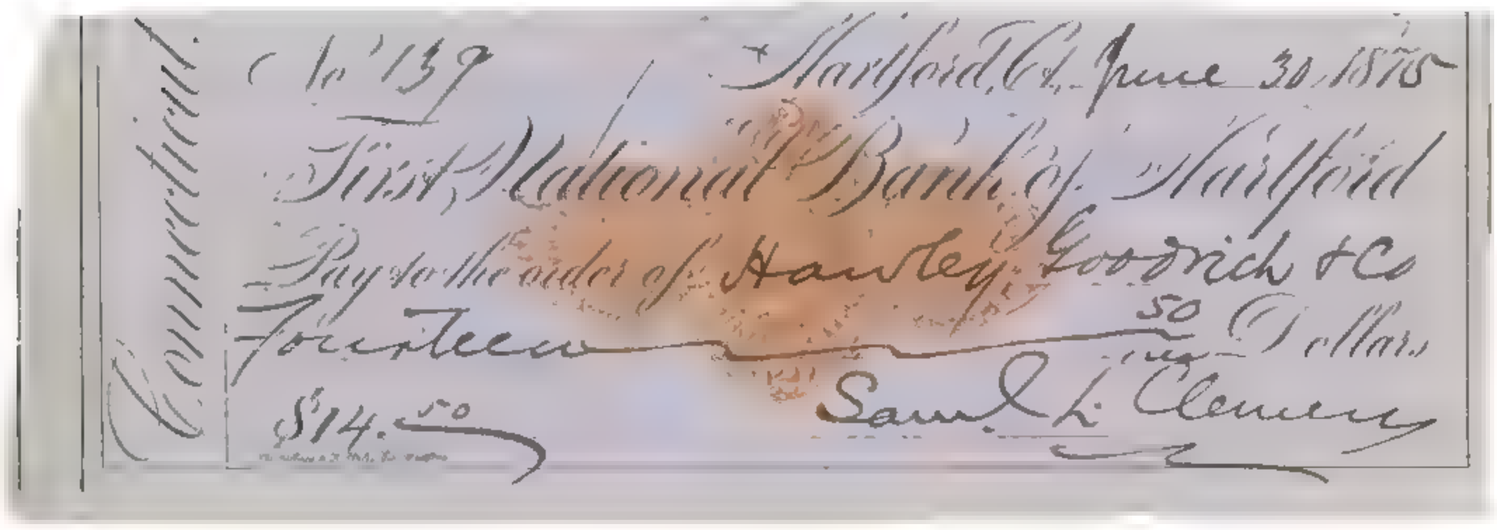
Clemens writes in full: *I never speak except when spoken to; ~~I answer respectfully when respectfully addressed, but offensively when offensively addressed;~~ I forget a thing as soon as I hear it; ~~yet I can always recal [sic] it & repeat it as soon as~~ I am always ready to talk, yet indifferent to conversation, & take no interest in any subject. I could talk when I was not ten seconds old, & the moment I cease to be able to talk I shall die. Echo (or telephone)*

Mark Twain has offered two possible solutions to this riddle: Echo or telephone. The telephone, like many innovative inventions, fascinated Clemens. He had one installed in his Nook Farm home as soon as they were available, and he made the device a critical part of his 1878 burlesque story The Loves of Alonzo Fitz Clarence and Rosannah Ethelton. This autograph fragment was included in the 1911 Anderson auction of Clemens's library, lot 73, loosely inserted in a copy of a facsimile edition of William Caxton's 1489 printing of The Statutes of Henry VII. **$1,500 - $2,000**

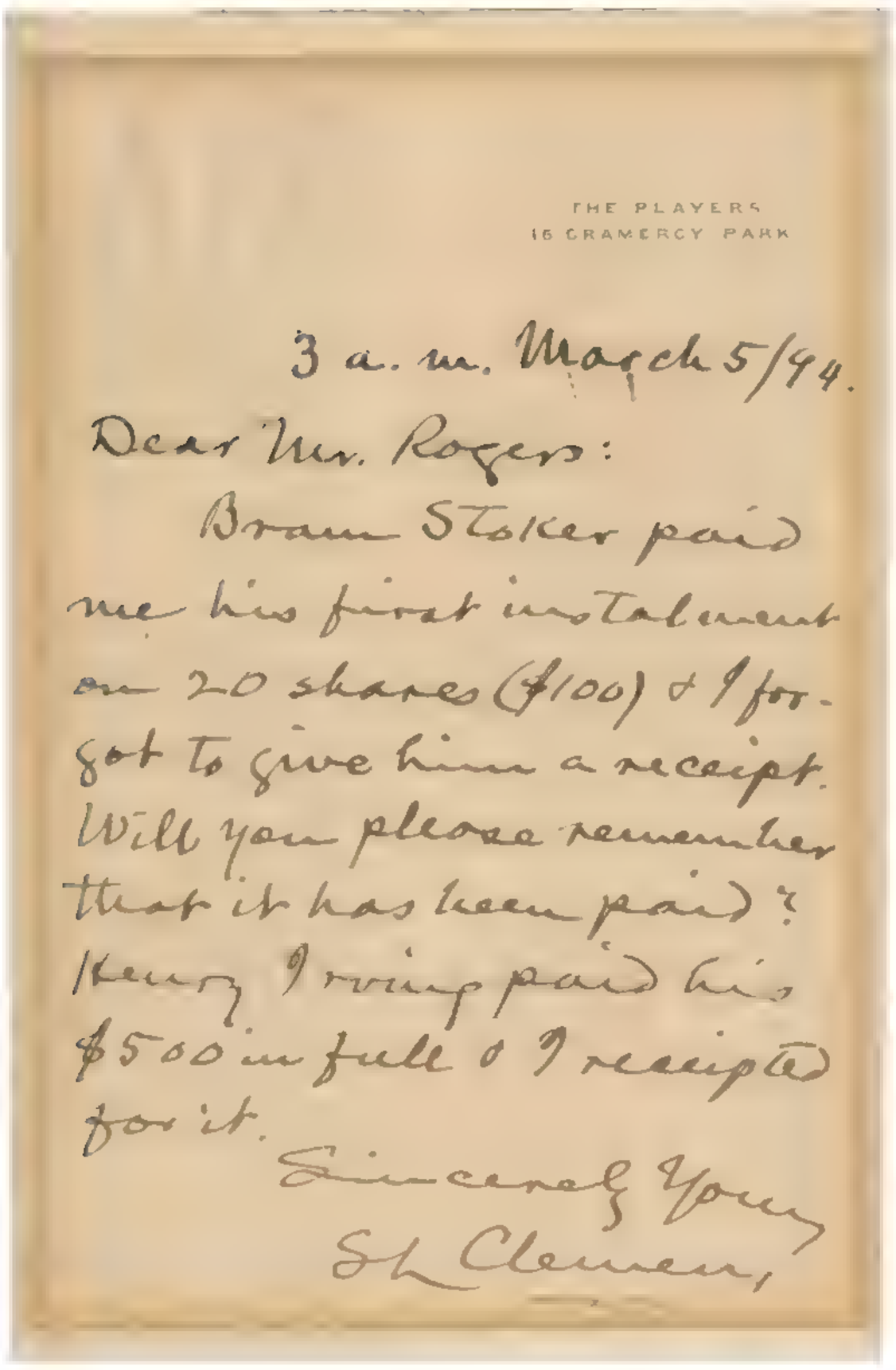
contines next page



53. Clemens, Samuel Langhorne. Partly printed check signed ("*Saml. L. Clemens*"), light lavender paper (7.5 x 2.75 in.; 190 x 69 mm.) with rough left edge and trimmed upper edge. Hartford, Ct., June 19, 1875. Check No. 135. Filled out by Clemens, drawn on the First National Bank of Hartford check for $18.12, payable to Weatherby Knous & Co., endorsed on verso, *"Weatherby Knous."* Light folds. Fine condition. **$1,000 - $1,500**



54. Clemens, Samuel Langhorne. Partly printed check signed ("*Saml. L. Clemens*"), light lavender paper (7.5 x 2.75 in.; 190 x 69 mm.) with rough left edge and trimmed upper edge. Hartford, Ct., June 30, 1875. Check No. 135. Filled out by Clemens, drawn on the First National Bank of Hartford check for $14.50, payable to Hawley Goodrich & Co., endorsed on verso, *"Hawley Goodrich & Co."* Light folds. Fine condition. **$900 - $1,200**

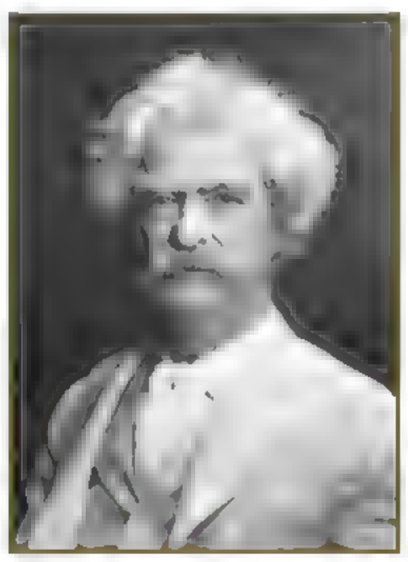

THE PLAYERS
16 GRAMERCY PARK

3 a. m. March 5/94.

Dear Mr. Rogers:

Bram Stoker paid me his first instalment on 20 shares ($100) & I forgot to give him a receipt. Will you please remember that it has been paid? Henry Irving paid his $500 in full & I receipted for it.

Sincerely Yours
S L Clemens,

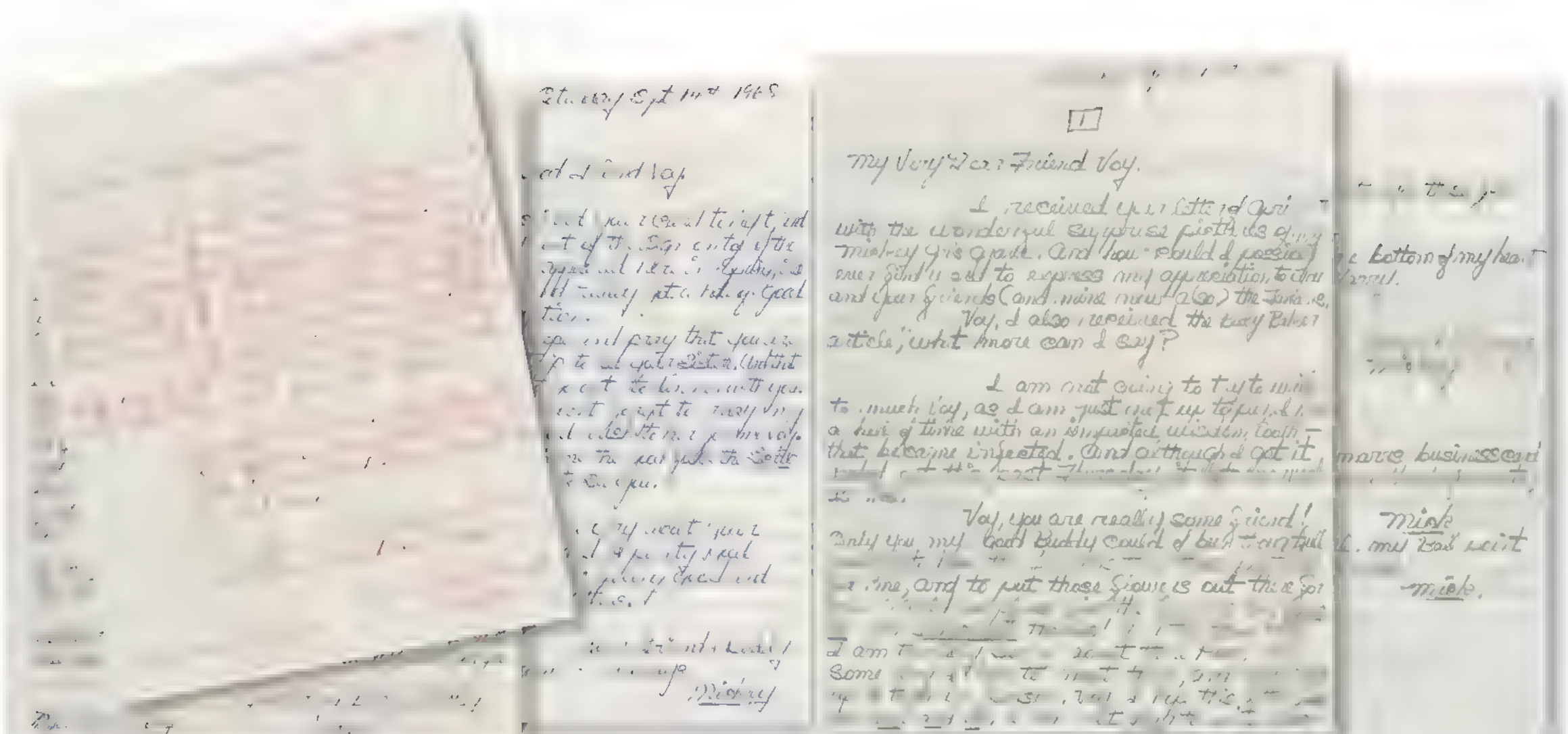


55. Clemens, Samuel Langhorne. Autograph letter signed (*"S.L. Clemens"*), 1 page (4.5 x 7 in.; 114 x 177 mm.), dated "3 a.m.", 5 March, 1894. Written to American financier and philanthropist Henry Huttleston Rogers (1840-1909). Edge toning from previous framing; otherwise, in fine condition.

Mark Twain receives investment capital from Dracula novelist Bram Stoker.

Twain writes in full: *Dear Mr. Rogers: Bram Stoker paid me his first installment on 20 shares ($100) & I forgot to give him a receipt. Will you please remember that it has been paid? Henry Irving paid his $500 in full & I receipted for it. Sincerely yours, S.L. Clemens*

In 1893, a mutual friend introduced Rogers to humorist Mark Twain. Rogers reorganized Twain's tangled finances, and the two became close friends for the rest of Rogers' life. Here, Rogers handles yet another of Twain's many transactions, this time an investment agreement with Irish novelist Bram Stoker, whose classic horror tale Dracula was still three years off. **$3,000 - $5,000**



56. Cohen, Mickey. Archive of (8) autograph letters signed ("*Mickey*", "*Meyer Harris Cohen*" and "*Mick*"), all handwritten written in red ink, blue ink and pencil to "*Voy*" (Lieut. Voy Kay of the Los Angeles Police Department) on (8 x 10.5 in.; 203 x 266 mm.) lined notebook paper. Dates range from 15 August 1965 through 14 August 1969. All letters accompanied by original transmittal envelopes. Letters exhibit typical folds and handling; one letter exhibits toning due to contact with newspaper.

While serving time in a federal penitentiary, notorious gangster Mickey Cohen befriends an LAPD police officer.

The letters share friendly concern for Voy's family and appreciation for his sending Los Angeles newspaper stories relating to Cohen. He also discusses his parole and issues on his deteriorating health. A few excerpts:

4 December 1966: *I just wanted you to know Voy that I received your much appreciated telegram Friday night, and that is the reason for these few words. I imagine that you haven't heard as yet, but I received the denial of my parole this past Friday night also. And I just sent it on to Harry that night, so I don't know if you got word of it as yet, or not. Voy, if you don't want to waste time writing to me any more, I will understand, and I truly wouldn't blame you. (What's the use of writing to a dead man) I am dead, and will never make it out to ever see you again. So if you don't want to write, believe me Voy, I will understand. Always with you in heart and thoughts. Mickey Please excuse my nervous writing.*

1 February 1967: *I am in an awful turmoil, and nervous as hell…I guess you know about my mother and on top of everything else it really has me crazy. I just learned today Voy that I also have Diabetes, which was the cause of my being so weak…The only thing good, and the only thing that has brought me some joy in many months, is when I learned from your letter that you stopped off to see Lil and George. Voy my dear and good friend, forgive me, but I must close for now. I am nervous and so weak, and I am terribly depressed and disgusted. What has happened to our loved Country? And its sense of fair play, and human decency to every individual American?*

11 February 1967: *I got your most appreciated wire on my Mother the first thing this morning. And I just can't thank you enough. Although, I wished, hoped, and prayed, that the news would be better. I have been going through some particularly trying times in the past weeks…So I am hoping and praying that everything irons itself out, and that I can get out from under this tension – and concentrate on my getting well and my physical therapy! Which naturally has been bad due to the tensions of my Mom, and the lock up conditions I have been living or existing under for nearly six months now.*

Meyer Harris "Mickey" Cohen (1913 – 1976) was a gangster based in Los Angeles and part of the Jewish Mafia who also had strong ties to the American Mafia from the 1930s through the 1960s. Originally from Brooklyn, his family moved to L.A. where he began boxing in illegal prizefights and he moved to Cleveland in 1929 to train and fight as a professional boxer until 1933. During Prohibition, Cohen moved to Chicago and became involved in organized crime working as an enforcer for the Chicago Outfit, where he briefly met Al Capone. In 1939 Cohen was sent to Los Angeles by Meyer Lansky to work under Bugsy Siegel. During their association, Cohen helped set up the Flamingo Hotel in Las Vegas, running its sports book operation and was also instrumental in setting up the race wire, which was essential to Vegas betting. Mickey Cohen has been portrayed in modern film and television numerous times, including *Bugsy, L.A. Confidential, The Black Dahlia, Gangster Squad* and *Mob City.*

Five years prior, Cohen was attacked by a crazed inmate with a lead pipe which left him partially paralyzed. Cohen remarked, "It was some lunatic, never knew him, never saw him. Can you imagine them putting some lunatic in there with normal people?" He sued the government for $10 million, and was awarded more than $100,000 – although this was promptly seized by the IRS for back taxes. Cohen material is uncommon; these full ALS documents are a significant find. **$3,000 - $5,000**

57. Colt, Samuel. (3) historically important hand annotated documents signed (*"Saml Colt"* and *"Samuel Colt"*), undated. Samuel Colt of Hartford, Connecticut, was granted a patent for "revolving gun" on 25 February 1836. On 5 March 1836 he formed the Patent Arms Manufacturing Company in Paterson, New Jersey, to make the guns in quantity. The following three documents are Samuel Colt's retained signed drafts of his various improvements in his 1836 patent for "revolving cylinder guns". The three documents are displayed in a custom full morocco leather (11 x 14 x 1.25 in.; 279 x 355 x 31 mm.) presentation case with a gold-stamped smoking revolver on the cover.

"The Gun that Won the West" – Samuel Colt's three retained signed drafts of what he sent the Commissioner of Patents telling him of his *"various improvements"* in his 1836 patent for *"revolving cylinder guns ...being desirous of securing his rights until he can perfect them..."*

(1) **Colt, Samuel.** Historic manuscript document signed (*"Saml Colt"*), with four words added in his hand, half-page (8 x 13 in.; 203 x 330 mm.), undated. Fine condition.

In full: *To H.L. Ellsworth. Com: of patents - The petition of Samuel Colt of Paterson New Jersey respectfully sets forth that your petitioner has made various improvements in his & other patent revolving cylinder guns and their appendages, and being desirous of securing his rights until he can perfect them, he prays that the accompanying description and drawing may be filed as a caveat in the confidential archives of the patent office agreeable to the act of congress in such case made and provided your petitioner having paid $20 into the treasury and complied with other provisions of the act.*

(2) **Colt, Samuel**. Historic manuscript document signed (*"Samuel Colt"*), 2.5 pages (8 x 13 in.; 203 x 330 mm.), undated. With deletions and additions, 40 words in Colt's hand. Fine condition.

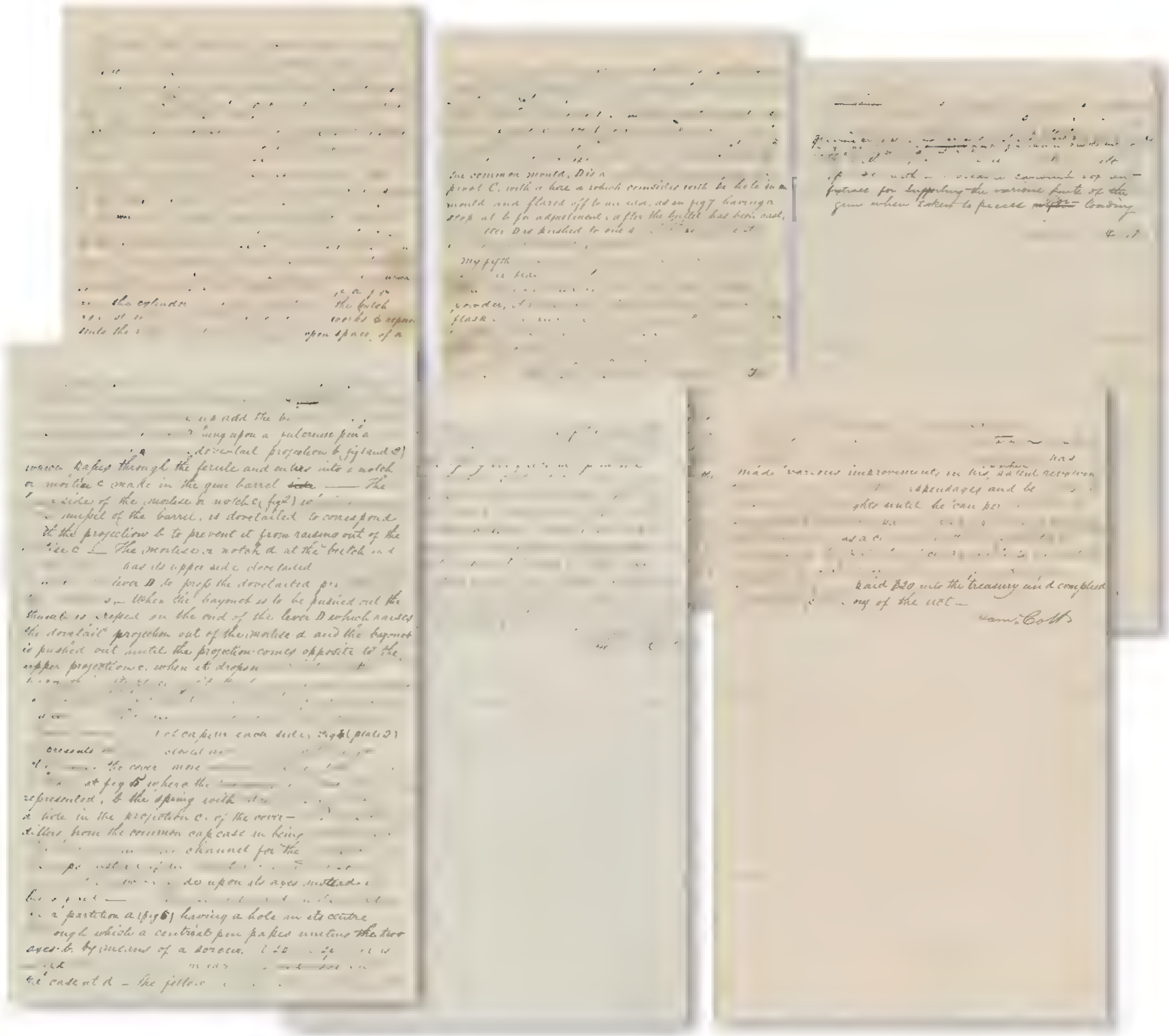
In part: *Samuel Colts caveat of improvements in various parts of fire arms and their appendages. First my improvement consists in rendering the charges, contained in the cylinder of my patent revolving cylinder gun safe by giving free passage for the escape of the fire which escapes latterly from the cylinder... My second improvement consists in making the touch hole in the nipple conical...having the base of the cone at the outside of the nipple, for the purpose of receiving a greater amount of heat and concentrating it when it reaches the load. My third improvement consists of a lever wherewith to force the balls into the chambers of the cylinder ... It is obvious that there are various modes of making such a lever, but one mode is represented for the illustration of the principle. It can be made to apply to all kinds of fire arms that load at the britch or have revolving cylinder chambers such as cochrans and others. My fourth improvement is in the bullet mould... After the bullet has been cast, the cutter D is pushed to one side which clips off the stem and leaves the bullet finished - My fifth improvement consists in the valves of the powder flask - Instead of one valve, as used in the common flask for measuring the quantity of powder, I make use of two, one at the mouth of the flask stem and the other inside. When one is shut the other is open, and vice versa ... It is evident that all the parts above enumerated can be made and altered in various ways not necessary to enumerate; can but the object at present is to elucidate and secure the principle until they can be patented. Colt has handwritten the following: "The above principle is also applicable and has been applied by me to a flask having a number of tubes or chargers which expedite the loading of many chambered guns of all kinds." Colt has crossed out the following: ~~My sixth improvement is a military belt provided with a moveable cartouch box and fixtures for supporting the various parts of the gun when taken to pieces for loading~~*

(3) **Colt, Samuel**. Historic manuscript document signed (*"Samuel Colt"*) 1.5 pages (8 x 13 in.; 203 x 330 mm.), undated. With deletion and additions, 12 words in Colt's hand. Fine condition.

In part: *My sixth improvement is in the bayonet = A (fig 1. Plate 2) represents a gun barrel with the bayonet B having a ferule C at its lower end made to slide up and [down] the barrel... The mortise or notch d. at the britch end of the barrel has its upper side dovetailed... Colt has handwritten: "fig 3 is an end view of the barrel and bayonet." My seventh improvement is in a case for containing caps ... This improvement differs from the common cap case in being double, and having an involute channel for the reception of the caps instead of an annular one, and also in having the follower slide upon its axes instead of being fixed ... the cover is opened and the involute channel filled with caps, the catch h is then disengaged and the cover fastened ... The operation is the same on each side but independent of each other, the central pin allowing the axes to work independent of each other.*

On 27 April 1835 Henry L. Ellsworth, son of patriot Oliver Ellsworth, was sworn in as Mayor of Hartford, Connecticut. He resigned after serving for seven weeks, having been appointed the first Commissioner of the U.S. Patent Office. Ellsworth became interested in Colt's revolver, so he encouraged the 21-year-old Hartford inventor to file a patent. After receiving his 1836 patent, like a true inventor, he began working on improvements to his firearms. He had specific ideas, but he still had to perfect them. Colt wrote to Ellsworth, telling him that, while not ready to file another patent, he would like to file a caveat to prevent someone else from filing a patent based upon his ideas, before he files his own patent. Colt described in detail his improvements to his original 1836 patent. Here offered are Samuel Colt's undated retained drafts of the three documents sent to Commissioner of Patents Henry L. Ellsworth, each on watermarked laid paper, each signed by Colt. Written in manuscript, there are additions and deletions in Colt's hand.

Jeff Kinard in Pistols: An Illustrated History of Their Impact Weapons and Warfare (Santa Barbara, California: ABC-CLIO, 2003) writes,



"In 1837 the new factory produced its first product, the tiny, five-shot Pocket Model Paterson Revolver ... Colt's factory also produced the larger, five-chambered, caliber .31 Colt Belt Model Paterson Revolvers No. 2 and No. 3. The most famous of all Colt's early production, however, was the Colt Holster Model Paterson Revolver No. 5 better known as the Texas Paterson ... The Paterson No. 5 appeared on the market [in 1838] only two years after Texas won independence from Mexico and one of the greatest periods of western expansion by the United States. Those attempting to tame the new frontier found it a violent and hostile place where one lived and died by the gun. Texans, most notably the Texas Rangers, quickly recognized the advantages of Colt's big pistol ... The Rangers, usually outnumbered in unequaled encounters with hostile Indians, Mexicans, and desperadoes, appreciated the extra firepower of the Colt's five shots ... The Paterson No. 5 quickly attained legendary status, its name permanently associated with Texas and the frontier..." No longer would the Texas Rangers have to pause in battle to reload single-shot pistols and rifles while the Indians continued firing arrows.

On 29 August 1839, Colt was granted a patent for "improvements in firearms and in the apparatus used therewith." His 1839 patent begins, "Be it known that I, Samuel Colt, of Paterson, in the county of Passaic and State of New Jersey, did obtain Letters Patent of the United States for an Improvement in Fire-Arms, which Letters Patent bear date on the 25th day of February, in the year 1836' and that I have made certain improvements in the construction of the said fire-arms, and also to the apparatus for loading and priming the same; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description of my said improvements. My first improvements appertain to rifles, guns, and pistols; my second to the construction of a cap-primer for containing the percussion caps and placing the same upon the nipples, and my third to a flask and other apparatus for loading the rifle or gun. For the general construction of my fire-arms, as originally patented I refer to the Letters Patent first above named [1836], the same being necessary to a perfect understanding of the improvements hereon, which I am now about to describe... **$60,000 - $80,000**

THE
SALEM MERCURY;
Political, Commercial, and Moral.
[Price one penny.] TUESDAY October 2 1787
Published by DANIEL and CAleb Bowen at the Sign of Shakespeare's Head, North-side of the Court-House.
A New Constitution,
We the People of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.
Section. 1. All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.
Section. 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.
No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of twenty five Years, and been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.
Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons. The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct. The Number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty Thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to chuse three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New-York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.
When vacancies happen in the Representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue Writs of Election to fill such Vacancies.
The House of Representatives shall chuse their Speaker and other Officers; and shall have the sole Power of Impeachment.
Section. 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six Years; and each Senator shall have one Vote.
Immediately after they shall be assembled in Consequence of the first Election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three Classes. The Seats of the Senators of the first Class shall be vacated at the Expiration of the second Year, of the second Class at the Expiration of the fourth Year, and of the third Class at the Expiration of the sixth Year, so that one third may be chosen every second Year; and if Vacancies happen by Resignation, or otherwise, during the Recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary Appointments until the next Meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such Vacancies.
No Person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty Years, and been nine Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.
The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no Vote, unless they be equally divided.
The Senate shall chuse their other Officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the Absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the Office of President of the United States.
The Senate shall have the sole Power to try all Impeachments. When sitting for that Purpose, they shall be on Oath or Affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: And no Person shall be convicted without the Concurrence of two thirds of the Members present.
Judgment in Cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from Office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any Office of honor, Trust or Profit under the United States: but the Party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to Indictment, Trial, Judgment and Punishment, according to Law.
George Washington, President,
and Deputy from Virginia.
New Hampshire, John Langdon, Nicholas Gilman.
Massachusetts, Nathaniel Gorham, Rufus King.
Connecticut, Wm. Samuel Johnson, Roger Sherman.
New York, Alexander Hamilton.
New Jersey, Wil: Livingston, David Brearley, Wm. Paterson, Jona: Dayton.
Pennsylvania, B. Franklin, Thomas Mifflin, Robt. Morris, Geo. Clymer, Thos. FitzSimons, Jared Ingersoll, James Wilson, Gouv. Morris.
Delaware, Geo: Read, Gunning Bedford jun, John Dickinson, Richard Bassett, Jaco: Broom.
Maryland, James M'Henry, Dan of St. Thos. Jenifer, Danl. Carroll.
Virginia, John Blair, James Madison jr.
North Carolina, Wm. Blount, Richd. Dobbs Spaight, Hu. Williamson.
South Carolina, J. Rutledge, Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, Charles Pinckney, Pierce Butler.
Georgia, William Few, Abraham Baldwin.
Attest William Jackson, Secretary.
In Convention Monday, Sept. 17th, 1787.
Present, the States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia.
RESOLVED,
THAT the preceding Constitution be laid before the United States in Congress assembled, and that it is the Opinion of this Convention, that it should afterwards be submitted to a Convention of Delegates, chosen in each State by the People thereof, under the Recommendation of its Legislature, for their Assent and Ratification; and that each Convention assenting to, and ratifying the same, should give Notice thereof to the United States in Congress assembled.
Resolved, That it is the Opinion of this Convention, that as soon as the Conventions of nine States shall have ratified this Constitution, the United States in Congress assembled should fix a Day on which Electors should be appointed by the States which shall have ratified the same, and a Day on which the Electors should assemble to vote for the President, and the Time and Place for commencing Proceedings under this Constitution. That after such Publication the Electors should be appointed, and the Senators and Representatives elected: That the Electors should meet on the Day fixed for the Election of the President, and should transmit their Votes certified, signed, sealed and directed, as the Constitution requires, to the Secretary of the United States in Congress assembled, that the Senators and Representatives should convene at the Time and Place assigned; that the Senators should appoint a President of the Senate, for the sole Purpose of receiving, opening and counting the Votes for President; and that after he shall be chosen, the Congress, together with the President, should without Delay proceed to execute this Constitution.
By the Unanimous Order of the Convention,
GEORGE WASHINGTON, President.
CONTINENTAL, September [illegible]
WE have the honour to submit to the consideration of the United States in Congress assembled, that constitution which appears to us best adapted to the circumstances of the United States. We have examined the several laws of the respective states, and find it necessary to recommend to some of them a conformity to the present system. In all the deliberations on this subject we kept steadily in our view that which appears to us the greatest interest of every true American, the consolidation of our union, in which is involved our prosperity, peace, liberty, safety, perhaps our national existence. This important consideration, seriously impressed on our minds, led each state in the convention to be less rigid in points of inferior magnitude than might have been expected: and thus the constitution which we now present is the result of a spirit of amity, and of that mutual deference and concession which the peculiarity of our political situation rendered indispensable. That it will meet the full approbation of every state is not perhaps to be expected; but each will doubtless consider, that had her interest been alone consulted, the consequences might have been very different from that spirit of conciliation which gave birth to the system. In our opinion it is liable to as few exceptions as could reasonably have been expected, considering the variety of local circumstances which necessarily operate in the several states. We are clearly convinced that it is the best which can be obtained at this time, and that it is the most likely to produce the happiness of those for whom it is intended. If the system be found defective, that very defect will render it the more easily and safely amended. With these sentiments we have the honour to be, Sir, your excellency's most obedient and humble servants.
By the unanimous order of the Convention,
GEORGE WASHINGTON, President.
His Excellency the President of the Congress.
Resolved, That the preceding Constitution be transmitted to the several States, and that it is the opinion of this Convention, that a Convention of Delegates, chosen in each State by the People thereof, under the Recommendation of its Legislature, for their Assent and Ratification; and that each Convention assenting to, and ratifying the same, should give Notice thereof to the United States in Congress assembled.
Resolved, That it is the Opinion of this Convention, that as soon as the Conventions of nine States shall have ratified this Constitution, the United States in Congress assembled should fix a Day on which Electors should be appointed by the States which shall have ratified the same, and a Day on which the Electors should assemble to vote for the President, and the Time and Place for commencing Proceedings under this Constitution. That after such Publication the Electors should be appointed, and the Senators and Representatives elected: That the Electors should meet on the Day fixed for the Election of the President, and should transmit their Votes certified, signed, sealed and directed, as the Constitution requires, to the Secretary of the United States in Congress assembled, that the Senators and Representatives should convene at the Time and Place assigned; that the Senators should appoint a President of the Senate, for the sole Purpose of receiving, opening and counting the Votes for President; and that after he shall be chosen, the Congress, together with the President, should without Delay proceed to execute this Constitution.
By the Unanimous Order of the Convention,
GEORGE WASHINGTON, President.
His Excellency the President of the Congress.
Boston Oct. 2. A general Abridgement of the Laws has been agreed to by a Committee of the Legislature, and ordered to be printed.
Yesterday the ship Centurion, Capt. Cabot, arrived at this port from Amsterdam.
We are informed that the Hon. Nathaniel Gorham, Esq. is appointed Commissioner of the Continental Board of Treasury, in the room of Samuel Osgood, Esq. who has resigned.
Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Amsterdam to his friend in this town, dated July 31.
We are surprized to see Gentlemen who have been employed in the Congress, and who have had the best opportunities of knowing the state of affairs, publishing to the world, that the Dutch have refused to lend us money, and that we are in the utmost distress for want of it. We are informed that the Province of Holland alone has lent us two millions of guilders, and that the other Provinces have lent us in proportion to their abilities. We are informed that the Province of Holland alone has lent us two millions of guilders, and that the other Provinces have lent us in proportion to their abilities.
PENNSYLVANIA
Philadelphia, Sept. 19.
On Saturday last the Constitution proposed by the late Federal Convention was laid before the Assembly of this State, by a message from the Supreme Executive Council, and was read in both Houses. On Monday it was taken into consideration by the Assembly, and a motion was made and seconded, that it be referred to a Committee of the whole House, to take it into consideration, and report thereon to the House. The motion was opposed by a few members, who wished to have the Constitution printed before any steps were taken relative to it. The motion was carried by a majority of 43 to 19. The Committee have had the Constitution under consideration ever since, and have not yet gone through the business. It is supposed they will report to the House in the course of this day.
Yesterday the Constitution was published in this city, and we have no doubt but it will be read with the most serious attention by every friend to the happiness of America.
MARRIED
At Newbury-port, Mr. Joseph Dennie, merchant of this city, to Miss Sally Dennie, daughter of the late Mr. Northey, formerly of Salem.
Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Amsterdam to his friend in this town, dated July 31.
We are surprized to see Gentlemen who have been employed in the Congress, and who have had the best opportunities of knowing the state of affairs, publishing to the world, that the Dutch have refused to lend us money, and that we are in the utmost distress for want of it. We are informed that the Province of Holland alone has lent us two millions of guilders, and that the other Provinces have lent us in proportion to their abilities. We are informed that the Province of Holland alone has lent us two millions of guilders, and that the other Provinces have lent us in proportion to their abilities.
THE DWELLING HOUSE
Will be Sold at Public Vendue
A Dwelling House, with
NEXT FRIDAY,
At
W. P. Butler's Vendue
OFFICE
A Few pieces Cambleets,
Cambletteen & Durants
A Few pieces Cambleets,
Cambletteen & Durants

58. United States Constitution. Rare and historic early newspaper printing of the United States Constitution, *The Salem Mercury*, Salem Massachusetts, *TUESDAY, October 2, 1787*. 4 pages (11 x 17.5 in.; 279 x 444 mm.). First 2 pages contain the complete text of Articles I through VII of the U.S. Constitution, drafted Monday, 17 September 1787, including the Letters of Transmittal, signed-in-print by George Washington as President of the Constitutional Convention, urging the states to ratify the new Constitution. Uniform toning and scattered spotting; mostly separated at vertical fold with minor paper loss fold intersections. Printed text is very legible.

An early printing of the United States Constitution.

We, the People of the United States…

From May to September the Constitutional Convention met in closed sessions in Philadelphia to develop a new constitution for the fledgling republic. On 17 September 1787, the convention members signed the final draft of the Constitution and sent it to the printing house of Dunlap & Claypoole where it was published in *The Pennsylvania Packet and Daily Advertiser* on 19 September. *The Salem Mercury* printing was published less than two weeks later.

The debate over the nation's form of government was now set for the larger arena. Although the vote was close in some states, the Constitution was eventually ratified and the new federal government came into existence in 1789. The Constitution established the U.S. government as it exists today.

The Salem Mercury existed for less than two years, publishing from 15 April 1788 through 29 December 1789, enhancing this historic paper's desirability. **$3,000 - $5,000**

FACULTÉ DES SCIENCES DE PARIS

INSTITUT DU RADIUM

LABORATOIRE CURIE

1, Rue Pierre-Curie, Paris (5e)

Paris, le 192

59. Curie, Marie. Typed letter signed (*"M. Curie"*), in French, 1 page (11 x 8.5 in.; 279 x 216 mm.), Paris, 19 January 1926, to Mr. Hodson of The Encyclopedia Britannica, on stationery of the Faculté des Sciences de Paris. Gold foil clip at top left corner; slight marginal fraying; rust stain from paper clip.

Marie Curie and her daughter submit an article on radium.

Translated from the French, Curie writes in full: *In reply to your letter of the 15th of January, 1926, I am returning to you, attached herewith [but not present], the original article on RADIUM with its copy. The original article carries my signature and that of Mlle. Irene Curie. I also send you the required information regarding our titles and degrees, in an abbreviated form [present typed on a half sheet of paper], since it would be too long to give the complete list (for me) and since it does not seem necessary. We are expecting, my daughter and I, that you will send us two or three copies of the printed text for our files. Yours very truly, M. Curie.* **$2,000 - $3,000**

60. [Davis, Jefferson]. French, John W. Personal retained manuscript copy of his letter to Jefferson Davis, 13 pages (8.5 x 13 in.; 215 x 330 mm.), West Point, 17 July 1861, to Secretary of War Jefferson Davis. Copy not in French's hand but possibly amended by him, and recently discovered from his personal papers. First 6 sheets attached at left with three metal ringed holes at left margin. 7th sheet not attached, tears at holes in left margin. Very good condition. Accompanied with **Jefferson Davis** Free Franked envelope signed (*"Jeffer Davis, U.S.S."*) as Senator from Mississippi, not postmarked but 1857-1861, (5.25 x 3 in.; 133 x 76 mm.) Addressed by Davis to "*Revd. J.W. French, U.S. Mil. Academy, West Point, New York.*" Opened at top, tear touching "D" expertly mended on verso.

West Point Chaplain John W. French's lengthy letter to Jefferson Davis: *"There are attempts to impeach my loyalty... expostulated with Jefferson Davis pointing out measures under the Constitution, and showing the dangers and folly of secession...I advised bringing President Lincoln incognito to Washington, more than a month before the inauguration, and the forming of a perfect chain of offensive and defensive measures, between Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Lincoln and Genl Scott..."*

In part: *To the Hon. Secretary of War. Understanding that there are attempts to impeach my loyalty, I have the honor to present the following. 1. On my honor and conscience, I declare that I am loyal to the constitution, the Union, and the administration. I repeat the declaration that of all men in the land, I am the last on whom such a suspicion should rest. 2. I appeal to facts as submitted in the paper marked A, or that sent yesterday – they being alike in substance. 3. I appeal to the testimony of my colleagues and pupils whether they have ever heard from me in public teaching or private conversation, anything which can bear the shadow of such suspicion; whether, on the contrary, I have not most warmly advocated loyalty and devotion to the Union. 4. I appeal to the records of the Military Academy, and of the War Department, to show that before this present rebellion, I considered our Ethical course deficient in the very particulars of allegiance to the government and its Administrations, and that I proposed the remedy. For details, I refer to the paper marked B. All of which is respectfully submitted (signed) J.W. French Chaplain, Prof &c U.S.M.A.*

Headed: *"A A Statement of facts." In part: I will give facts in the order of time ... Through all my life loyalty to the Union has been a principle, and almost a passion. My uncle, Abraham Baldwin, was a signer, and in part a designer, of the Constitution. – I early learned such a devotion to the Constitution and the Union, that I could seldom meet with persons whose feelings were as intense as my own. The present feeling of the country only comes up to what my own sentiment had always been...*

Following the order if time, my instructions in Constitutional Law at West Point, have always been against the doctrine of State rights and for the Sovereignty of the people. An evidence exists in the pamphlet which I send. It is a lecture on Law, written in 1859, containing the instructions given in

continues next page

Lot 60 continued

1857, and 1858. It was sent to the press in May 1861, and adopted by the Academic Board in June of the present year. There will be found what I think is demonstration on the 7th page for the Sovereignty of the people and not of the States. There stands my definition of the Constitution … Before this rebellion had made the matter so vital, I insisted that allegiance was a permanent tie, and that education at West Point gave such sacredness, and obligations, that a man belonged to the Country for life…

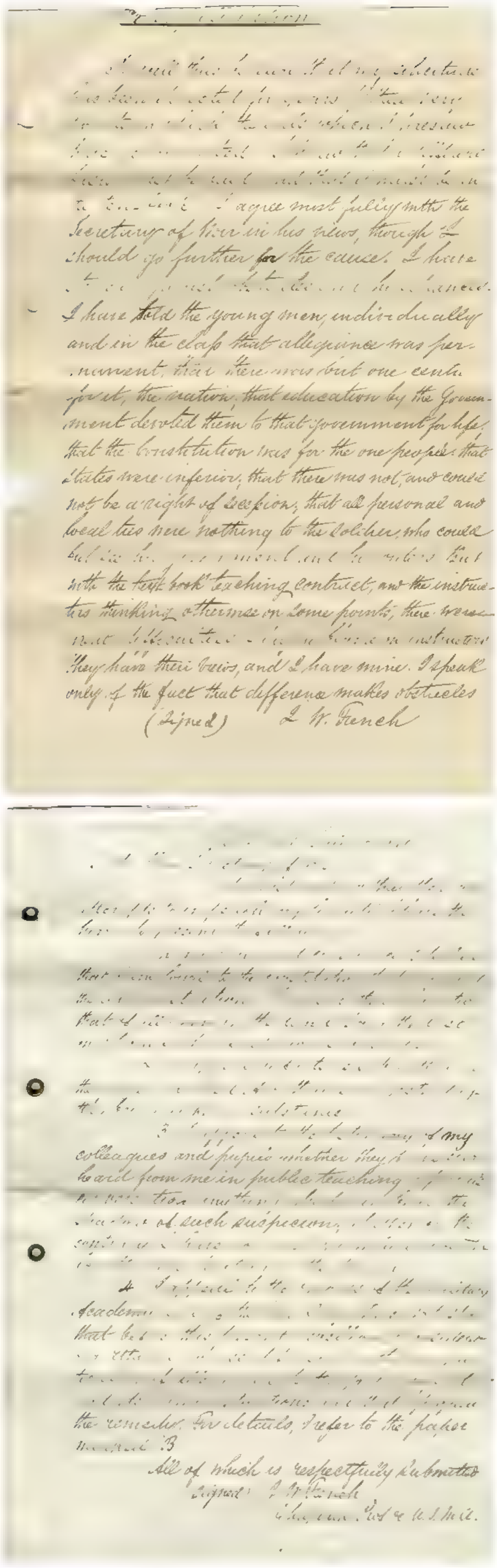
This brings me to the last winter. I felt the troubles of the country as I would a personal affliction from my strong nationality of sentiment. I was made sick by it in December and January. Supposing Mr Jefferson Davis national and knowing that he had influence with Mr Buchanan, I wrote to him earnestly advising the employment of force, and pointing out measures, some of them since adopted. Finding Mr. D moving away from nationality into secession, I addressed Mr. Buchanan earnestly beseeching him to have confidence in no one but Mr. Buchanan himself and Genl. Scott [Commanding General of the U.S. Army Winfield Scott] I then expostulated with Mr. D. in letter after letter, pointing out measures under the Constitution, and showing the dangers and folly of secession. I did this both from personal affection for Mr. D. and also from a desire to do what I could to save the Country.

Finding endeavors useless in that quarter, I turned to General Scott, and sought to effect an entire reliance of the President upon him. I advised bringing President Lincoln incognito to Washington, more than a month before the inauguration, and the forming of a perfect chain of offensive and defensive measures, between Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Lincoln and Genl Scott, known only to themselves. Genl. Scott still has these letters of mine on this subject. I refer to him. These were not the acts of one wanting in devotion to the Union … My letters will show that I was successful. It will be seen that I predicted each thing which subsequently took place. I forewarned of dangers which afterwards arose…

When the difficulties thickened around the Government after the inauguration, I made another appeal. 'The honor of the Country's trial was the hour for devotion to her … On the graduating of the classes, and on the renewed taking of the oath, I again called for singleness of devotion to the Country … When the President called for volunteers at first, in April, my only son, a boy about eighteen, joined the 7th Regiment of New York and went on to Washington. Genl Scott may have still a letter from me in which I said that 'if my son fell, I offered him to the country a willing sacrifice. At that very time my two daughters were threatened by a secession mob in Baltimore, and my son in law, Lt. Greble, who afterwards fell at Great Bethel, was preparing for defence so that I had many trials but I rejoiced that it was for the country … (signed) J.W. French

The last six pages are headed "***B*** *A Statement of facts.*" A seventh, unattached page, trimmed at top, headed "*Recapitulation,*" is "*(signed) J.W. French.*" In part: "*It will thus be seen that my solicitude has been directed for years to these very points, in which the evils which I foresaw have germinated…*"

John W. French (1808 – 1871) was an American Episcopal clergyman and educator who was appointed chaplain of the U.S. House of Representatives on 31 May 1841 and later became the chaplain and the Professor of Ethics and Law for the United States Military Academy at West Point. **$3,000 - $5,000**



61. Davis, Jefferson. Historically important autograph letter signed ("*Jeffn Davis*") as Provisional President of the Confederacy and President-elect of the Confederacy, 1 page (6.5 x 8.5 in.; 165 x 215 mm.) Richmond, Virginia, 11 November 1861. Uniformly toned with narrow white border at perimeter from prior display. Fine condition.

Three days after a U.S. Navy Officer captured two Confederate envoys aboard a British mail ship, unbeknownst to Jefferson Davis, precipitating the "Trent Affair", the Confederate President writes of a letter he sent authorizing William L. Yancey, who was being replaced by Mason, to return home.

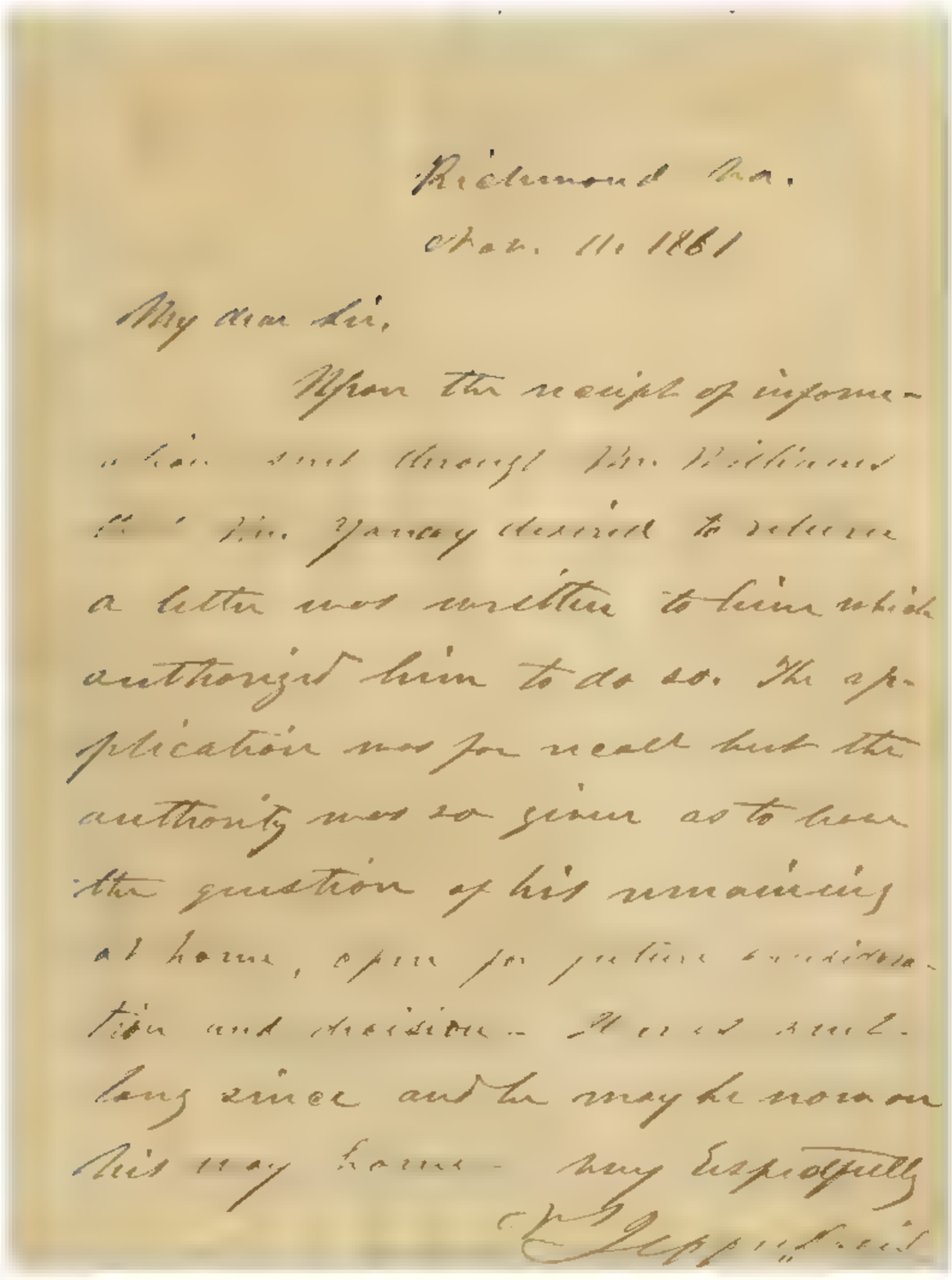
Elected President of the Confederate Provisional Government on 9 February 1861, on 6 November 1861, just 5 days before writing this letter, Jefferson Davis was elected to a full six-year term as President of the Confederate States of America.

Jefferson writes in full: *Upon the receipt of information sent through Mr. [James] Williams that Mr. [William L.] Yancey desired to return, a letter was written to him which authorized him to do so. The application was for recall but the authority was so given as to leave the question of his remaining at home, open for future consideration and decision – It was sent long since and he may now be on his way home.*

This letter was most probably written to John L. Harrell, son-in-law of William L. Yancey, Confederate Commissioner in London. The next day, Harrell wrote to Davis that his father-in-law had written to him on September 27th requesting a leave of absence to attend to private affairs, noting that he had not received official dispatches since May 24th. James Williams (1796–1869) had served as U.S. Minister to Turkey from 1858 until May 1861 when he left his post and returned home to Tennessee, volunteering to raise a Tennessee regiment. He later went to Europe as an advocate of the Confederate cause.

A former U.S. Congressman from Alabama (1844–1846), William Lowndes Yancey (1814–1863) was appointed chairman of the commission sent to Europe in March 1861 to present the Confederate cause to the Governments of England and France. Lord Russell, the British Foreign Secretary, met with Yancey and two other Confederate representatives on May 3, 1861. Russell recommended that Queen Victoria issue a declaration of neutrality, which she did on May 13th. After the Confederate victory at First Bull Run on July 21st, Yancey requested another meeting. Russell refused and wrote him on 24 August 1861, that Her Majesty's Government considered the conflict an "internal matter" and would not change its position unless there were more positive battlefield developments or there was a prospect for peace.

A frustrated Confederate President decided to send two new commissioners to England, former U.S. Senators James Mason (former Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee) and John Slidell (former U.S. Senator who had served as an American negotiator during the Mexican War). In October 1861, Mason and Slidell slipped through the U.S. naval blockade and left Charleston, South Carolina for Cuba, where they took passage for England on the RMS "Trent," a British mail ship. U.S. Navy Secretary Gideon Welles knew of the mission and alerted his navy.


Richmond Va.
Nov. 11. 1861

My dear Sir,

Upon the receipt of informa-
tion sent through Mr. Williams
that Mr. Yancey desired to return
a letter was written to him which
authorized him to do so. The ap-
plication was for recall but the
authority was so given as to leave
the question of his remaining
at home, open for future consider-
ation and decision. It was sent
long since and he may be now on
his way home. Very respectfully
Jeffn Davis

Captain Charles Wilkes of the USS "San Jacinto" intercepted the "Trent" on 8 November 1861 and, without permission from Washington, ordered his lieutenant to board and search the ship. The U.S. boarding party took Mason, Slidell, and their secretaries as prisoners, but allowed the "Trent" to depart for England.

Three days later, not knowing of the "Trent Affair", Jefferson Davis wrote this letter. Confederate Commission William L. Yancey's return home was delayed. Great Britain accused the United States of violating British neutrality, and the incident created a diplomatic crisis between the United States and Great Britain. On 26 December 1861, U.S. Secretary of State William H. Seward presented an official note summarizing the Lincoln administration's position to Lord Lyons, the British Minister to the United States. Seward defended Wilkes' action, although he conceded that Wilkes had erred by not seizing the "Trent", letting a court decide the legality of taking contraband prisoners. But Seward did agree to release the prisoners. Lyons, under orders from London, accepted this explanation thereby diffusing the diplomatic crisis.

Released in January 1862, Mason sailed for London and Slidell sailed for Paris. Each represented the Confederacy until the war ended in April 1865. Returning home, albeit later than he had planned, William L. Yancey, who had been elected to the first Confederate States Senate on 6 November 1861, representing Alabama, took his seat on 27 March 1862 upon his return from London. He served until his death at his plantation near Montgomery on 26 July 1863.

Ex-James Ruddy Collection. **$5,000 - $7,000**

62. [Declaration of Independence]. Broadside of the Declaration of Independence, 1 page (approx. 31 x 26 in.; 787 x 660 mm.), [Washington, D.C.], engraved by William J. Stone, 1823, reprinted in 1833 by Peter Force as a Proof Copy on bank-note paper from the original copperplate. Engraved "W.J. STONE SC[ULPSIT] WASHN." in the lower left quadrant. Slight dampstains on outer left margin; minor chipping on edges; overall fine. Housed in a custom archival frame.

The Peter Force Proof Copy (on bank-note paper) of Stone's 1823 Engraving of The Declaration of Independence.

In Congress, July 4, 1776. The Unanimous Declaration of the Thirteen United States of America…

In 1820, forty-four years after the signing of the Declaration of Independence, Secretary of State John Quincy Adams commissioned William J. Stone (1798-1865) to execute a commemorative facsimile of the original engrossed document with its 56 signatures of the Signers. Stone engraved the Declaration onto a copperplate (25.6 x 30.75 in.; 650 x 781 mm.) by carefully transferring the image from the original onto the prepared plate. His work on the project is reputed to have taken three years to complete, and tragically caused severe damage to the original Declaration of Independence. Stone produced 200 commissioned true facsimiles of the engrossed Declaration of Independence, known as the Stone copies, completed in 1823 and distributed in 1824 to government officials and members of Congress. The Stone facsimiles are printed on vellum and measure approx. 31 x 26 in. (787 x 660 mm.). Approximately 30 of these vellum Stone copies are known to have survived, 19 of which are housed in institutions.

Peter Force (1790 – 1868) was William J. Stone's assistant who aided him in the 1823 printing of the Declaration of Independence. With his office located at the Bureau of Printing and Engraving in Washington D.C., Force published the *Register of Public Offices*, the *National Calendar* and the *Annals of the United States* from 1820 – 1828. He was commissioned by an Act of Congress in 1833 to create The National Archives at the Library of Congress, which bears the name "The Peter Force Library".

In 1833 Force conceived a massive 20-volume anthology entitled *American Archives*, containing copies of key letters, documents and broadsides from the Revolutionary War. For this project, Force arranged with the State Department to use Stone's original copperplate to produce copies of the Declaration of Independence on rice paper that were to be folded into these volumes. Prior to making the rice paper copies, Force created a handful of proof copies printed on high quality bank-note paper. **The example here offered is one of only a handful of known surviving Peter Force proof copies struck on bank-note paper.** The Force Proof Copy is identical in size to the Stone copy printed on vellum. The difference being the 1823 Stone vellum examples bearing the two legends in the upper left- and right-hand corners, "ENGRAVED by W.I. STONE, for the Dept. of State, by order of J.Q. ADAMS Secty. of State, July 4th 1823".
Noted collector and scholar of the Declaration of Independence, Ronald von Klaussen, made the discovery of the Proof Copy in 1976 when he discovered the only three copies known to exist, which were sold by Samuel T. Freeman Auctions as part of the Sprague Collection.

Von Klaussen gave one copy to the White House in 1987 where it hangs as part of the permanent collection. **$20,000 - $30,000**

IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.

The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America,

When in the Course of human events it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation. ——— We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. — That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, — That whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and Happiness. Prudence indeed will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security. — Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world. ——— He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good. ——— He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them. ——— He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only. ——— He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures. ——— He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people. ——— He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the mean time exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within. ——— He has endeavoured to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands. ——— He has obstructed the Administration of Justice by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary powers. ——— He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries. ——— He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harass our People, and eat out their substance. ——— He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our legislatures. ——— He has affected to render the Military independent of, and superior to, the Civil power. ——— He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation: — For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us: — For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States: — For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world: — For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent: — For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by Jury: — For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offences: — For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies: — For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments: — For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with Power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever. — He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us. ——— He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people. — He is at this time transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to compleat the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty & perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation. ——— He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands. ——— He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions. In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people. Nor have We been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends. ———

We, therefore, the Representatives of the **United States of America**, in General Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do in the Name and by authority of the good People of these Colonies solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be **Free and Independent States**, that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do. ——— And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.

John Hancock

Button Gwinnett
Lyman Hall
Geo. Walton

Wm. Hooper
Joseph Hewes
John Penn

Edward Rutledge
Thos. Heyward, Junr.
Thomas Lynch, Junr.
Arthur Middleton

Samuel Chase
Wm. Paca
Thos. Stone
Charles Carroll of Carrollton

George Wythe
Richard Henry Lee
Th. Jefferson
Benj. Harrison
Thos. Nelson, jr.
Francis Lightfoot Lee
Carter Braxton

Robt. Morris
Benjamin Rush
Benj. Franklin
John Morton
Geo. Clymer
Jas. Smith
Geo. Taylor
James Wilson
Geo. Ross

Caesar Rodney
Geo. Read
Thos. M'Kean

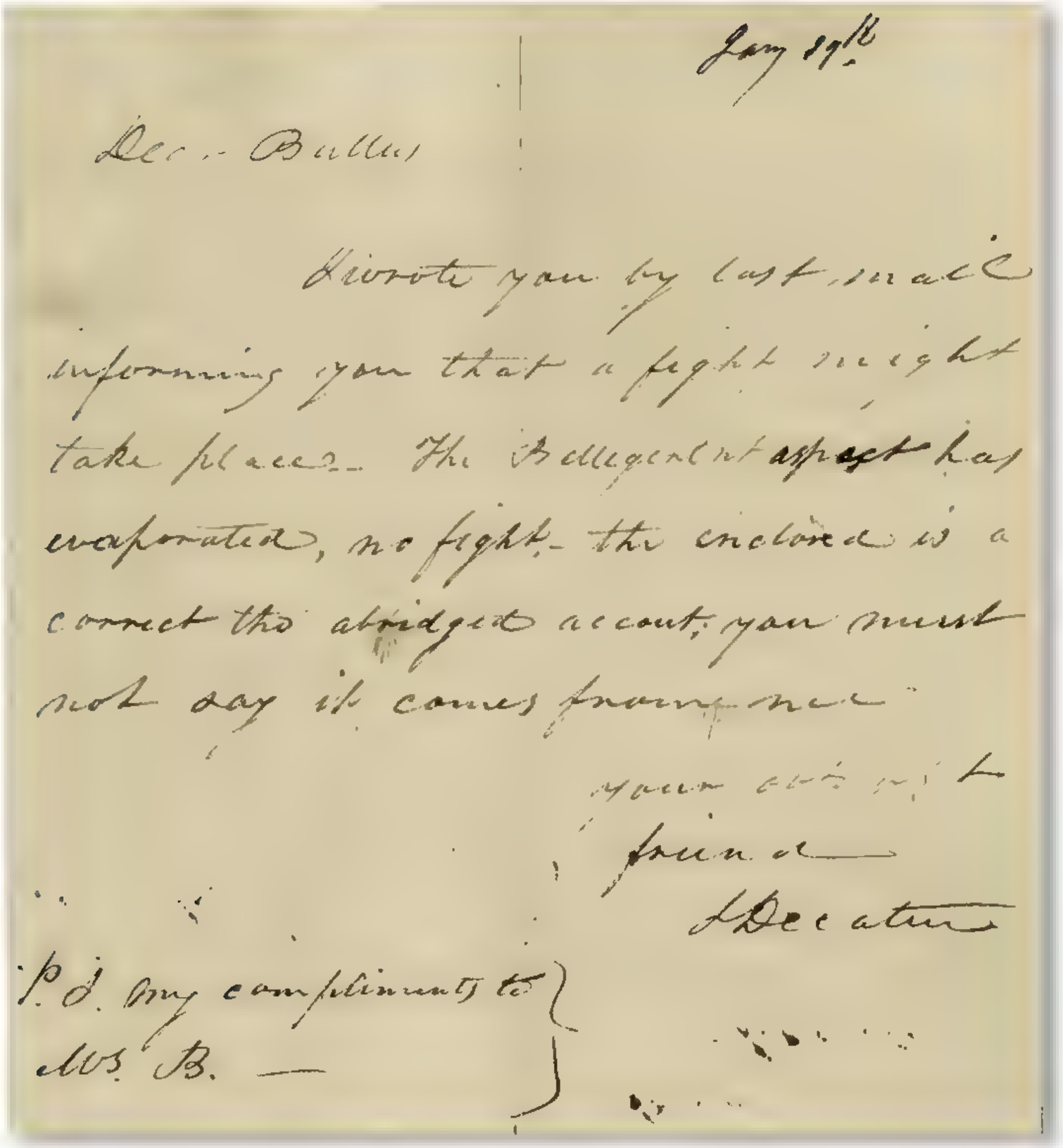
Wm. Floyd
Phil. Livingston
Frans. Lewis
Lewis Morris

Richd. Stockton
Jno. Witherspoon
Fras. Hopkinson
John Hart
Abra. Clark

Josiah Bartlett
Wm. Whipple
Saml. Adams
John Adams
Robt. Treat Paine
Elbridge Gerry

Step. Hopkins
William Ellery

Roger Sherman
Sam'el Huntington
Wm. Williams
Oliver Wolcott


Jany 19th

Dear Bullus

I wrote you by last mail informing you that a fight might take place. The Belligerent aspect has evaporated, no fight - the enclosed is a correct tho abridged account; you must not say it comes from me

Your obt st & friend

S Decatur

P.S. My compliments to Mrs B.

63. Decatur, Stephen. Autograph letter signed ("*S. Decatur*"), 1 page (7.25 x 8 in.; 184 x 203 mm.) to Dr. John Bullus. Dated "*Jany 19th*", this letter has no year, but was possibly written on 19 January 1815. The letter has been folded in half vertically, with the right portion tipped to (5.35 x 9.125 in.; 135 x 231 mm.) sheet of paper. Slight nick at blank lower edge of fold. Minor smudges with light ink transfer onto blank areas and light stain in upper left blank portion. Overall, very good condition.

Decatur writes, in full: *I wrote you by last mail informing you that a fight might take place. The Belligerent aspect has evaporated, no fight - the enclosed (not present) is a correct tho abridged account; you must not say it comes from me. Your obt st & friend S Decatur." Decatur adds: "P.S. My compliments to Mrs. B.*

Dr. John Bullus, a surgeon who had practiced medicine in Washington, D.C. and had an apothecary shop at the Navy Yard. From 1812-1815, Bullus served as Navy Agent, Port of New York. On the night of 14 January 1815, off the coast of Sandy Hook, Decatur outran three enemy ships and defeated the fourth, the Endymion, but the battle delayed him and he was forced to surrender his ship, the President, to the other ships. Neither Decatur nor the British commanders knew that three weeks earlier, on 24 December 1814, the Treaty of Ghent was signed by British and American representatives meeting in the now Belgian city of Ghent ending the War of 1812. On 7 February 1815, the Board of Naval Commissioners was established by act of Congress and Decatur, along with Isaac Hull and David Porter were appointed commissioners; John Rodgers served as the board president. In 1820, five years later, Commodore James Barron challenged Decatur, still a commissioner, to a duel. He had his reasons. In 1807, the British warship HMS Leopard had attacked and boarded the American frigate USS Chesapeake under the command of Commodore Barron off the coast of Norfolk, Virginia, in an attempt to capture four alleged British deserters. Twenty-one Americans were killed or wounded as the four men were brought aboard the HMS Leopard. Decatur was one of the members of the court martial that had found Barron guilty of unpreparedness in the affair, and had barred him from a command for the next five years, hence the duel which resulted in the death of Commodore Decatur. Ironically, Bullus, to whom this letter is written by Decatur, was on board the Chesapeake on his way to a Consulate in the Mediterranean when the Leopard attacked. Later in 1807, Bullus had hand-delivered a letter from Secretary of State James Madison to U.S. Minister James Monroe in London concerning the Chesapeake-Leopard affair. As an eyewitness, Bullus also personally related to Monroe the details of the attack, which led to Barron's court martial and, ultimately, to the death of Decatur who wrote this letter to Bullus! It is possible that Bullus and Decatur first became acquainted during the court martial. **$4,000 - $6,000**

64. Disney, Walt. Superb vintage photograph signed (*"Walt Disney"*), a wonderful (8 x 10 in.; 203 x 254 mm.) candid photograph of Disney in the studio smiling down at an illustrator working on *Alice in Wonderland*. Signed boldly on the image in large sweeping strokes, "*Walt Disney*". A very nice un-inscribed example with large, prominent signature. Minor surface creases to lower center margin. Otherwise, in fine condition. **$2,000 - $3,000**

65. Doolittle, James. Typed letter signed (*"J. H. Doolittle"*), 1 page (8 x 10.5 in.; 203 x 267 mm.) 21 May 1942, on "War Department, Washington" stationery, to the parent of Lt. Donald G. Smith, a participant in the Doolittle Raid of 18 April 1942. Lieutenant Smith piloted Plane No. 15 during the air raid by the United States on the Japanese capital of Tokyo and other places on Honshu Island during World War II. Uniform toning.

Jimmy Doolittle writes the father of the pilot of Plane No. 15 who participated in his Tokyo Bombing Raid – includes the pilot's Distinguished Flying Cross.

Doolittle writes in full: *Dear Dr. Smith: I am pleased to report that Donald is well and happy although a bit homesick. He arrived in Calcutta a few days ago. As you know, he recently completed a very hazardous, extremely important and most interesting flight – the air raid on Japan. He comported himself with conspicuous bravery and distinction. He was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross for gallantry in action and was also decorated by the Chinese Government. Transportation and communication facilities are extremely bad in the Far East and so it may be sometime before you hear again from Donald directly. I assure you, however, that everything is going smoothly with him and although plans for the future are uncertain he will probably be returning home sometime in the not too distant future. I am proud to have served with Donald, and hope that I may have an opportunity to serve with him again. Very sincerely yours, J.H. Doolittle, Brigadier General, U.S. Army*

Accompanying the Doolittle letter is a Smith's Distinguished Flying Cross, Chinese award of the Army, Navy & Air Corps., as well as his Chinese award certificate, Air Corps wings, and a printed signature commemoration certificate of Franklin D. Roosevelt, dated 12 November 1942. The reverse side of the Distinguished Flying Cross bears the following inscription: "To Lt. D.G. Smith Tokyo Raid 18 April 1942 with General Doolittle". Donald G. Smith was one of the 80 airmen who, under the leadership of Jimmy Doolittle, disembarked from the U.S.S. Hornet in the first bombing raid over Tokyo in World War II in retaliation to the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor on 7 December 1941. After returning home following the raid, he was assigned to the 432nd Bombardment Squadron which deployed to Western Europe where he died on 12 November 1942, of injuries he received in an airplane crash. **$2,000 - $3,000**

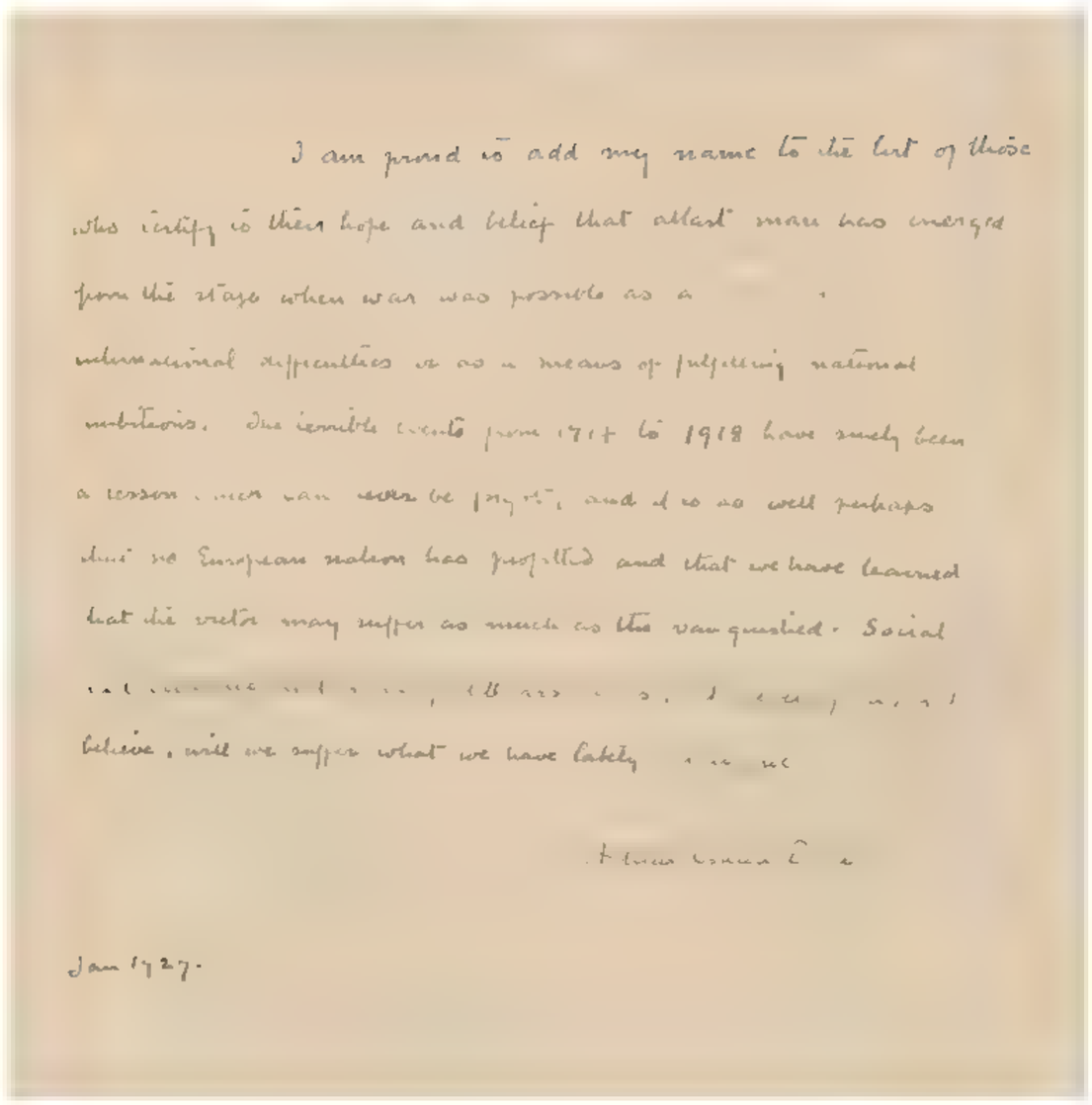
66. Douglass, Frederick. Autograph letter signed ("*Fred.k Douglass*") Washington D.C., to Mrs. John L. Clarke of Fall River, Massachusetts, 14 November 1880, 3 pages (5 x 8 in.; 127 x 203 mm.) with envelope. A poignant letter to the widow of a close friend, Dr. John L. Clarke of Fall River, Massachusetts. His tone resonates with quiet philosophy on the question of life and death.

Condolence letter signed and sent by Frederick Douglass to an abolitionist friend.

There is sunshine as well as shadow in the valley of death although we are compelled to see it through fast flowing tears.

In full: *Washington D.C. Nov. 14. 1880. Dear Friend, I know that words are tame, that sorrow is its own solace, that mourning is its own comforter, that the lesson of death is silence and resignation, and yet ever since I read the sad announcement of of [sic] the death of Dead Doctor Clarke, my heart has ached to tell you how deeply touched by that sad event I was and am. I have felt that one of the truest and best of my friends has departed. It is a consolidation that I saw him so recently. I shall not soon forget the quiet Sunday afternoon spent with you both, and his last words to me "Frederick" when you come again to Fall River, come to our house and make it your house. No dream at that moment crossed me that < p. 2 > I was seeing the face and hearing the voice of dear Doctor Clarke for the last time in this life. The great age attained by his father, and his own regular and quiet life led me to hope that he would yet live many years and at first it was not easy to bring my feelings to accept the conclusions of my reason. There is sunshine as well as shadow in the valley of death although we are compelled to see it through fast flowing tears. The body is gone but the spirit is near. You are to my vision still together. I see you as in the days where the cause of the slave had a few friends, cheering me on in my work by the silent influence of your presence and your sympathy, and so I shall always see you. < p. 3 > The living friends of those days are fast disappearing, the circle is dissolving, and you and I are in a grand procession marching toward the sunset. We are not far behind our loved ones, and though no man can tell what there is beyond, there is reason to trust that the Almighty power that has called us into existence will do all things well in all Eternity. May you, my friend, have a large share of this all sustaining trust, in your present bereavement. And yet I sorrow with you. Respectfully and Truly yours, Fred.k Douglass*

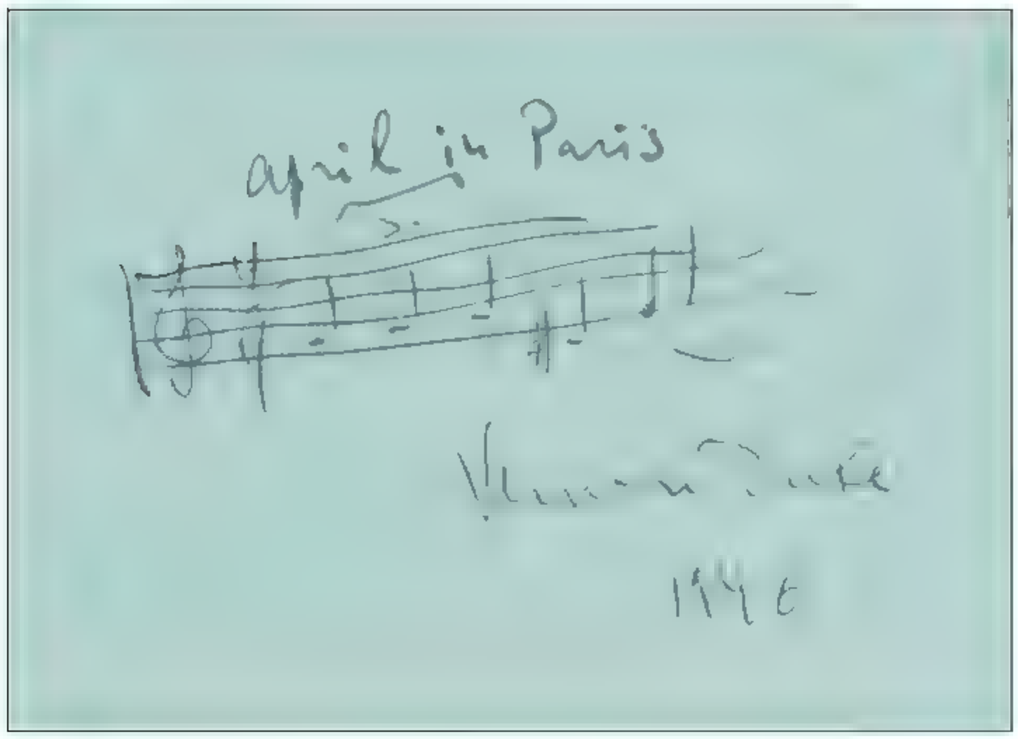
The recipient has written a note on the envelope "From Frederick Douglass after my father's death. . . . I remember well his last visit . . . a dignified white haired man." **$5,000 - $7,000**


I am proud to add my name to the list of those
who testify to their hope and belief that at last man has emerged
from the stage when war was possible as a
international difficulties or as a means of fulfilling national
ambitions. The terrible events from 1914 to 1918 have surely been
a lesson which can never be forgot, and it is as well perhaps
that no European nation has profited and that we have learned
that the victor may suffer as much as the vanquished. Social
believe, will we suffer what we have lately
Jan 1929.

67. Doyle, Arthur Conan. Autograph statement signed ("*Arthur Conan Doyle*"), 1 page (11.25 x 16.5 in.; 285 x 419 mm.), no place, January 1929. In fine condition.

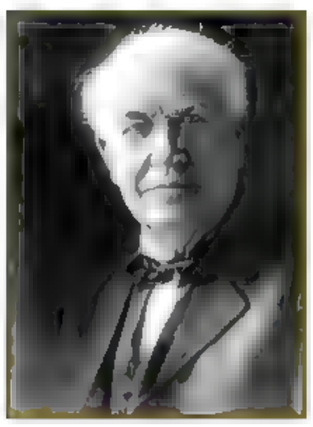
Doyle pens in full: *I am proud to add my name to the list of those who testify to their hope and belief that at last man has emerged from the stage when war was possible as a solution for international difficulties or as a means of fulfilling national ambitions. The terrible events from 1914 to 1918 have surely been a lesson which can never be forgot, and it is as well perhaps that no European nation has profited and that we have learned that the victor may suffer as much as the vanquished. Social and economic troubles may still assail us, but never again, as I believe, will we suffer what we have lately undergone. Arthur Conan Doyle Jan 1929*

Although trained as a physician, Doyle's fame will always be tied to his greatest creation, Sherlock Holmes. In addition to detective fiction, he wrote on many other subjects. Regrettably, Doyle's somewhat rosy prediction of the future could not have been further from what was about to unfold during World War II. Doyle witnessed the horrors of war first hand during the Boer War when he had volunteered in a medical unit. Following the war, Britain was accused of war crimes and Doyle penned a defense entitled *The War in South Africa: It's Cause and Conduct*. The work largely changed the public's perception of the war's events, an act for which Doyle received a knighthood. Following the devastation of the first WWI, the World League for Peace was formed. Under the leadership of its president, George Dejean, the organization assembled an anthology that included comments written about peace by notable persons from around the world. Between 1925 and 1932, entries were received from royalty, politicians, scientists, writers, artists and musicians. The collaboration led to the 1932 publication in Switzerland of a deluxe, limited edition volume entitled *Pax Mundi: livre d'or de la paix*. **$1,500 - $2,000**



Vernon Duke's classic "April in Paris"

68. Duke, Vernon [Vladimir Dukelsky]. Autograph musical quotation signed (*"Vernon Duke"*), 1 page (6 x 4.5 in.; 152 x 114 mm.) autograph album leaf. Duke pens a measure from his most famous composition *April in Paris*, signing just beneath the staff "*Vernon Duke*", which he dates *"1946"*. In fine condition. **$800 - $1,200**



69. Edison, Thomas A. Partly printed document signed ("*Thomas A. Edison*") 5 pages (8.5 x 14 in.; 215 x 355 mm.) Essex County, New Jersey, 30 March 1895. Folded to (3.75 x 8.5 in.; 95 x 215 mm.) Completed in manuscript, the document is a surety bond for Edison to take care of his son, Thomas A. Edison, Jr. following the death of his mother, Mary Stillwell Edison. Minor separations at fold edges; otherwise, fine condition.

Thomas A. Edison obtains a surety bond *"for the faithful performance by me of my duties as Guardian of the person and estate of Thomas A. Edison, Jr."* – his 19-year-old son whom Edison, Sr. later asked to change his name after publicity surrounding Tom Jr.'s dubious inventions.

The document reads in part: *The American Surety Company of New York, hereinafter called the Surety Company, having at my request become surety for me, Thomas A. Edison, of West Orange, New Jersey, on a certain bond of even date herewith, in the sum of Thirty-two Thousand ($32,000.00) dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance by me of my duties as Guardian of the person and estate of Thomas A. Edison Jr. an orphan minor, a copy of which bond is hereto annexed and made part of this Agreement…*

On 2 April 1895, Judge Edward W. Jackson, Surrogate of Essex County, New Jersey, certified that Thomas A. Edison was admitted by the Orphans Court of Essex County as Guardian of the person and property of Thomas A. Edison, Jr., a minor over the age of fourteen. Born on 10 January 1876, Thomas A. Edison, Jr., was only eight-years-old when his mother, Mary Stillwell Edison, died in 1884 at the age of 28. His father married 20-year-old Mina Miller in 1886. His stepmother sent Thomas Jr. and younger brother William to St. Paul's School in Concord, N.H., but Tom left the school in 1893. He had health problems and found it difficult to live up to his name, developing a sense of inadequacy. His father later told a friend about his oldest son, "I never could get him to go to school or work in the Laboratory. He is therefore absolutely illiterate scientifically and otherwise." Thomas A. Edison, Jr., tried to make a name for himself as an inventor. He was only 21 when, on 19 December 1897, the Chicago Daily Tribune headlined: "Gets a Thought Picture, Son of Thomas A. Edison Announces a Wonderful Invention. By Means of Secretly Constructed Apparatus Applied to a Man's Head, Combined with the Use of Roentgen Rays, He Succeeds in Photographing a Coin of Which the Subject Was Thinking – Experiment is Soon to be Repeated." Needless to say, it wasn't. After selling the use of his name to advertise 'quack' medicines and dubious inventions, his father asked Tom Jr. to change his name. This he did, briefly going by the name of Thomas Willard. His efforts at inventing and, later, starting a mushroom farm failed". **$1,500 - $2,000**

70. Einstein, Albert. Two autograph letters signed (*"A. Einstein"*) with mathematical equations (29 August 1938 & 13 September 1938) involving his unified theory of Distant Parallelism, both written to Herbert E. Salzer. Having achieved worldwide acclaim for a plethora of landmark scientific discoveries, 20th-century genius Albert Einstein is best known for formulating the Theory of Relativity. A prolific writer, Einstein published over 300 papers during many phases of research. Despite prolonged efforts to develop a unified field theory concerning gravitation and electromagnetic fields, Einstein completely abandoned all work on this venture around 1931. With the discovery of a mathematic discrepancy in a previously published paper by Einstein, progress was to originate from an unlikely source: a 23 year-old graduate student named Herbert E. Salzer.

After first defending his work, Albert Einstein humbly responds to a young physics student who correctly points out an inaccuracy in Einstein's work on a unified theory of Distant Parallelism.

The transformation required is exactly that of a tensor in the Theory of Relativity. Therefore, your transformation equation is correct, mine wrong. I don't have my earlier work available. But it sure seems that I have made the same mistake there. This will make my assertions about the shape of the first Approximation inaccurate.

Studying at Columbia University, the young Salzer was completing his Master's thesis entitled "Analytic, Geometric and Physical Aspects of Distant Parallelism" when he chose to write to Einstein in early August 1938. Summering on Peconic Bay on Long Island, New York, it did not take long for Einstein to reply to Salzer's letter, where Einstein rather assuredly stated the mathematical reasons behind the continued defense of his stalled work. Two weeks after replying to Salzer, Einstein wrote to the young student again, but this time he changed his tune. Stating, "your transformation equation is right, mine is wrong", Einstein enthusiastically and humbly admitted to locating the miscalculation only after having corresponded with Salzer. Had Herbert E. Salzer not had a curious mind and the courage to write the leading genius of his day, Einstein might not have revisited his previously abandoned search for an acceptable set of field equations to justify his approach for a unified theory on Distant Parallelism. A successful scholar in his own right, Herbert Salzer (1915 – 2006) received his Master's and Ph.D from Columbia University in Math and Applied Science. Aside from a professorship at his alma mater as well as Brooklyn College, he was a noteworthy mathematical theorist and scientific researcher with 100-plus published papers, and was a more than fifty-year member of the American Mathematical Society. Amongst his many affiliations, Dr. Salzer was a Mathematician in the Computation Laboratory for the National Bureau of Standards in New York and Washington, D.C. As a scholar, Salzer maintained a large personal library, but the two handwritten letters from Albert Einstein remained amongst his most prized possessions. Having quite successfully interpreted gravitation in his theory of General Relativity, Einstein once struggled with a unified theory of Distant Parallelism as it related to both gravity and electromagnetic fields. He faced obstacles stemming from the fact that equations for both gravity and electromagnetic fields fall under different metrics and practical theories, but the introduction of a tetrad field made the end result possible. The unification of the gravitational and electromagnetic fields after the advent of general relativity arose as an intricate interplay between aspects of a mathematical representation and its physical interpretation. In its most basic form, Einstein's Distant Parallelism Field Theory was meant to serve as a means to more accurately project general space-time relationships. Although Herbert E. Salzer only wrote to Albert Einstein once (photocopy of his letter is included), Einstein replied with two letters to the young scholar dated little more than two weeks apart… The first letter: **Albert Einstein autograph letter signed (*"A. Einstein"*) with mathematical equations**, 2 pages (8.5 x 11 in.; 216 x 279 mm.), *Peconic Bay, Long Island*, 29 August 1938, in German, to Herbert E. Salzer. With original transmittal envelope with typed return address: *Morton's Cottage, Nassau Point, Peconic L.I.N.Y.* Mild soiling with bright ink text. Einstein writes in full: *Dear Sir! I am now firmly convinced today that Distant Parallelism does not lead to useful representation of the physical field. Of the reasons I will mention two: 1) You do not come to a tensor-like representation of the electromagnetic field. 2) The theory leaves too much freedom for the choice of the field equations. Of the more physical reasons I will not get into for the sake of brevity.*

However, everything is in the works mentioned in a formal relationship in order. I will now show that equation $\bar{h}'_{\mu\nu} = \bar{h}_{\mu\nu} + \xi^{\mu}_{,\nu}$ *is really, really not the equation you specified. Since* h^{ν}_{s} *is the ν- component of a counter vector (ie, the s-th leg) it, as is generally*

$$h^{\nu\prime}_{s} = \frac{\partial x'_{\nu}}{\partial x_{\alpha}} h^{\alpha}_{s}$$

Now we set $h^{\nu}_{s} = \delta_{s\nu} + \bar{h}^{\nu}_{s} \qquad x'_{\nu} = x - \xi^{\nu} \left| \frac{\partial x'_{\nu}}{\partial x_{\alpha}} = \delta_{\nu\alpha} - \xi^{\nu}_{,\alpha} \right.$

It follows $\delta_{s\nu} + \bar{h}^{\nu\prime}_{s} = (\delta_{\nu\alpha} - \xi^{\nu}_{,\alpha})\,(\delta_{s\alpha} + \bar{h}^{\alpha}_{s})$

or $\boxed{\bar{h}^{\nu\prime}_{s} = \bar{h}^{\nu}_{s} - \xi^{\nu}_{,s}}$ *(1)*

On the other hand, it's generally defined as aaber $h^{\nu}_{s} h_{s\mu} = \delta^{\nu}_{\mu}$

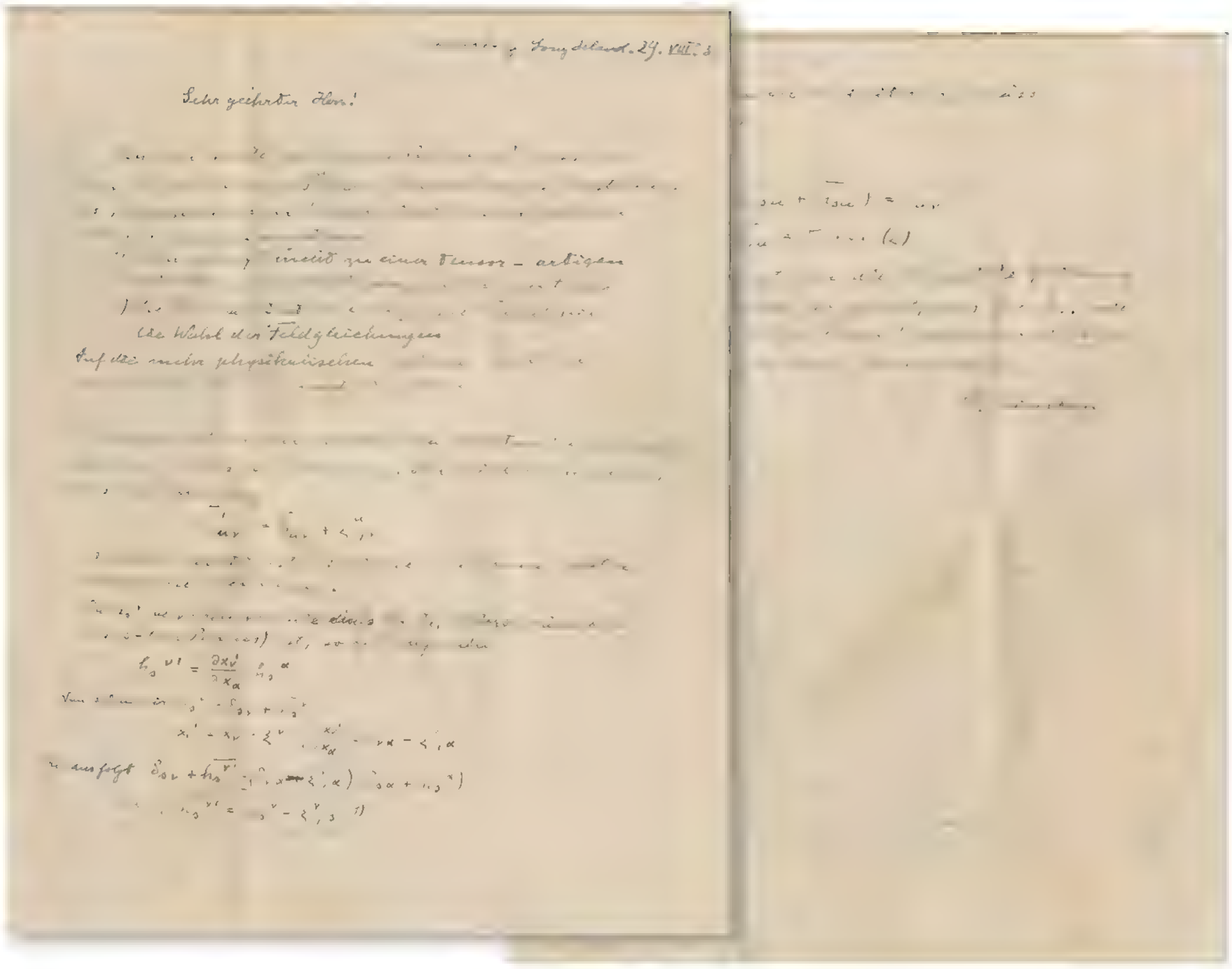
or infinitesimally $(\delta_{s\nu} + \bar{h}^{\nu}_{s})(\delta_{s\mu} + \overline{h_{s\mu}}) = \delta_{\mu\nu}$

or $\bar{h}^{\nu}_{\mu} + \overline{h_{\nu\mu}} = 0 \ldots .$ *(2)*

But from (2) and (1) follows the equation in question. These have probably been wrong so that your h.. results in the transformation of an ordinary tensor.

Yours respectfully,

A. Einstein.



This letter shows Einstein explaining to Salzer that he (Einstein) is convinced there could be no physical representation of the corresponding mathematics suggested by Salzer, and Einstein goes on to illustrate that what was suggested is not possible.

The second letter: **Albert Einstein autograph letter signed (*"A. Einstein"*) with mathematical equations**, 2 pages (5 x 8 in.; 127 x 203 mm.), no place, 13 September 1938, in German, to Herbert E. Salzer. With original transmittal envelope addressed in Einstein's hand. Mild soiling with bright ink text.

Einstein writes in full: *Dear Mr. Salzer! Shortly after I wrote you, I noticed that the error was on my side. I am writing this today because I was out-of-town and could not get your address sooner. I had overlooked that one must move to a new four – leg, so that when the rotation transformation is* $h_s^{\nu} = \delta_{s\nu}$ *in* $h_s^{\nu'} = \delta_{s\nu}$ *it passes over. The transformation required is exactly that of a tensor in the Theory of Relativity. Therefore, your transformation equation is correct, mine wrong. I don't have my earlier work available. But it sure seems that I have made the same mistake there. This will make my assertions about the shape of the first Approximation inaccurate.*

The very interesting formal theory of Distant Parallelism in any way to represent that of the electromagnetic field. It took a long time to appreciate this for sure because I was so fascinated by formal naturalness of the theory! These and Weyl's Theory on Spatial Structure seem to be just the most natural extensions to the Riemannian structure. I have a lot of time to try and interpret this physically. But today I am convinced that neither of these two ways can further us in the physical realm. With the highest esteem, A. Einstein.

Fascinating commentary from Einstein, arguably the 20th century's greatest mind, who humbly admits that the equation of a twenty-three-year-old student was correct, after all, and that his equation was wrong.

This historic pairing of Einstein letters come in a standard envelope inscribed by Dr. Salzer, himself, and reads, *"Two letters from Albert Einstein to Herbert E. Salzer."* In addition, Salzer included a copy of his journal article entitled "Two Letters from Einstein Concerning his Distant Parallelism Field Theory" from 1974 where Salzer wrote at the top, *"for Jackie and Larry, with compliments and love from Uncle Herbert E. Salzer."* **$60,000 - $80,000**

continues next page

Lot 70 continued

13. IX. 38

Sehr geehrter Herr Salpeter!

Kurz nachdem ich Ihnen geschrieben hatte, bemerkte ich, dass der Irrtum auf meiner Seite war. Ich sende Ihnen dies erst heute, weil ich vorher nicht zum und eine Stunde nicht früher erhalten konnte.

Sie hatte nämlich übersehen, dass man zu einem neuen Vier-Bein übergehen muss, damit bei einer drehungs Transformation

$$h_0{}^{\nu} = \delta_{1\nu}$$

$$\text{in} \quad h_0{}^{\nu\prime} = \delta_{4\nu}$$

übergehe. Die zeitlich Transformation entspricht genau der eines Lorentz in der speziellen Relativitätstheorie.

Deshalb ist Ihre Transformationsgleichung richtig, die meinige unrichtig.

Ich habe meine früheren Irrtümer "zur Hand". Es scheint aber nötig, dass ich dort denselben Fehler gemacht habe

Dadurch werden meine Behauptungen über die Form der 1. Näherung unrichtig.

Die formal recht interessante Theorie des Herr-Parameters führt eben auf keine Weise zu einer Darstellung des elektromagnetischen Feldes. Den Sache muss mit Gewissheit mit Wahrheit so gesagt werden, weil sie durch die formale Natürlichkeit der Theorie so sehr imponiert wird. Diese und die Weyl'sche Theorie scheinen mir Lösungen die natürlichsten Erweiterungen der Riemann'schen Struktur zu sein. Ich habe sehr viel Mühe auf Versuche verwendet, sie physikalisch zu interpretieren. Heute aber bin ich fest davon überzeugt, dass diesen beiden Wege uns in der physikalischen Erkenntnis etwas zu fördern vermag.

Mit ausgezeichneter Hochachtung

Ihr A. Einstein

20.Juli 1923

The Encyclopaedia Britannica;
342 Madison Avenue
NEW YORK

RECEIVED
AUG 2 1923

Zu meinem Bedauern bin ich wegen gänzlichen Zeitmangels nicht in der Lage, Ihrem frdl Anerbieten Folge zu leisten.

Hochachtungsvoll

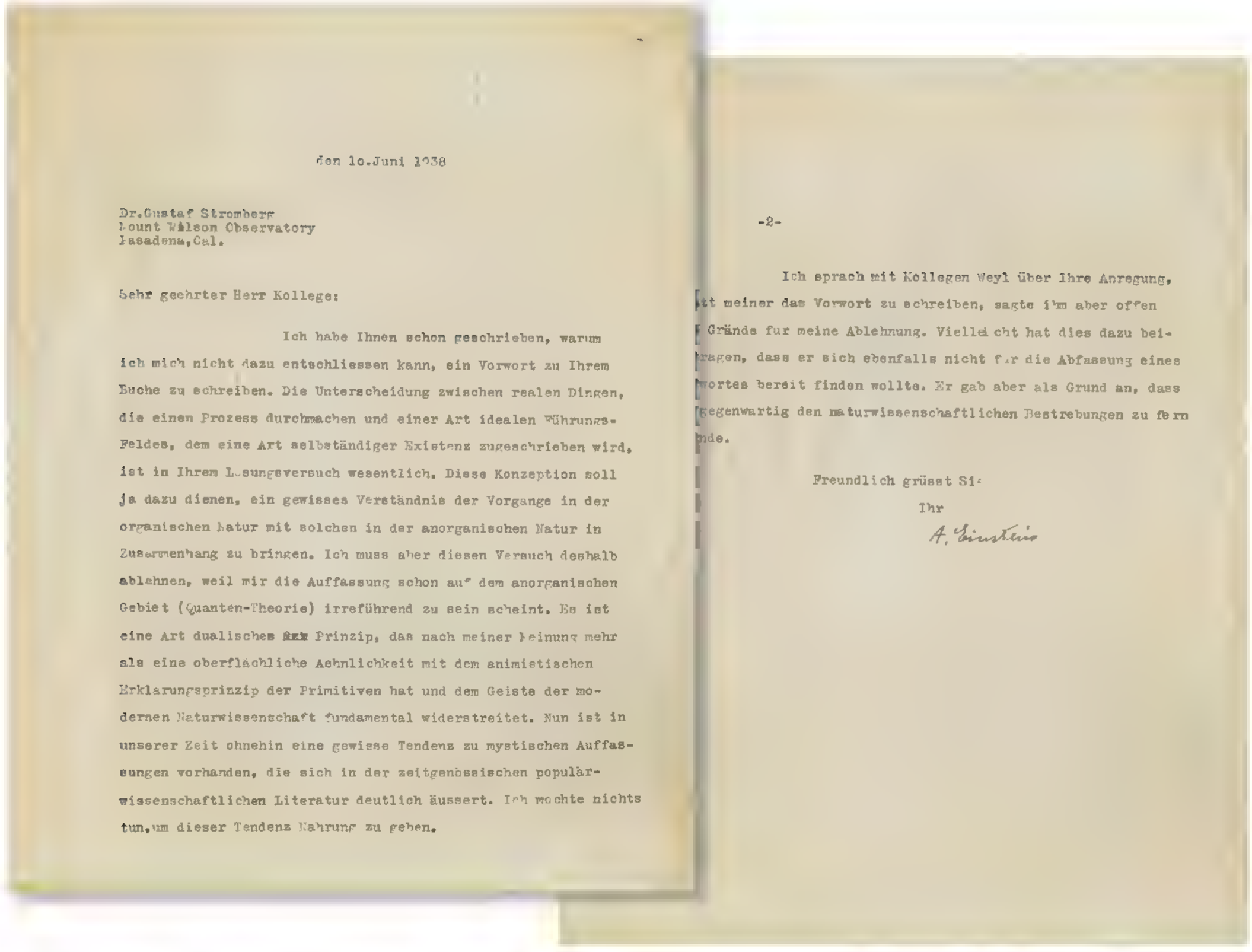
A. Einstein.

71. Einstein, Albert. Typed notecard signed (*"A. Einstein"*), in German, (3.5 x 5.5 in.; 89 x 127mm), Berlin, 20 July 1923, to the editors The Encyclopedia Britannica; light browning.

Einstein answers one of his many requests for a contributing article.

Einstein writes in full: *Because of a complete lack of time I am not in a position to accept your kind offer. Yours respectfully A. Einstein.*

$1,000 - $1,500



den 1o.Juni 1938

Dr.Gustaf Stromberg
Mount Wilson Observatory
Pasadena,Cal.

Sehr geehrter Herr Kollege:

Ich habe Ihnen schon geschrieben, warum ich mich nicht dazu entschliessen kann, ein Vorwort zu Ihrem Buche zu schreiben. Die Unterscheidung zwischen realen Dingen, die einen Prozess durchmachen und einer Art idealen Führungs-Feldes, dem eine Art selbständiger Existenz zugeschrieben wird, ist in Ihrem Lösungsversuch wesentlich. Diese Konzeption soll ja dazu dienen, ein gewisses Verständnis der Vorgange in der organischen Natur mit solchen in der anorganischen Natur in Zusammenhang zu bringen. Ich muss aber diesen Versuch deshalb ablehnen, weil mir die Auffassung schon auf dem anorganischen Gebiet (Quanten-Theorie) irreführend zu sein scheint. Es ist eine Art dualisches ~~Prinzip~~ Prinzip, das nach meiner Meinung mehr als eine oberflächliche Aehnlichkeit mit dem animistischen Erklarungsprinzip der Primitiven hat und dem Geiste der modernen Naturwissenschaft fundamental widerstreitet. Nun ist in unserer Zeit ohnehin eine gewisse Tendenz zu mystischen Auffassungen vorhanden, die sich in der zeitgenössischen populär-wissenschaftlichen Literatur deutlich äussert. Ich mochte nichts tun,um dieser Tendenz Nahrung zu geben.

-2-

Ich sprach mit Kollegen Weyl über Ihre Anregung, [i]tt meiner das Vorwort zu schreiben, sagte ihm aber offen [G]ründe fur meine Ablehnung. Vielleicht hat dies dazu bei-[t]ragen, dass er sich ebenfalls nicht für die Abfassung eines [W]ortes bereit finden wollte. Er gab aber als Grund an, dass [g]egenwartig den naturwissenschaftlichen Bestrebungen zu fern [s]tehe.

Freundlich grüsst Si[e]

Ihr

A. Einstein

72. Einstein, Albert. Typed letter signed ("*A. Einstein*") in German, 2 pages (8.5 x 11 in., 215 x 279 mm.). First page blind embossed at top center with his name and "112, Mercer Street, Princeton, New Jersey U.S.A." address, 10 June 1938, to Dr. Gustaf Strömberg, Mount Wilson Observatory, Pasadena, Cal. With full English translation. Fine condition.

In part: *The distinction between real things, which must undergo certain process of idealistic guidance, and to which certain independent existence is credited, is evident in your solution attempt. This concept must serve a certain understanding which would balance the procedures within the organic and inorganic nature. I must reject this attempt because the opinion on the inorganic area (quantum-theory) seems to be misleading to me. It is a certain double-principle which, in my view, resembles much more than a superficial explanation of the primitive and is fundamentally opposed to modern science. However, there exists presently a certain tendency toward a mystical view, which is being publicized in the popular scientific literature. I do not want anything to feed this tendency…*

In the presentation speech of Einstein's 1921 Nobel Prize in Physics, the Nobel Committee chairman referred to Einstein's quantum theory studies and resulting scientific literature. In part: "There is probably no physicist living today whose name has become so widely known as that of Albert Einstein. Most discussion centres on his theory of relativity … In 1905 Einstein founded a kinetic theory … A third group of studies, for which in particular Einstein has received the Nobel Prize, falls within the domain of the quantum theory founded by Planck in 1900 … Owing to these studies by Einstein the quantum theory has been perfected to a high degree and an extensive literature grew up in this field whereby the extraordinary value of this theory was proved. Einstein's law has become the basis of quantitative photo-chemistry in the same way as Faraday's law is the basis of electro-chemistry".

Accompanied by a collection of six related items, each with minor flaws. (1) Unsigned sepia photograph, (8 x 10 in.; 203 x 254 mm.), ca. 1934. Over 80 men in front of Cal Tech's Norman Bridge Laboratory of Physics at the California Institute of Technology. Einstein is seated next to Dr. Robert Millikan in the first row; 12 are seated, rest standing. (2) Invitation to the May 22, 1955, UCLA Memorial Meeting honoring Einstein's memory, 4 pages, (4.25 x 6.75 in.; 107 x 171 mm.) (3) Program to the UCLA Memorial Meeting, 4 pages, (5.5 x 8.5 in.; 139 x 215 mm.). (4) Ticket admitting two to the UCLA Meeting, (3.5 x 2 in.; 88 x 50 mm.) (5) Bust photograph of Dr. Gustaf Strömberg, (8 x 10 in.; 203 x 254 mm.) (6) Booklet, "Emergent Energy" by Gustaf Strömberg, 16 pages (6.5 x 9.5 in.; 167 x 241 mm.) Reprinted from "The Journal of the Franklin Institute," May 1946. Staple at center, slight separation throughout at the lower spine.
$10,000 - $15,000

CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
PASADENA

73. Einstein, Albert. Typed letter signed (*"A. Einstein"*) with handwritten addition, being Einstein's original preface to the book The Story of Microbes, 1 page (8.5 x 11 in.; 216 x 279 mm.), signature and annotation in pencil, on "California Institute of Technology, Pasadena" letterhead stationery, in German, 2 March 1933, to B. C. Meyrowitz ("Berl Ben Meyr"). Exhibits staple holes and light paperclip stains.

A very rare Einstein preface written for a medical text published in his lifetime.

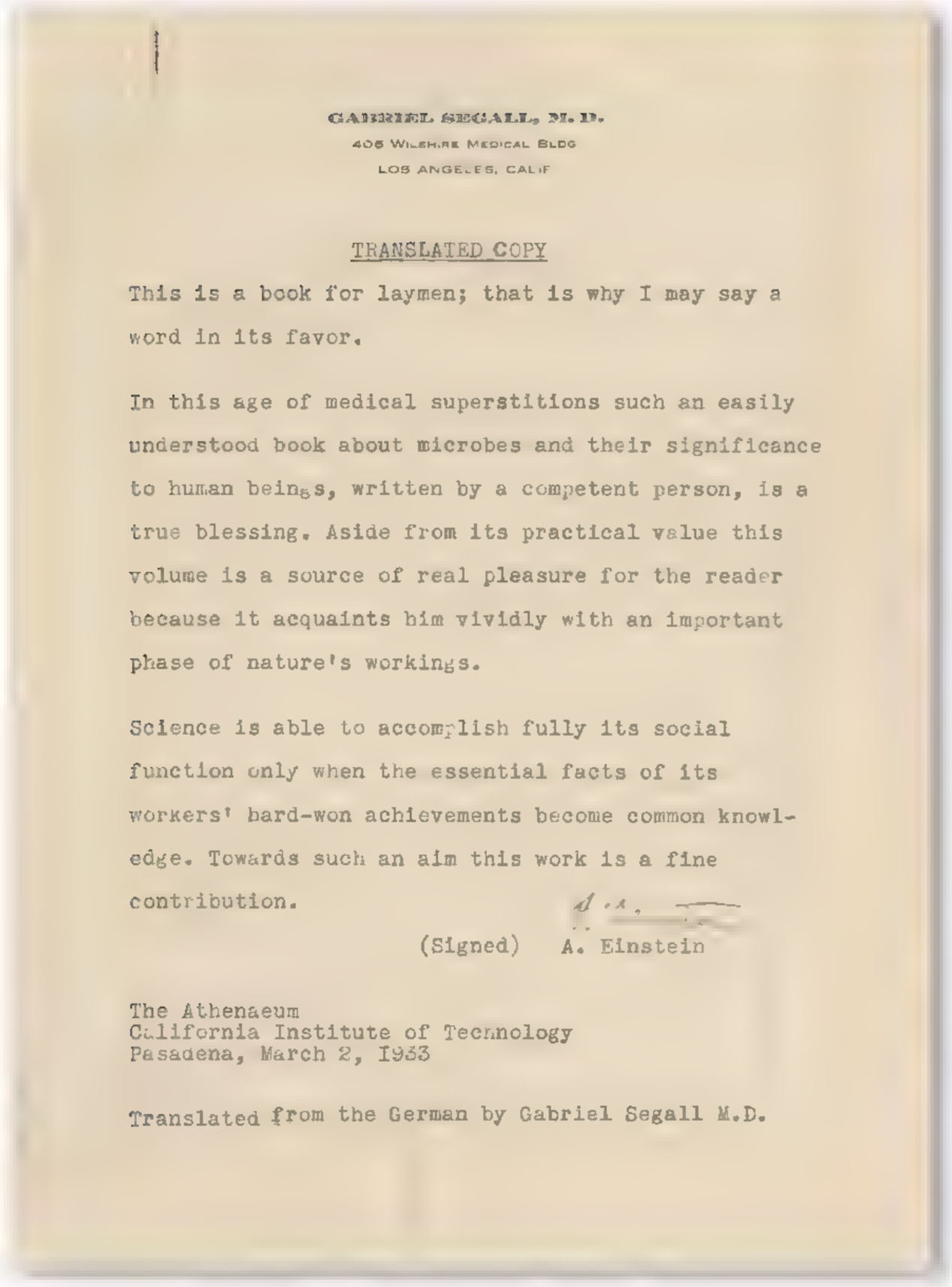
Science is able to accomplish fully its social function only when the essential facts of its worker' hard-won achievements become knowledge.

Einstein writes in full (handwritten addition in bold): ***Attached please find the requested notes regarding your book, the partial read of which I very much enjoyed.*** *This is a book for laymen; that is why I may say a word in its favor. In this age of medical superstitions such an easily understood book about microbes and their significance to human beings, written by a competent person, is a true blessing. Aside from its practical value this volume is a source of real pleasure for the reader because it acquaints him vividly with an important phase of nature's workings. Science is able to accomplish fully its social function only when the essential facts of its worker' hard-won achievements become knowledge. Towards such an aim this work is a fine contribution. Yours, A. Einstein*
PS. Your manuscript is at the desk at the Athenaeum. May I ask you to get it? Thank you.

Einstein was of the conviction that scientists had the obligation – the "social function" – to communicate their findings to the wider populace. In Einstein's view, Meyrowitz's ("Ben Meyr's") The Story of Microbes superbly fulfilled the "social function" he was advocating, calling it "a fine contribution" and "a true blessing," Einstein thought the book vividly written and of great practical value. Acting *himself* in responsibility to this "social function" of the scientist, Einstein accordingly authored this preface.

The preface to The Story of Microbes was taken directly from this Einstein letter and translated into English (with minor adjustment to paragraph breaks). Earlier correspondence with Meyrowitz, researched at the Albert Einstein Archives in Jerusalem, exhibits Einstein having been originally hesitant to provide a preface to the work, but in the end he agreed. B.C. Meyrowitz authored several popularized books on medical topics and sometimes wrote – as in the present instance of The Story of Microbes – under the pseudonym of "Berl Ben Meyr".

The exact number of prefaces Einstein actually penned for other author's books has not been formally determined, but in our estimation it is fairly small – perhaps some ten or twelve. Most of the prefaces that Einstein wrote appear to be from later in his life. The present document is almost certainly the only preface Einstein wrote for a work about medicine; indeed, it is one of his few public statements on the topic. Originals of any of Einstein's lifetime-published texts are very rare in commerce. **$8,000 - $12,000**



GABRIEL SEGALL, M. D.
406 WILSHIRE MEDICAL BLDG
LOS ANGELES, CALIF

TRANSLATED COPY

This is a book for laymen; that is why I may say a word in its favor.

In this age of medical superstitions such an easily understood book about microbes and their significance to human beings, written by a competent person, is a true blessing. Aside from its practical value this volume is a source of real pleasure for the reader because it acquaints him vividly with an important phase of nature's workings.

Science is able to accomplish fully its social function only when the essential facts of its workers' hard-won achievements become common knowledge. Towards such an aim this work is a fine contribution.

(Signed) A. Einstein

The Athenaeum
California Institute of Technology
Pasadena, March 2, 1933

Translated from the German by Gabriel Segall M.D.

74. Einstein, Albert. Typed document signed (*"A. Einstein"*), being the English translation of Einstein's original preface to the book The Story of Microbes, 1 page (7 x 9.75 in.; 178 x 248 mm.), signed in ink, on "Gabriel Segall, M.D., 406 Wilshire Medical Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif." Letterhead, entitled "Translated Copy" at the head, 2 March 1933. Accompanied by a near-identical draft copy of the same translation (unsigned). Exhibits light paperclip stain.

A signed English translation of a very rare Einstein preface written for a medical text published in his lifetime.

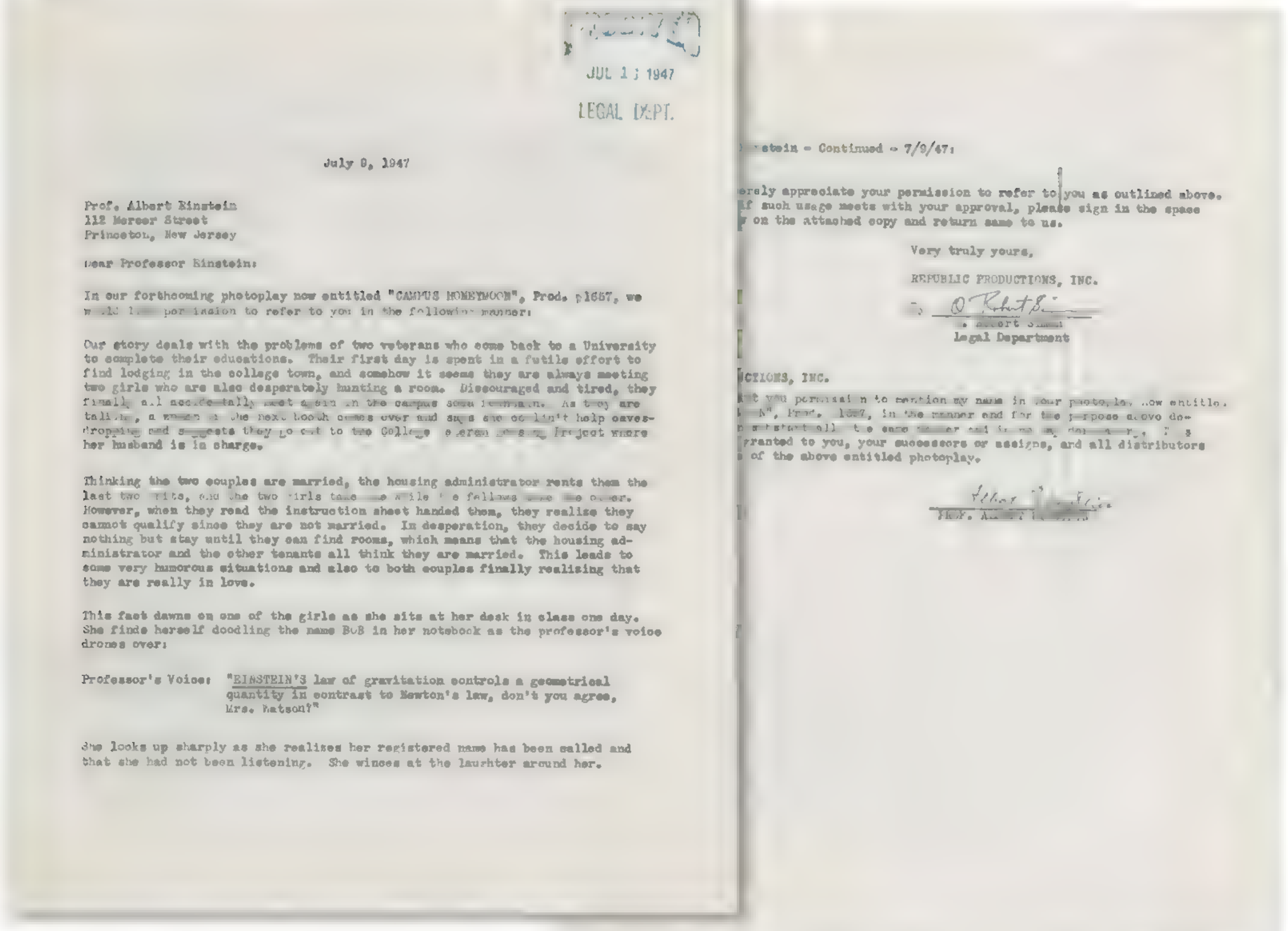
Science is able to accomplish fully its social function only when the essential facts of its worker' hard-won achievements become knowledge.

Einstein's preface reads in full: *This is a book for laymen; that is why I may say a word in its favor. In this age of medical superstitions such an easily understood book about microbes and their significance to human beings, written by a competent person, is a true blessing. Aside from its practical value this volume is a source of real pleasure for the reader because it acquaints him vividly with an important phase of nature's workings. Science is able to accomplish fully its social function only when the essential facts of its worker' hard-won achievements become knowledge. Towards such an aim this work is a fine contribution. Yours, A. Einstein*

The Athenaeum
California Institute of Technology
Pasadena, March 2, 1933

Translated from the German by Gabriel Segall, M.D.

Einstein was of the conviction that scientists had the obligation – the "social function" – to communicate their findings to the wider populace. In Einstein's view, Meyrowitz's ("Ben Meyr's") The Story of Microbes superbly fulfilled the "social function" he was advocating, calling it "a fine contribution" and "a true blessing," Einstein thought the book vividly written and of great practical value. Acting *himself* in responsibility to this "social function" of the scientist, Einstein accordingly authored this preface. **$4,000 - $6,000**



JUL 1 3 1947

LEGAL DEPT.

July 8, 1947

Prof. Albert Einstein
112 Mercer Street
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Professor Einstein:

In our forthcoming photoplay now entitled "CAMPUS HONEYMOON", Prod. #1657, we would like permission to refer to you in the following manner:

Our story deals with the problems of two veterans who come back to a University to complete their educations. Their first day is spent in a futile effort to find lodging in the college town, and somehow it seems they are always meeting two girls who are also desperately hunting a room. Discouraged and tired, they finally all accidentally meet again on the campus somewhere. As they are talking, a woman in the next booth comes over and says she couldn't help overdropping and suggests they go out to the College Veterans Housing Project where her husband is in charge.

Thinking the two couples are married, the housing administrator rents them the last two units, and the two girls take one while the fellows take the other. However, when they read the instruction sheet handed them, they realize they cannot qualify since they are not married. In desperation, they decide to say nothing but stay until they can find rooms, which means that the housing administrator and the other tenants all think they are married. This leads to some very humorous situations and also to both couples finally realizing that they are really in love.

This fact dawns on one of the girls as she sits at her desk in class one day. She finds herself doodling the name BOB in her notebook as the professor's voice drones over:

Professor's Voice: "EINSTEIN'S law of gravitation controls a geometrical quantity in contrast to Newton's law, don't you agree, Mrs. Watson?"

She looks up sharply as she realizes her registered name has been called and that she had not been listening. She winces at the laughter around her.

...stein - Continued - 7/9/47:

...ersly appreciate your permission to refer to you as outlined above. ...f such usage meets with your approval, please sign in the space ... on the attached copy and return same to us.

Very truly yours,

REPUBLIC PRODUCTIONS, INC.

By O. Robert Simon
O. Robert Simon
Legal Department

...CTIONS, INC.

...t you permission to mention my name in your photoplay now entitled ... A", Prod. 1657, in the manner and for the purpose above de... substantially all the same manner and in no way derogatory. This ... granted to you, your successors or assigns, and all distributors ... of the above entitled photoplay.

Albert Einstein
PROF. ALBERT EINSTEIN

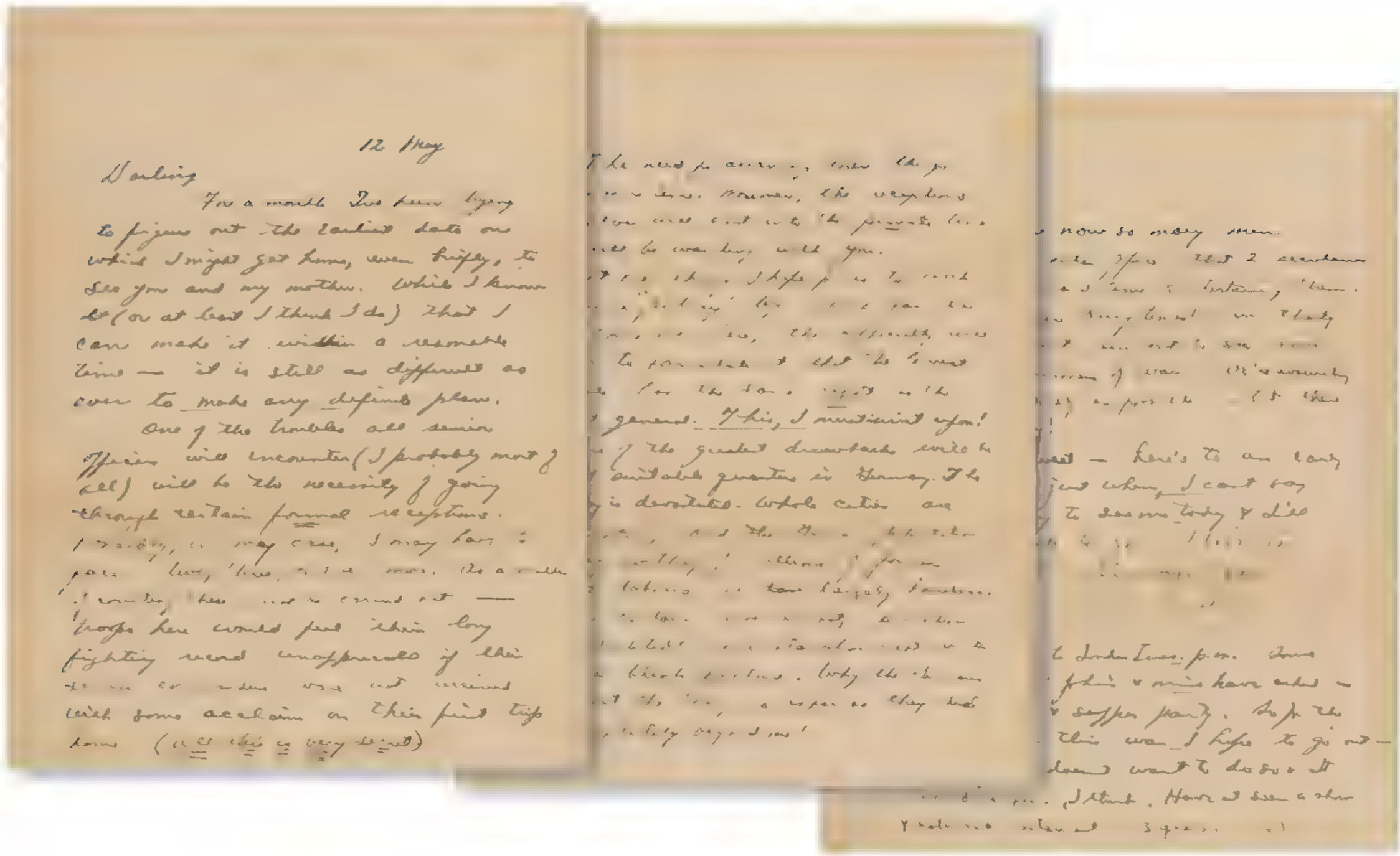
75. Einstein, Albert. Typed document signed (*"Albert Einstein"*), 2 pages (8.5 x 11 in.; 216 x 279 mm.), in English, 9 July 1947, being a legal release for the use of Einstein's name in a Republic Pictures' musical comedy film entitled *Campus Honeymoon*. Addressed to: "Prof. Albert Einstein, 112 Mercer Street, Princeton, New Jersey". The document is signed in ink by both Albert Einstein and O. Robert Simon of Republic Productions' legal department. Two punch holes are present at the top of both pages, with staple holes in corner and along the top. Sharp and complete signature of Einstein.

Einstein goes Hollywood!

The document reads in part: *Dear Professor Einstein: In our forthcoming photoplay now entitled "Campus Honeymoon", Prod. #1657, we would like permission to refer to you in the following manner: Our story deals with the problems of two veterans who come back to a University to complete their educations.* Seeking to snap a daydreaming student to attention, the professor unexpectedly says: *"EINSTEIN'S law of gravitation controls a geometrical quantity in contrast to Newton's law, don't you agree, Mrs. Watson?" She looks up sharply as she realizes her registered name has been called and that she had not been listening. She winces at the laughter around her. We would sincerely appreciate your permission to refer to you as outlined above. Accordingly, if such usage meets with your approval, please sign in the space provided below on the attached copy and return same to us. I hereby grant you permission to mention my name in your photoplay now entitled "Campus Honeymoon", Prod. #1657, in the manner and for the purpose above described, or in substantially the same manner and in no way derogatory. This permission is granted to you, your successors or assigns, and all distributors and exhibitors of the above entitled photoplay.*

[signed] Albert Einstein
Prof. Albert Einstein

Republic Pictures' *Campus Honeymoon* was a musical comedy released in 1948. Rather than being filled with legalese, the author of the document goes to great lengths to explain the plot outline to Einstein, so that he would fully understand the context in which his name will be referenced. A very high level and amusing acknowledgment of Einstein's celebrity and recognition factor in popular culture. **$6,000 - $8,000**

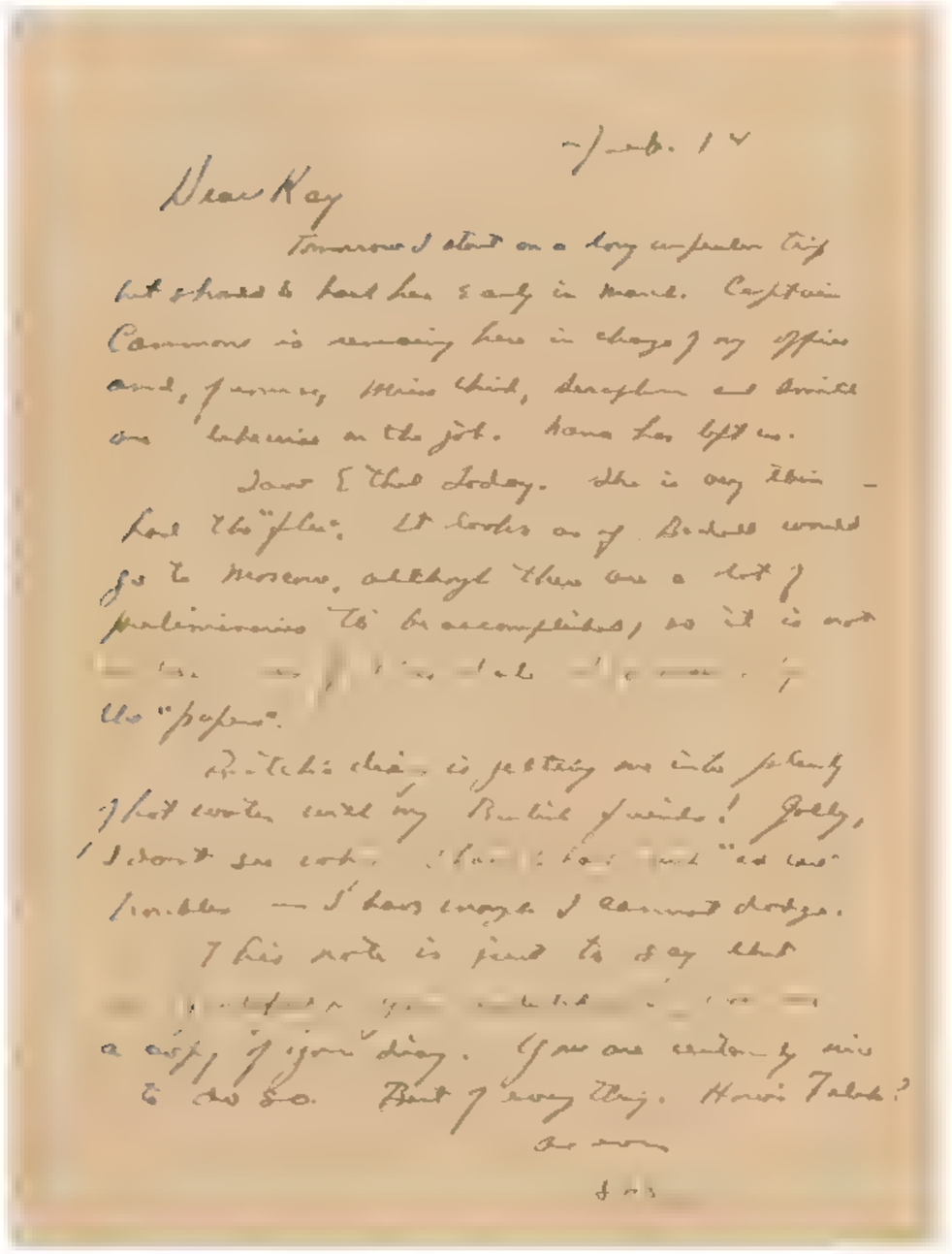


76. Eisenhower, Dwight D. Autograph letter signed (*"Ike"*), 3 pages (7.8 x 10.3 in.; 198 x 262 mm.), no place, 12 May [1945], to Mamie Eisenhower on lined paper. With original transmittal envelope featuring Eisenhower's signature, *Dwight D. Eisenhower,* having censored the parcel as General of the Army. Light toning on edges; otherwise, fine condition.

Less than two weeks after the defeat of the Third Reich, Dwight D. Eisenhower writes a heartfelt letter to Mamie about the dire conditions in Germany: *"The country is devastated. Whole cities are obliterated; and the German population, to say nothing of millions of former slave laborers, is largely homeless. There is certain to be unrest, privation & undoubtedly some starvation next winter. It is a bleak picture. Why the Germans ever let the thing go as far as they did is completely beyond me!"*

Eisenhower writes in full: *Darling: For a month I've been trying to figure out the earliest date on which I might get home, even briefly, to see you and my mother. While I know (or at least I think I do) that I can make it within a reasonable time – it is still as difficult as ever to make any definite plan. One of the troubles all senior officers will encounter (I probably most of all) will be the necessity of going through certain formal receptions. Possibly, in my case, I may have to face two, three, or even more. As a matter of country this must be carried out – troops here would feel their long fighting record unappreciated if their senior commanders were not received with some acclaim on their first trip home. (All this is very secret.) The need for arranging these things takes some time. Moreover, the receptions themselves will cut into the private time I will be wanting with you. But one thing I hope for is to work out some "policy" by which families can come over here; the difficulty will be so to formulate it that the lowest private has the same right as the highest general. This I must insist upon! One of the greatest drawbacks will be lack of suitable quarters in Germany. The country is devastated. Whole cities are obliterated; and the German population, to say nothing of millions of former slave laborers, is largely homeless. There is certain to be unrest, privation & undoubtedly some starvation next winter. It is a bleak picture. Why the Germans ever let the thing go as far as they did is completely beyond me! There are now so many men thronging the outer office that 2 secretaries are having a hard time entertaining them. Gosh! These are busy times! In thirty minutes I must run out to see some returned Prisoners of War. We're evacuating them as rapidly as possible – but there are so many! Well sweet – here's to an early meeting, but just when, I can't say. John is coming to see me today & I'll have him write to you. I love you. Always yours, Ike.*
PS. I have to go to London Tues. p.m. Some great friends of John's & mine have asked us to a theater & supper party. So for the first time in this war I hope to go out – unless John doesn't want to do so. It would be fun, I think. Have not seen a show & eaten in a restaurant in 3 years. D

In February 1945, the Soviets invaded Silesia and Pomerania, while the Western Allies entered Western Germany and closed the Rhine River. By March, the Western Allies crossed the Rhine north and south of the Ruhr, encircling the German Army Group B, while the Soviets advanced to Vienna. In early April, the Western Allies finally pushed forward in Italy and swept across Western Germany, while Soviet and Polish forces stormed Berlin in late April. The American and Soviet forces linked up on Elbe River on 25 April. On 30 April the Reichstag was captured, signaling the military defeat of the Third Reich, and Hitler committed suicide. Total and unconditional surrender was signed on 7 May. Fascinating commentary by Eisenhower during this critical juncture of the war.
$3,000 - $5,000



Feb. 14

Dear Kay

Tomorrow I start on a long impromptu trip but should be back here early in March. Captain Cannon is remaining here in charge of my office and, of course, Miss Chick, [illegible] and Smith are likewise on the job. None have left us. Saw Ethel today. She is very thin – had the "flu". It looks as if Bedell would go to Moscow, although there are a lot of preliminaries to be accomplished, so it is not [illegible] as of this date. I go mainly by the "papers". Butch's diary is getting me into plenty of hot water with my British friends! Golly, I don't see why I have to have such "added" troubles – I have enough I cannot dodge. This note is just to say that I'm grateful for your understanding to give me a copy of your diary. You are certainly nice to do so. Best of everything. How's [?] As ever, Ike

77. Eisenhower, Dwight D. Autograph letter signed (*"Ike"*), 1 page (7.75 x 10.5 in.; 197 x 267 mm.), no place, 14 February, no year [ca. 1946], to Captain Kay Summersby, Eisenhower's military secretary and chauffeuse. With original transmittal "War Department, The Chief of Stafff" envelope. Fine condition.

General Dwight D. Eisenhower writes a letter on Valentine's Day to his military secretary & chauffeuse, Kay Summersby, with whom he allegedly had an affair during his three-year absence from Mamie Eisenhower during WWII.

Eisenhower writes in full: *Dear Kay Tomorrow I start on a long impromptu trip but should be back here early in March. Captain [Craig] Cannon is remaining here in charge of my office and, of course, Miss Chick, [?], [?] and Smith are likewise on the job. None have left us. Saw Ethel today. She is very thin – had the "flu". It looks as if Bedell would go to Moscow, although there are a lot of preliminaries to be accomplished, so it is not certain as of this date. I go mainly by the "papers". Butch's diary is getting me into plenty of hot water with my British friends! Golly, I don't see why I have to have such "added" troubles – I have enough I cannot dodge. This note is just to say that I'm grateful for your understanding to give me a copy of your diary. You are certainly nice to do so. Best of everything. How's [?] As ever, Ike*

Eisenhower's reference to "Butch's diary" concerns the book that was written by his former aide, Harry C. Butcher, who served with Ike from 1942 to 1945, entitled My Three Years with Eisenhower (1946). Following an order given to him by Eisenhower, Butcher kept a diary of his and Eisenhower's wartime activities which served as the basis of the book.

Carrying out his duties as commander of the U.S. forces in Europe, General Dwight D. Eisenhower flew to England in June 1942. By the end of the summer, he was in command of the allied forces for Operation Torch, the code name for the Anglo-American invasion of Northwest Africa (November, 1942). At the end of November 1942, Eisenhower established headquarters in Algiers, only a few weeks after Operation Torch was launched. From his headquarters there, and from his other foreign posts, Eisenhower wrote many love letters to his wife, who was back in the United States staying at the Wardman Park Hotel (Washington, D.C.). After the Allied success in Africa, Eisenhower was also given responsibility for Operation Overlord, the code-name for the Allied cross-Channel invasion of France (June, 1944). During this whole period – for over three years – Eisenhower was to be away from his wife. In September 1945, Ike invited his wife to join him in Europe. She refused, due to the rumors that surfaced regarding her husband's alleged intimacy with his English chauffeuse, Kay Summersby.

In May 1942, Kay Summersby was first assigned to drive Eisenhower and Mark Clark during a 10-day visit to London. The next month, Eisenhower requested Summersby as his personal driver. At this time, Summersby was engaged to an American, Colonel Richard Arnold; he was killed in North Africa. During the war, Summersby rose from driver to personal secretary and military aide, working in both the African and European theaters. By now, it is common knowledge that Eisenhower was having an "extra-marital affair" (probably unconsummated) with his secretary, Kay Summersby. The extent of their personal relationship had been rumored for years, but was not confirmed until Summersby wrote of it in her memoir Past Forgetting: My Love Affair with Dwight D. Eisenhower (New York, 1976). In Eisenhower's own published account of his war years, Crusade in Europe (Garden City, 1946), he mentions Summersby only once: *Kay Summersby was corresponding secretary and doubled as a driver.* (p. 133). Once Eisenhower left Europe after the war, he never saw Summersby again. A rare and desirable association. **$3,000 - $5,000**

78. Eisenhower, Dwight D. Photograph signed (*"Dwight D. Eisenhower"*), (8 x 10 in.; 203 x 254 mm.), a handsome & youthful black & white portrait of General Eisenhower dressed in his military uniform, boldly inscribed in the lower white margin, *"To Captain Kay Summersby - W.A.C. A valued assistant of World War II; with best wishes Dwight D Eisenhower"*.

Extremely rare signed photograph of General Dwight D. Eisenhower inscribed to his military secretary & chauffeuse, Kay Summersby, with whom he allegedly had an affair during his three-year absence from Mamie Eisenhower during WWII.

Carrying out his duties as commander of the U.S. forces in Europe, General Dwight D. Eisenhower flew to England in June 1942. By the end of the summer, he was in command of the allied forces for Operation Torch, the code-name for the Anglo-American invasion of Northwest Africa (November, 1942). At the end of November 1942, Eisenhower established headquarters in Algiers, only a few weeks after Operation Torch was launched. From his headquarters there, and from his other foreign posts, Eisenhower wrote many love letters to his wife, who was back in the United States staying at the Wardman Park Hotel (Washington, D.C.). After the Allied success in Africa, Eisenhower was also given responsibility for Operation Overlord, the code-name for the Allied cross-Channel invasion of France (June, 1944). During this whole period - for over three years - Eisenhower was to be away from his wife. In September 1945, Ike invited his wife to join him in Europe. She refused, due to the rumors that surfaced regarding her husband's alleged intimacy with his English chauffeuse, Kay Summersby.

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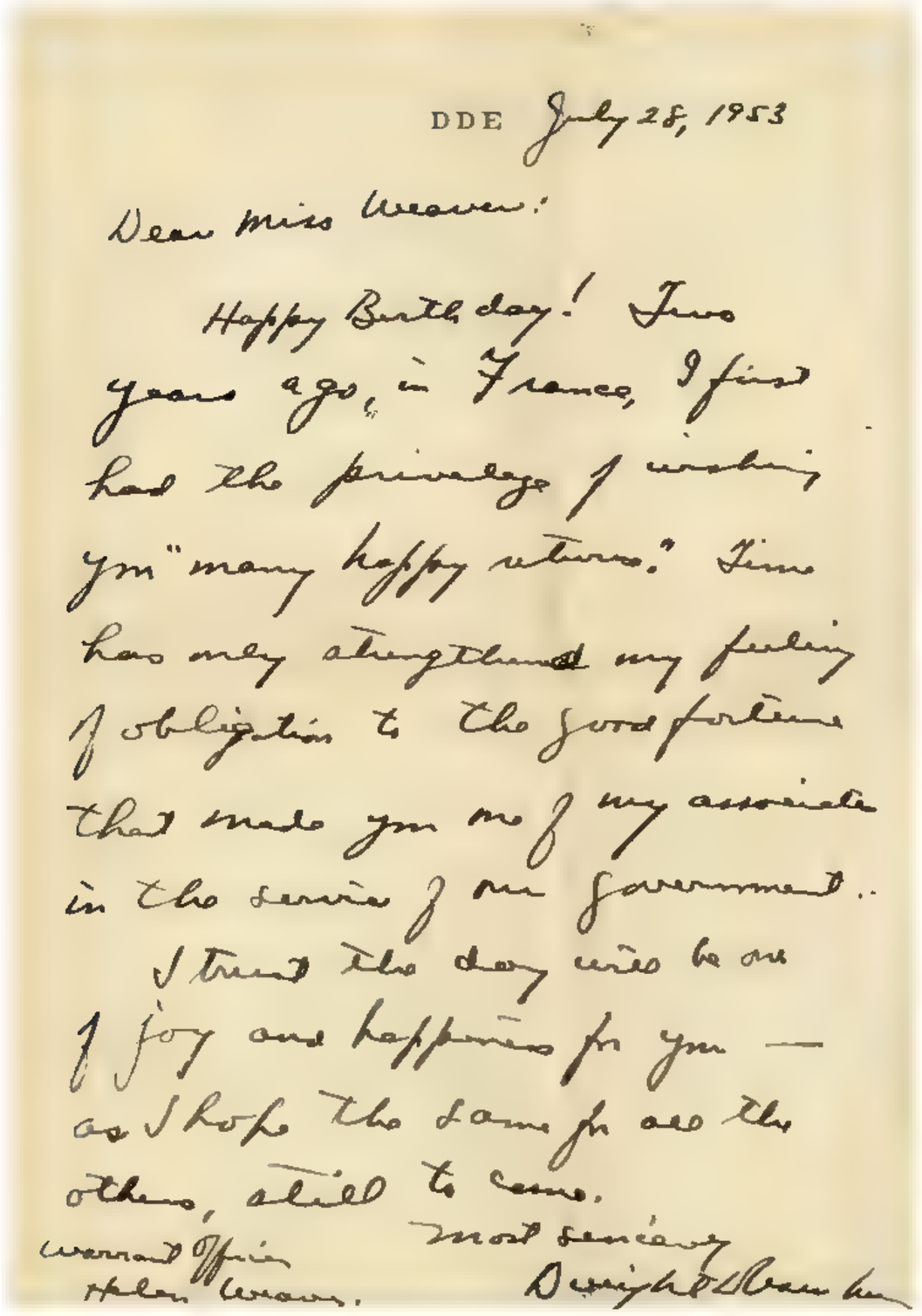


DDE July 28, 1953

Dear Miss Weaver:

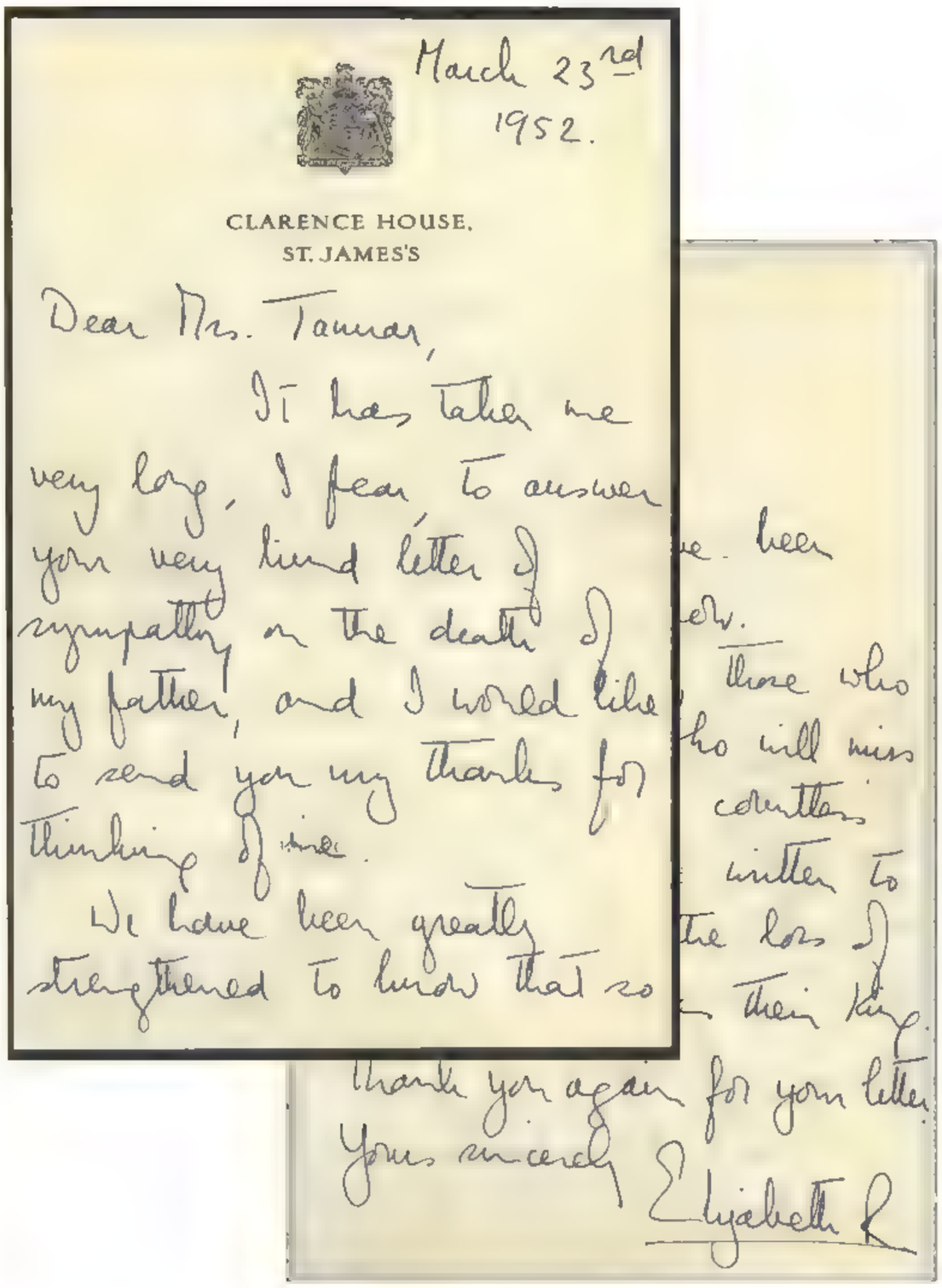
Happy Birthday! Two years ago, in France, I first had the privilege of wishing you "many happy returns." Time has only strengthened my feeling of obligation to the good fortune that made you one of my associates in the service of our government.

I trust the day will be one of joy and happiness for you — as I hope the same for all the others still to come.

Most sincerely

Dwight D. Eisenhower

Warrant Officer
Helen Weaver.



March 23rd
1952.

CLARENCE HOUSE,
ST. JAMES'S

Dear Mrs. Tannar,

It has taken me very long, I fear, to answer your very kind letter of sympathy on the death of my father, and I would like to send you my thanks for thinking of me.

We have been greatly strengthened to know that so

ve been
ers.
those who
ho will miss
countless
written to
the loss of
their King.
Thank you again for your letter.
Yours sincerely
Elizabeth R

79. Eisenhower, Dwight D. Rare autograph letter signed ("*Dwight D. Eisenhower*") as President, 1 page (7 x 10 in.; 177 x 254 mm.) [The White House, Washington, D.C.], 28 July 1953, on "DDE" gold embossed personal stationery. To his secretary "Warrant Officer Helen Weaver." Minor offset when Eisenhower folded the letter before the ink had dried. Fine condition.

In full: *Dear Miss Weaver: Happy Birthday! Two years ago, in France, I first had the privilege of wishing you "many happy returns." Time has only strengthened my feeling of obligation to the good fortune that made you one of my associates in the service of our government. I trust the day will be one of joy and happiness for you – as I hope the same for all the others still to come. Most Sincerely Dwight D Eisenhower.*

Navy Lieutenant Helen E. Weaver, Chief Yeoman, was General Dwight D. Eisenhower's personal secretary at NATO Headquarters in Paris from 1951 and his secretary at the White House from 1953-1957. According to William J. Hopkins, Executive Clerk of the White House Office (1931-1971), in a 1993 interview with Paul K. Carr published in Carr's philographic study "The Eisenhower Files" (Mattituck, NY: Amereon House, 1997), Helen Weaver was one of two secretaries who signed President Eisenhower's name to letters (Ann Whitman was the other).

Only three Eisenhower presidential autograph letters signed in full as President have been offered at major public auctions in the last 30 years. This letter comes directly from the family of Helen E. Weaver.
$10,000 - $15,000

80. Elizabeth II. Fine autograph letter signed ("*Elizabeth R*"), 2 pages (7.5 x 4.5 in.; 190 x 118mm), [London] 23 March 1952, on mourning stationery engraved at head "Clarence House, St. James's" with an elaborate coat of arms, To Mrs. Tannar; with autograph envelope with initials ("E R") at lower left corner and postmarked 24 March 1952.

Elizabeth II acknowledges a letter of condolence on the death of her father, King George VI.

Proclaimed Queen of England upon the death her father, King George VI, on 6 February 1952, her coronation took place on 2 June 1953. A rare letter, written after the death of her father and before her coronation, Elizabeth II responds to letter of sympathy from an acquaintance from Windsor Castle.

Queen Elizabeth II writes in full: *Dear Mrs. Tanner, It has taken me very long, I fear, to answer your very kind letter of sympathy on the death of my father, and I would like to send you my thanks for thinking of me. We have been greatly strengthened to know that so many people have been sharing our sorrow. It was not only those who knew my father who will miss him, but also the countless numbers who have written to say they all feel the loss of a friend as well as their King. Thanks you again for your letter. Yours sincerely, Elizabeth R*

A heartfelt letter written by Elizabeth II on the loss of her father, King George VI, as she is entrenched with her new responsibilities as Queen of England and preparing for her coronation.
$2,500 - $3,500

EXECUTIVE OFFICES
32 W. 57 64TH STREET
NEW YORK

TELEPHONE
EXCHANGE
HOLLY 120

WARNER BROS.
PICTURES, INC.
WEST COAST STUDIOS
BURBANK, CALIFORNIA

July 28, 1942

[redacted]

Dear Mr. Swanson:

Thank you for message of greeting on arrival.

[redacted]

William Faulkner

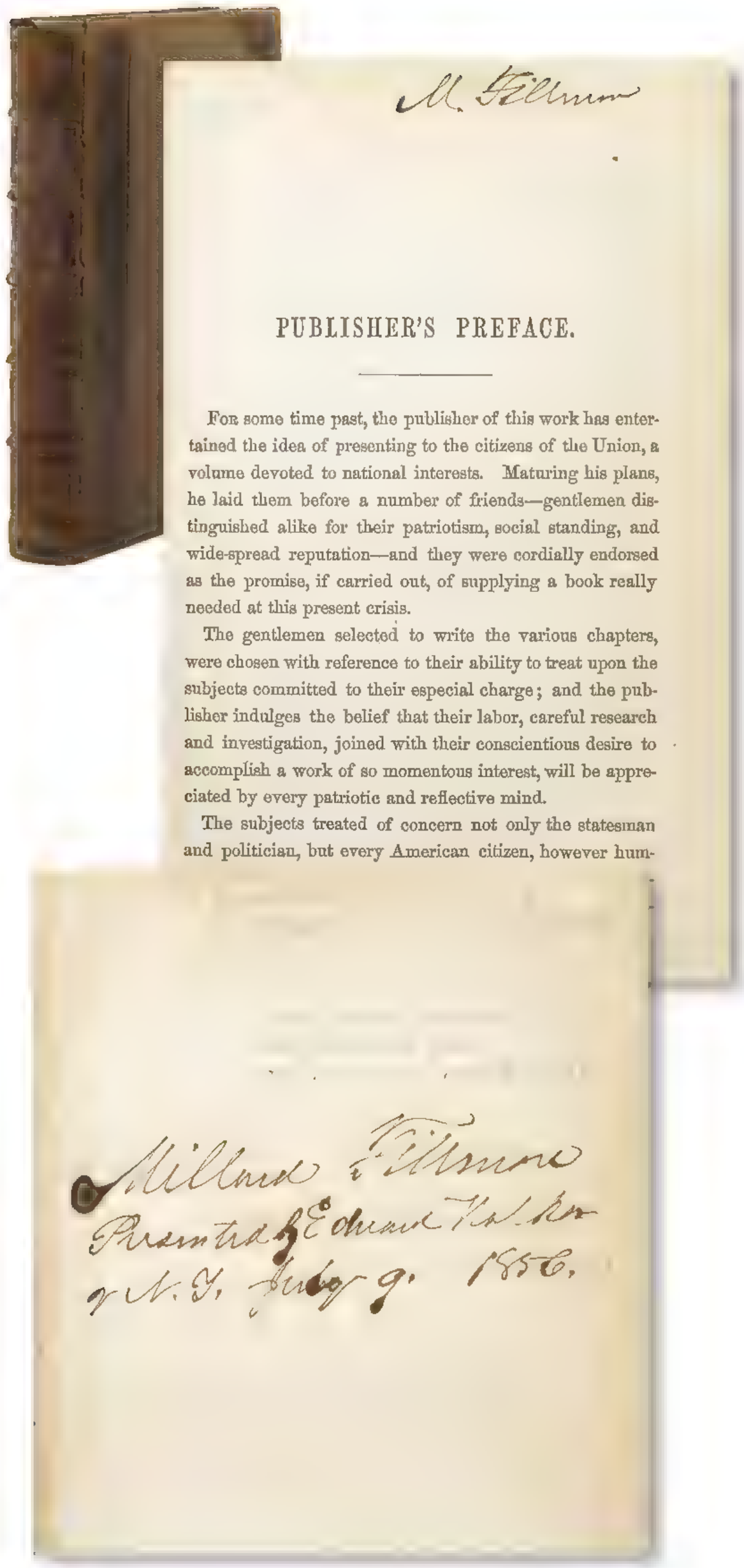
VITAPHONE

81. Faulkner, William. Typed letter signed ("*Will Faulkner*"), 1 page (8.5 x 11 in.; 215 x 279 mm.), on Warner Bros. letterhead stationery, 28 July 1942. Written to literary agent H.N. Swanson of Beverly Hills, CA. In fine condition.

William Faulkner arrives in Hollywood to begin his distinguished career as a screenwriter.

Faulkner writes in full: *Dear Mr. Swanson: Thank you for message of greeting on arrival. When I am settled into my job, I will call on you at your office. Will concentrate first on getting to work. Will Faulkner*

Faulkner's list of screen credits is impressive, and includes such important film as *To Have and Have Not* (1944) and *The Big Sleep* (1946). At the time this letter was written, Faulkner had just been lured to Hollywood by the renowned literary agent H.N. "Swanie" Swanson, who represented the industry's most talented writers. Faulkner immediately began work on *Air Force*, one of the many Howard Hawks films with which he was associated. Although Faulkner did not receive screen credit for this film, the screenplay was honored with an Academy Award nomination for Best Writing, Original Screenplay (Dudley Nichols).
$4,000 - $6,000



M. Fillmore

PUBLISHER'S PREFACE.

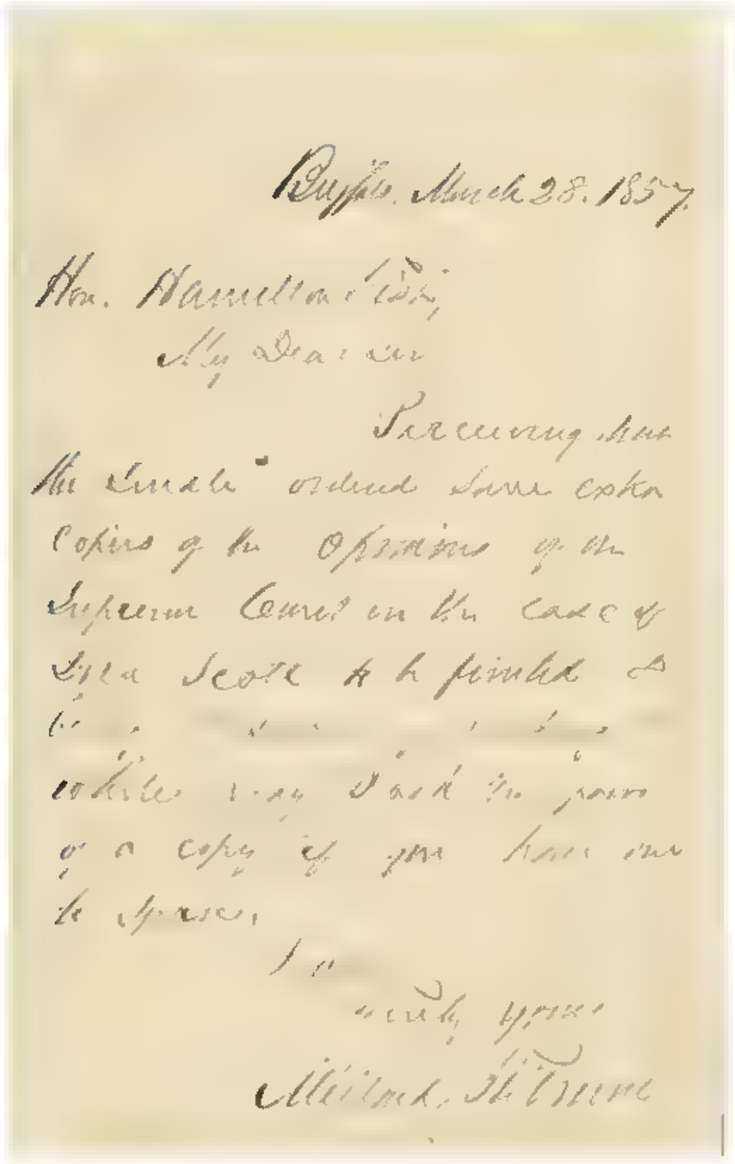
For some time past, the publisher of this work has entertained the idea of presenting to the citizens of the Union, a volume devoted to national interests. Maturing his plans, he laid them before a number of friends—gentlemen distinguished alike for their patriotism, social standing, and wide-spread reputation—and they were cordially endorsed as the promise, if carried out, of supplying a book really needed at this present crisis.

The gentlemen selected to write the various chapters, were chosen with reference to their ability to treat upon the subjects committed to their especial charge; and the publisher indulges the belief that their labor, careful research and investigation, joined with their conscientious desire to accomplish a work of so momentous interest, will be appreciated by every patriotic and reflective mind.

The subjects treated of concern not only the statesman and politician, but every American citizen, however hum-

Millard Fillmore
Presented by Edward Walker
of N. Y. July 9. 1856.

82. Fillmore, Millard. A Voice to America owned by and signed twice by Fillmore. *Edward Walker, New York, 1855,* (5.4 x 7.5 in.; 137 x 191 mm.). The former President has penned his ownership inscription on the flyleaf, *"Millard Fillmore Presented by Edward Walker of N.Y. July 9, 1856"* and on the preface page *"M. Fillmore"*. A Voice To America; Or, the Model Republic, Its Glory, or Its Fall was published, according to the publisher as stated in the book, to present "to the citizens of the Union, a volume devoted to national interests". Minor rubbing to the spine and corners; pages and text are fine. Housed in a custom quarter morocco box. **$400 - $600**



Buffalo. March 28. 1857.

Hon. Hamilton Fish,
My Dear Sir

Perceiving that the Senate ordered some extra copies of the Opinions of the Supreme Court in the case of Dred Scott to be printed & being desirous of reading the whole, may I ask the favor of a copy if you have one to spare.

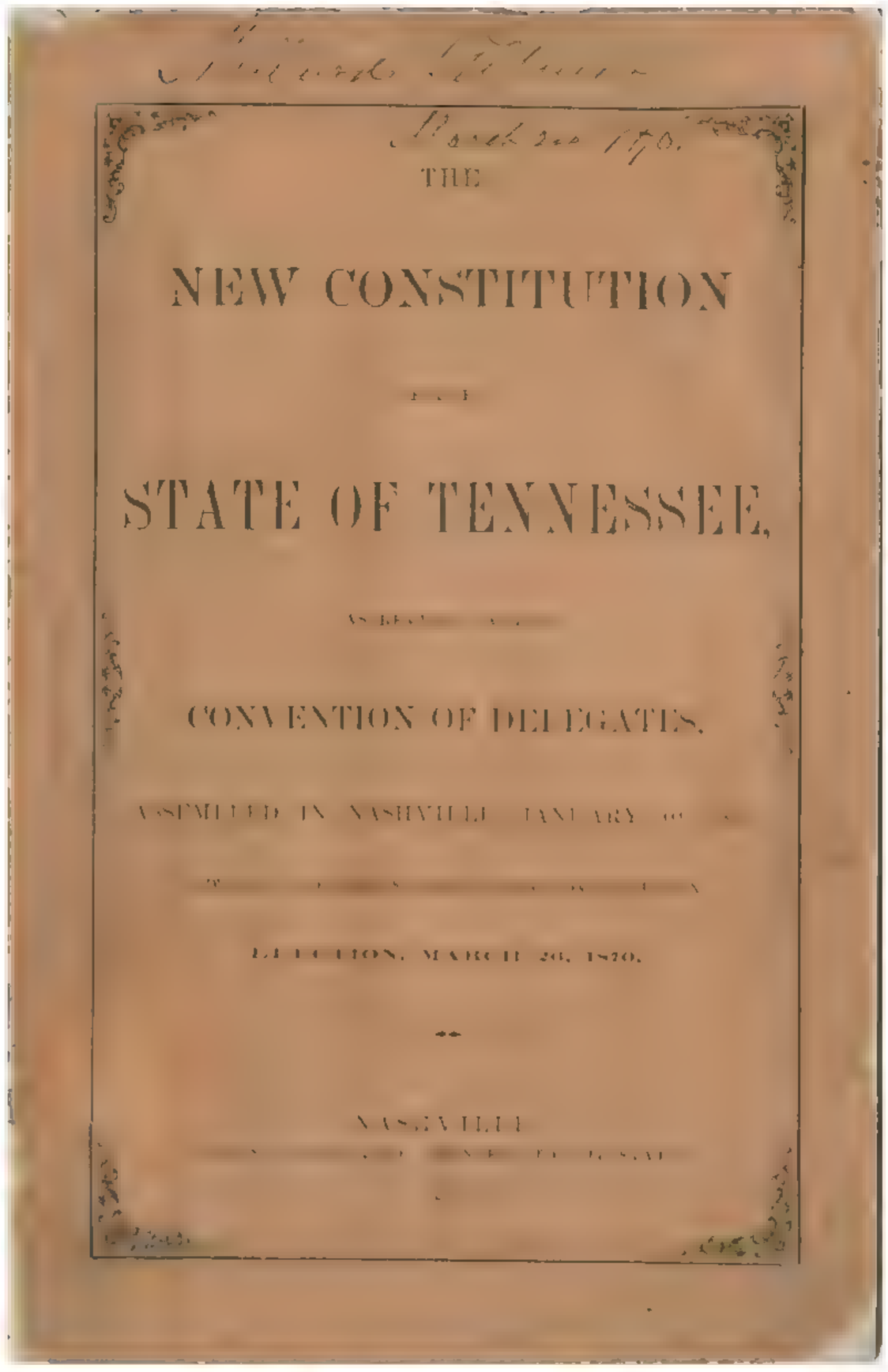
I am
with great
Millard Fillmore

83. Fillmore, Millard. Autograph letter signed ("*Millard Fillmore*") 1 page (5 x 8 in.; 127 x 203 mm.), Buffalo, 28 March 1857. To Hon. Hamilton Fish. Integral leaf, docketed on verso, tipped to a card. Fine condition.

Former President Millard Fillmore asks for a copy *"of the Opinions of the Supreme Court in the case of Dred Scott"* – three weeks after the landmark Supreme Court decision.

In full: *Perceiving that the Senate ordered some extra copies of the Opinions of the Supreme Court in the case of Dred Scott to be printed & being desirous of reading the whole, may I ask the favor of a copy if you have one to spare.*

Dred Scott was a slave in Missouri. From 1833-1843, he resided in Illinois (a free state) and in an area of the Louisiana Territory, where slavery was forbidden by the Missouri Compromise of 1820. After returning to Missouri, Scott sued unsuccessfully in the Missouri courts for his freedom, claiming that his residence in free territory made him a free man. The Supreme Court decision, Dred Scott v. Sandford, was issued on 6 March 1857. Delivered by Chief Justice Roger Taney, the 7-2 opinion declared that slaves were not citizens of the United States and could not sue in Federal courts. In addition, the Court declared that the Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional and that Congress did not have the authority to prohibit slavery in the territories. In 1851, President Fillmore appointed Benjamin R. Curtis to the Supreme Court; it was his only Supreme Court appointment. Curtis was one of the two Justices voting for Dred Scott. Millard Fillmore personally opposed slavery, but as President (1850-1853), he saw the Compromise of 1850 as necessary to preserve the Union and enforced its strong Fugitive Slave Act which enacted strict provisions for returning runaway slaves to their owners. Former Whig Governor of New York, Hamilton Fish had served in the U.S. Senate from 1 December 1851 to 3 March 1857. He was against the spread of slavery. The Dred Scott decision was overturned by the 13th and 14th Amendments to the Constitution. **$3,500 - $4,500**



March 26 1870.

THE

NEW CONSTITUTION

OF THE

STATE OF TENNESSEE.

AS REVISED BY THE

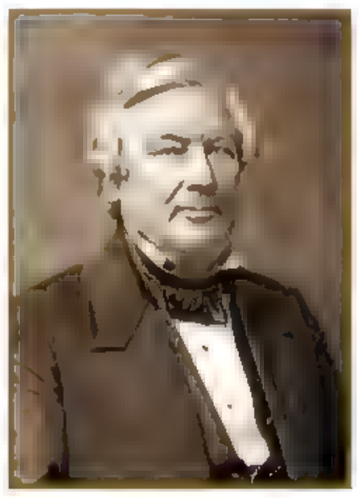
CONVENTION OF DELEGATES,

ASSEMBLED IN NASHVILLE JANUARY 10, 1870;

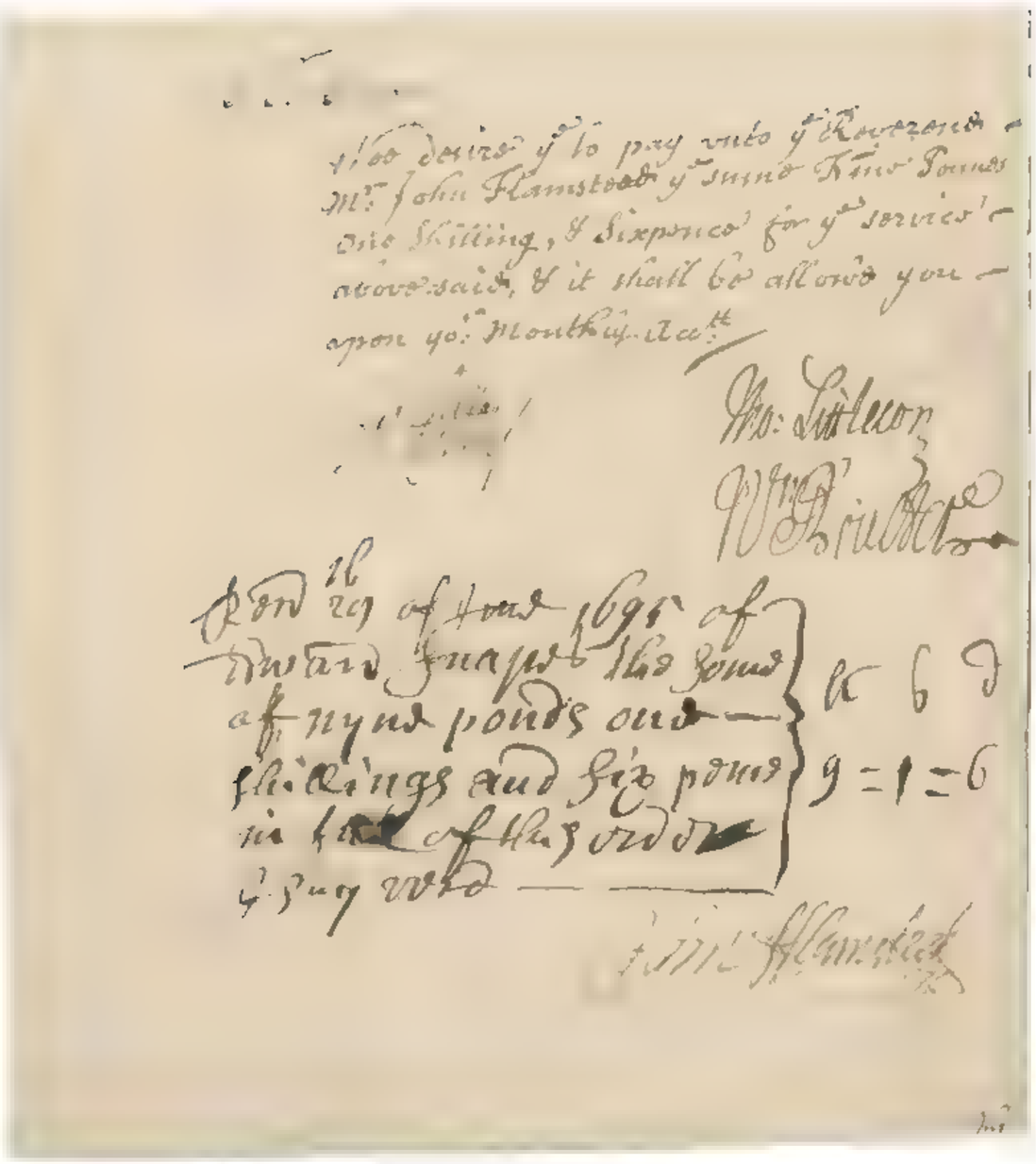
SUBMITTED TO THE PEOPLE FOR THEIR RATIFICATION OR REJECTION:

ELECTION, MARCH 26, 1870.

NASHVILLE:



84. Fillmore, Millard. Millard Fillmore's signed copy of *The New Constitution of the State of Tennessee.* Nashville: Jones, Purvis & Co., Printers to the State, 1870, 32 pages (5.5 x 8.75 in.; 140 x 222 mm.) The booklet's full title is *The New Constitution of the State of Tennessee as Revised by the Convention of Delegates Assembled in Nashville, January 10, 1870; Submitted to the People for their Ratification or Rejection: Election, March 26, 1870.* Fillmore has penned his ownership signature at the top of the wrapper, *Millard Fillmore March 26, 1870.* Fragile wrappers are partially separated exhibiting toning and soiling with chipping to edges; older tape repair on inside back wrapper. The first constitution for the state of Tennessee was written in 1796 and then revised in 1835. The 1835 document stood until 1870 when newly-elected delegates met in Nashville from 10 January to 23 February – the new constitution being ratified a month later. **$400 - $600**

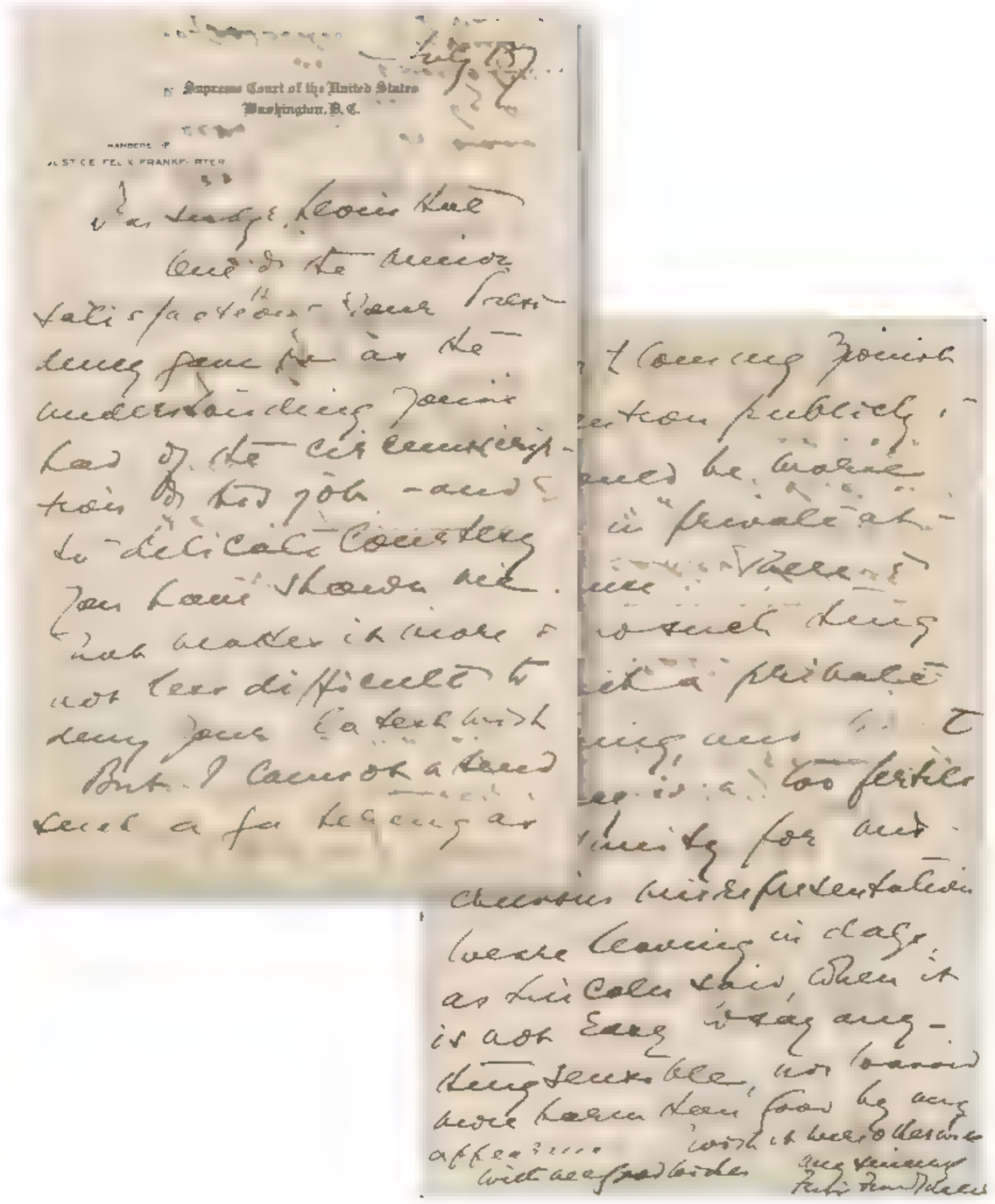


85. Flamsteed, John. Rare financial document signed (*"John Flamsteed"*), 1 page (7.5 x 7 in.; 190 x 177 mm.), no place, 29 June 1695. Original folds faintly present; fine condition. Both the holograph text, and the signature on this document are quite bold and prominent.

John Flamsteed, the first Astronomer Royal of England, whose work strongly influenced both Edmund Halley and Isaac Newton.

The document reads in full: *Mr. Snapes – We desire you to pay unto the Reverend Mr. John Flamsteed the sum nine pounds one shilling & dispense for your service above said & it shall be allow'd you upon your monthly acct. Mr. Littleton… Rec'd 29th of June 1695 of Edward Snapes the sum of nine pounds one shilling and six pounds in full of this order. John Flamsteed.*

Flamsteed's main work was collecting improved observations and position measurements for stars, which finally led to the compilation of a large catalogue, *Historia Coelestis Britannica*, and an atlas of stars, *Atlas Coelestis*. Included in his careful observations were some interesting discoveries and unrecognized pre-discovery observations, such as a pre-discovery sighting of Uranus in December 1690 (cataloged as "34 Tauri" and recovered by Bode in 1785), as well as 16 nebulous patches and nebulous stars. He observed a total of 16 of these, including open cluster NGC 2244 (12 Monocerotis; Flamsteed's No. 916) on 17 February 1690, as well as an independent recovery of the previously observed (by Hodeirna) open clusters NGC 6530 (No. 2446), the cluster in the Lagoon Nebula M8 in 1680, and M41 (No. 965) on 16 February 1702. Signed material from Flamsteed, as well as many other early astronomers and scientific pioneers, are exceedingly rare. **$1,200 - $1,500**

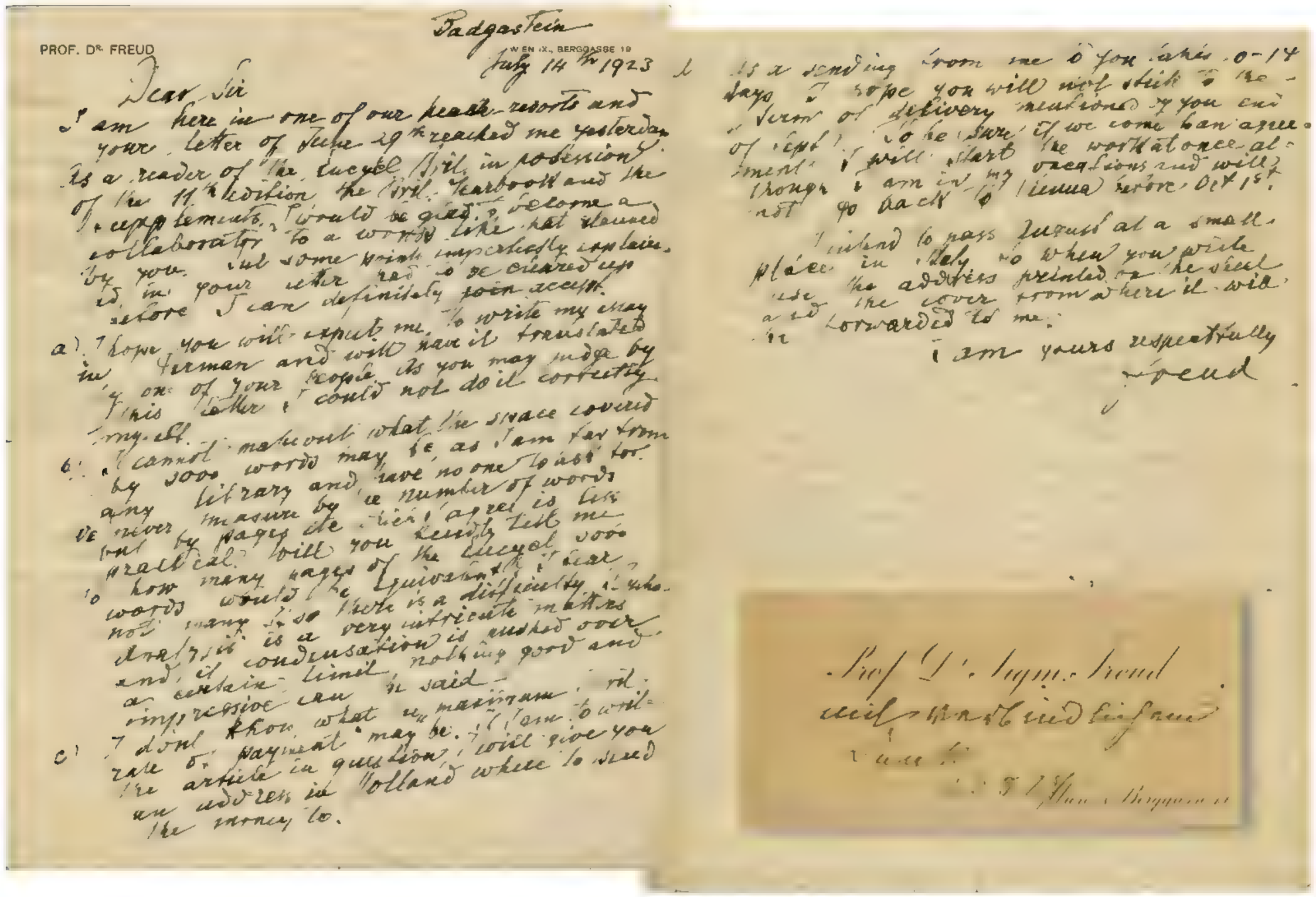


86. Frankfurter, Felix. Autograph letter signed ("Felix Frankfurter") as Associate Justice, 2 pages, (5.75 x 9 in.; 146 x 228 mm.), front and verso. Supreme Court of the United States, Washington, D.C., Chambers of Felix Frankfurter, 13 July, [1944?]. To Judge [Louis E.] Levinthal. Slightly dampstained resulting in show-through; otherwise, in fine condition.

In an excellent content ALS, Supreme Court Justice Felix Frankfurter, an active Zionist before his Court appointment, regrets that he cannot attend *"the forthcoming Zionist Convention publicly – it would be worse to be in 'private' attendance,"* concluding *"as Lincoln said, when it is not easy to say anything sensible, nor to avoid more harm than good by any appearance. I wish it were otherwise."*

In part: *One of the…satisfactions your Presidency gave me…the understanding you've had of the circumscription of this job – and the delicate courtesy you have shown me that makes it more & not less difficult to deny your latest wish. But I cannot attend such a gathering at the forthcoming Zionist Convention publicly – it would be worse to be in 'private' attendance. There is now no such thing as such a private gathering and covert privacy is a too fertile opportunity for mischievous misrepresentation. We are leaving [sic] in days as Lincoln said, when it is not easy to say anything sensible, nor to avoid more harm than good by any appearance. I wish it were otherwise. With all good wishes. Very sincerely. Louis E. Levinthal*

Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in Philadelphia from 1937-1959, served as President of the Zionist Organization of America from 1941-1943. The 47th annual convention of the Zionist Organization of America met in Atlantic City, N.J. from 13-17 October, 1944. Frankfurter served as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court from 1939-1962. **$800 - $1,200**


PROF. DR FREUD

WIEN IX., BERGGASSE 19

Badgastein

July 14th 1923

Dear Sir

I am here in one of our health-resorts and your letter of June 29th reached me yesterday. As a reader of the Encykl. Brit. in possession of the 11th edition, the Brit. Yearbook and the Supplements, I would be glad to become a collaborator to a work like that planned by you. But some points imperfectly explained in your letter had to be cleared up before I can definitely join accept.

a). I hope you will expect me to write my essay in German and will have it translated by one of your people. As you may judge by this letter I could not do it correctly myself.

b). I cannot make out what the space covered by 3000 words may be, as I am far from any library and have no one to ask for. We never measure by the number of words but by pages etc, which I agree is less practical. Will you kindly tell me to how many pages of the Encycl. 3000 words would be equivalent? I fear not many. If so there is a difficulty. Psychoanalysis is a very intricate matters and if condensation is pushed over a certain limit, nothing good and impressive can be said.

c). I don't know what the maximum Brit. rate of payment may be. If I am to write the article in question, I will give you an address in Holland where to send the money to.

d). As a sending from me to you takes 10-14 days I hope you will not stick to the terms of delivery mentioned by you (end of Sept). So be sure if we come to an agreement I will start the work at once although I am on vacation and will not go back to Vienna before Oct. 1st.

I intend to pass August at a small place in Italy. So when you write use the address printed on the sheet and the cover from where it will be forwarded to me.

I am yours respectfully

Freud

Prof. Dr. Sigm. Freud

87. Freud, Sigmund. Autograph letter signed (*"Freud"*), in English, 2 pages (11.37 x 8.87 in.; 289 x 225 mm.), Badgastein, 14 July 1923; with his calling card inscribed in German and dated 23 August 1924, to Franklin Hooper, American editor of the fourteenth edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica on Freud's imprinted stationery; marginal chipping, letter split along its entire width two inches from the top margin.

Freud agrees to write an essay but with caveats: *Psychoanalysis is a very intricate matters [sic] and if condensation is pushed over a certain limit, nothing good and impressive can be said.*

Freud writes in full: *Dear Sir, I am here in one of our health resorts and your letter of June 29th reached me yesterday. As a reader of the Encycl. Brit. in possession of the 11th edition, the Brit. Yearbook and the Supplements, I would be glad to become a collaborator to a work like that planned by you. But some points imperfectly explained in your letter had to be cleared up before I can definitely ~~join~~ accept.*

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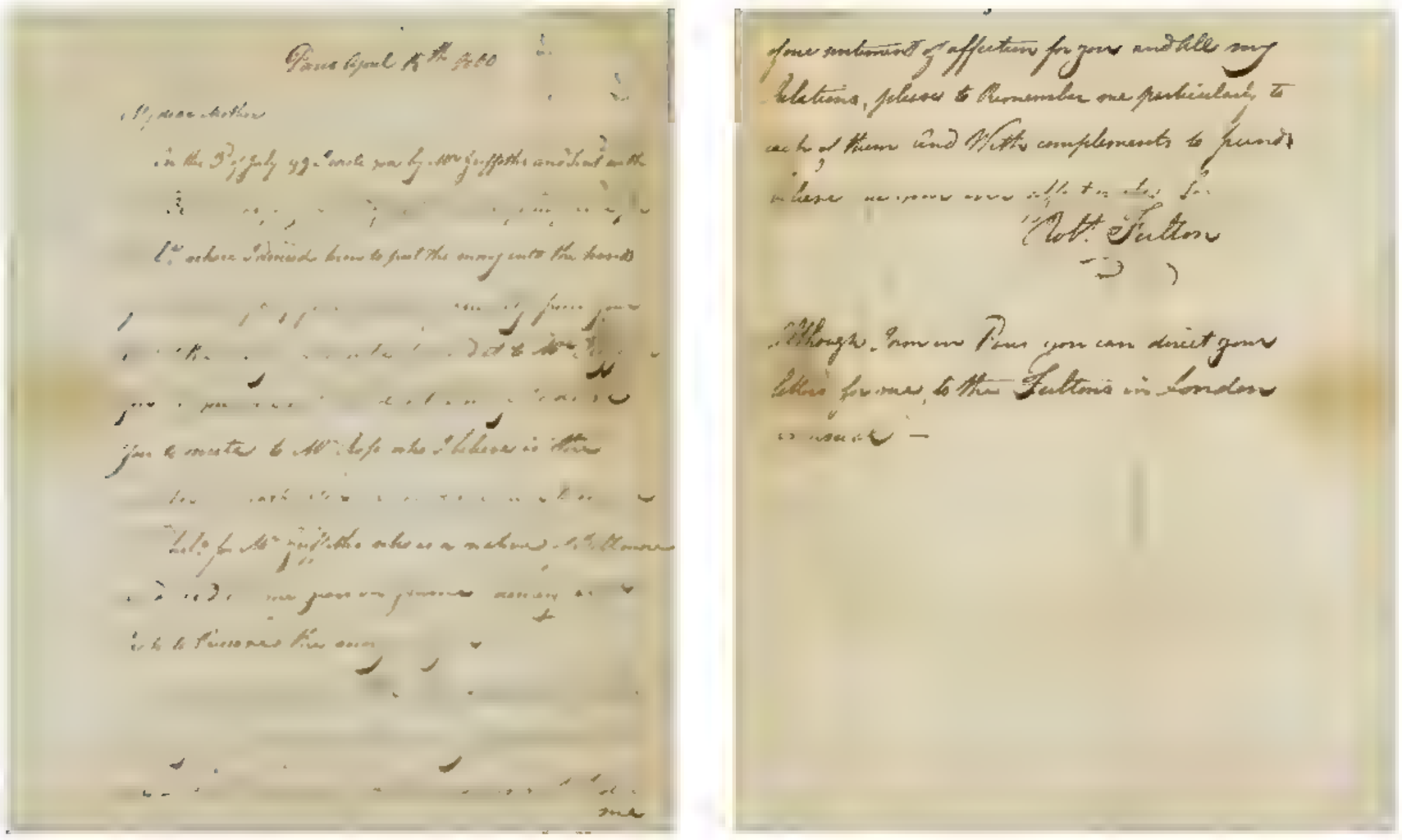
$6,000 - $8,000



88. Fulton, Robert. Autograph letter signed ("*Robt Fulton*"), 2 pages (7.25 x 9 in.; 184 x 228 mm.) front and verso. Paris [France], 15 April 1800. Integral leaf addressed by Fulton to his mother, "*Mrs. Mary Smith, To the care of Mr John Hogg, Washington Town Washington, County, Pensylvania [sic].*" On watermarked laid paper. Dampstaining and seal stains at edges do not affect the clarity or strength of any of Fulton's handwriting. Fine condition.

Fulton writes in full: *On the 3d of July 99 I wrote you by Mr Griffiths and sent with him 36 Guineas for you. Mr Griffiths sailed from France for Phila where I desired him to put the mony [sic] into the hands of a Member of Congress or Member of assembly from your part of the country who could forward it to Mr Hogg for you. If you have not heard of the mony [sic] I advise you to write to Mr Ross [U.S. Senator James Ross] who I believe is the member for Washington and desire him to inquire in Phila for Mr Griffiths who is a native of Baltimore and resided some years in France desiring Mr Ross to Recieve [sic] the mony [sic] for you. I am in excellent health still detained in this Country on business which is Very Important to me – but time and distance has not robed [sic[me of one sentiment of affection for you and all my Relations, please to remember me particularly to each of them, And with compliments to friends believe me your affectionate Son Robt. Fulton. Although I am in Paris you can direct your letters for me to the Fultons in London as usual.*

On 13 December, 1797, Robert Fulton had written to the French Directory, the executive government of the French Republic, with proposals relating to the "Nautilus," the submarine he had designed, which he felt could be used against the British, at war with France since 1793. In part, "And whereas fire Ships or other unusual means of destroying Navies are Considered Contrary to the Laws of war. And persons taken in Such enterprise are Liable to Suffer death, it will be an object of Safety if the Directory give the Nautilus Company Commissions Specifying that all persons taken in the Nautilus or Submarine expedition Shall be treated as Prisoners of War, And in Case of Violence being offered; the Government, will Retaliate on the British Prisoners in a four fold degree." Minister of Marine Georges-René Pléville Le Pelley refused Fulton's request for commissions in the French Navy because he did not think that it was "possible to grant commissions to men who made use of such means to destroy the enemy's forces and, even so, that such commissions could be any guarantee to them. For the reprisals with which the French Government could threaten the English Cabinet would be useless, since there existed in England three times more French prisoners than English prisoners in France".

Fulton was determined to get his submarine built, but needed the funding. His next letter went unanswered. On 20 January, 1798, he submitted his "Third proposals relative to the mechanical Nautilus," with minor additions as to terms of payment, holding to his demand for commissions for the crew of the "Nautilus," and proposing to have it built in Paris and test it at Le Havre. On 27 April, 1798, Eustache Bruix replaced Pléville Le Pelley as Minister of Marine so Fulton wrote to Bruix, submitting his proposals, and renewing his offer to make the experiments at his own expense. In his cover letter, Fulton told Bruix, in part, "Let us see first what would be for France the immediate effects of the Nautilus. The loss of the first English ship destroyed by extraordinary means would throw the English Government into utter embarrassment. It would realize that its whole navy could be destroyed by the same means, and by the same means it would be possible to blockade the Thames and to cut off the whole commerce of London ... How would Pitt then be able to support the allied powers? The result would be that deprived of Pitt's guineas, the coalition would vanish and France thus delivered from its numerous enemies would be able to work without obstacle for the strengthening of its liberty and for peace ...The destruction of the English Navy will ensure the independence of the seas and France, the Nation which has most natural resources and population, will alone and without a rival hold the balance of power in Europe". Four months later, he received a reply. Different minister, same result.

Displeased with his treatment by the Directory, in 1799, he approached the Batavian Republic (Holland) through their Ambassador in Paris, offering his submarine "Nautilus." Fulton went to Holland, but his offer was not accepted. While there, he met a man named

continues next page

Lot 88 continued

Vanstaphast. According to Fulton's friend, Cadwallader Colden, in his "Life of Robert Fulton" (1817), Vanstaphast "furnished him with the necessary funds and he proceeded to construct his machine."

Back in Paris, Fulton hired Jacques Périer, an engineer and skilled mechanic, to construct the Nautilus in his boatyard in Rouen. On 5 October, 1799, Fulton wrote to yet a new Minister of Marine, Marc Antoine Bourdon de Vatry, enclosing a very long statement, in French, of "observations upon the moral effects of the Nautilus in case it should be employed with success" and "Reflections upon the general effects which the success of the Nautilus would produce for the extension of the principles of Liberty and the establishment of a lasting peace among the nations." Within a week, Bourdon de Vatry asks for a complete report. Fulton submits amended conditions, but insists on the commissions for the crew of the "Nautilus."

On 9-10 November 1799, the French Directory was overthrown and the Consulate was now the government. On 25 December 1799, Napoléon Bonaparte became First Consul. Fulton always had confidence in Napoléon who had personally seen the full force of the British Navy in 1798 when its fleet, under Admiral Horatio Nelson, captured or destroyed all but two vessels in the Battle of the Nile. The new Minister of the Marine was Pierre Alexandre Forfait who, two years earlier, had reviewed Fulton's plans favorable for the government.

On 10 April, 1800, five days before he wrote this letter to his mother of his "business which is Very Important to me," he wrote to Forfait that the "Nautilus" was nearly finished, requesting the commissions, adding "I have every reason to hope from Bonaparte the welcome, the encouragement that I have so long been refused by Directors and Ministers." On 15 April, 1800, the very day Fulton wrote this letter to his mother, Forfait observed, in part, "It cannot be disguised that the Nautilus is a machine not yet in use and that it infringes in several points the laws of war. It would be dangerous, especially at this moment when so great a number of Frenchmen are in the power of the English, to express any kind of menace in the Commission. In granting it pure and simple, that is to say, in acknowledging as combatants the men serving on the Nautilus and the Nautilus vessel itself, I think that that ought not to create more fear than the menace of reprisals can give security for."

On 13 June 1800, Fulton demonstrated the "Nautilus" in Paris, on the Seine, with Forfait in attendance. Fulton and his assistant, Nathaniel Sargent, got in the submarine, moved out towards the center of the river and, to the astonishment of everyone, slowly sank beneath the water. After 20 minutes, it surfaced, then dove under for another 25 minutes, returning to its point of departure. Fulton and Sargent disembarked to thunderous applause. Forfait reported to Napoléon that "everything that could be desired was completely achieved" and there was hope that "in a month the Nautilus could be in the sea and ready to act." It was eventually financed by the French government in 1801, but, a problem of propulsion underwater was never satisfactorily solved. Fulton abandoned his work on the submarine, turning his attentions toward the steamboat. **$3,000 - $5,000**

89. Gagarin, Yuri. Carbon typewritten manuscript signed ("*Gagarin*") twice, in Russian, 2 pages (7.25 x 10.75 in.; 184 x 273 mm.), on verso of each sheet are diagrams in his hand, [Russia], 24 January 1968. With numerous cross outs and additions in ink. Light soiling and toning; otherwise, fine condition.

"First Man in Space" Yuri Gagarin important annotated manuscript, signed twice with hand-drawn illustrations, for his work in aerodynamic research written about aircraft which would cause his death 2 months later.

Manuscript reads in part: *...Computer aided numerical analysis. 2. Experimental research in wind tunnels...An aerodynamic design of an aircraft was chosen and its aerodynamics (is) analyzed...according to Zhukovsky theorem, 'the smaller' holds the distributed load, which affects the wing...the results of theoretical calculations made on a BESM-2M electronic computer are shown on the diagrams...to be able to evaluate the landing dynamics of an aircraft, its flying properties, knowledge of the static performance alone is not enough...data for the damping moment by angular velocity and by shifting the center of gravity of the aircraft can serve as an example...Gagarin 24.1.68...* Gagarin has penned a note and signed at the bottom of page 2 reading, *"Irina, please leave empty spaces--approximately 10 cm each--for the diagrams in the text paper, where marked, and the rest is without change. Gagarin*

In 1968, Gagarin was studying at the Zhukowski Military Academy. This paper was work he was doing regarding computer-aided analysis, which he hoped would bring the Soviets to the moon. Ironically, the allegorical comments about flight rested on aircraft, wind, and flight angle of attack, which would cause his death in a flight-training mission on 27 March 1968, two months after writing this. Non-souvenir material of Gagarin in the market is extremely rare. The "Columbus Letter" he wrote after his first flight sold for $354,500 at Sotheby's. A paper (one page) not as technical and without drawings sold for nearly $50,000 (Lot 33, 1993 sale). A rare opportunity to acquire something important by Gagarin. **$10,000 - $12,000**

Ж 34/1

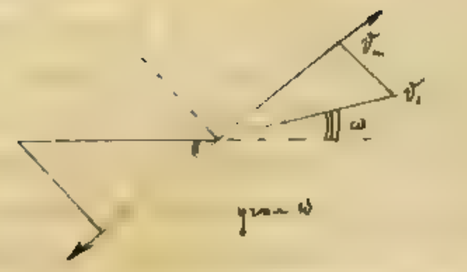
ГАГАРИН Ю.А.

1. ~~Аналитические~~ Численные исследования на ЭВМ.

2. Экспериментальные исследования в аэродинамических трубах.

~~При выборе~~ была выбрана аэродинамическая схема летательного аппарата и произведено исследование его аэродинамических характеристик. Прежде всего ~~рассчитываются~~ расчитаны статические характеристики данного аппарата. В принятой ~~нами~~ методике – летательный аппарат заменяется в плане крылом сложной формы, которое в свою очередь заменяется вихревой поверхностью. Она представляет собою определенное количество косых подковообразных вихрей. Граничные условия ~~выполняются~~ удовлетворяются в расчетных точках. По теореме Жуковского "в малом" ~~получается~~ находящейся распределенная нагрузка, ~~воздействующая~~ действующая на крыло. Затем – суммарные характеристики. Результаты теоретических расчетов, которые производились на электронно-вычислительной машине БЭСМ-2М, представлены на двух графиках. В качестве примера построены зависимости подъемной силы и момента по углу атаки.

~~Необходимость проведения~~ Далее были проведены экспериментальные исследования модели данного летательного аппарата с целью определения этих же статических характеристик. Эксперименты ~~необходимо было провести~~ проводились в аэродинамической трубе. Из графиков следует, что во всем летном диапазоне углов атаки теоретические и экспериментальные данные полностью совпадают. ~~Видно~~ Следовательно, был метод расчета избран правильно.



демпф. по угловой скор.

(3)

Ж 34/1

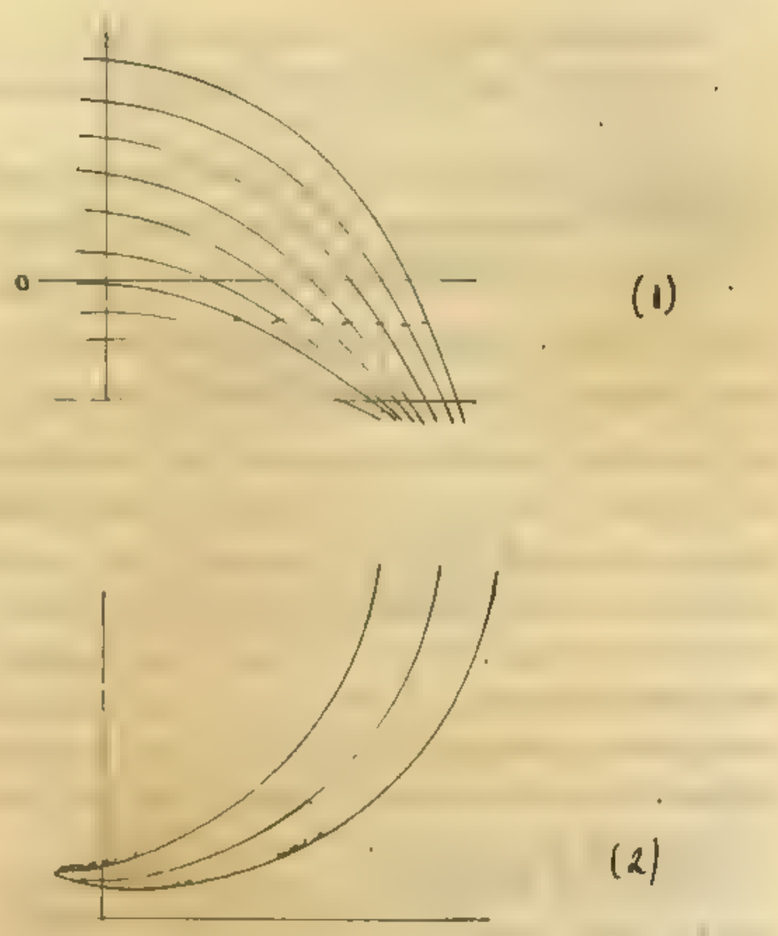
~~Все~~ Полученные характеристики для выбранной после ряда проб компоновки обеспечивают необходимые общие свойства летательного аппарата. Однако, для того, чтобы оценить динамику поведения летательного аппарата, его летные свойства, недостаточно знать только его статические характеристики. Необходимо было дополнительно определить динамические характеристики летательного аппарата. Они находились теоретическим путем по методике, примерно аналогичной, которую я использовал. Расчеты проводились также на электронно-вычислительной машине. В качестве примера могут быть приведены данные для момента демпфирования по угловой скорости и по изменению центра тяжести летательного аппарата.

На специальном электронно-моделирующем стенде проводилось исследование динамической устойчивости летательного аппарата. На осциллограммах приводятся некоторые результаты, из которых следует, что вертикальный порыв с интенсивностью до 10 метров в секунду вызывает заметное изменение угла атаки. Затем аппарат быстро приходит к исходному положению, примерно по апериодическому закону. Изучались также порывы ветра в горизонтальном направлении с интенсивностью до 15 метров в секунду. Их воздействие также существенно, но затем аппарат восстанавливает исходную скорость.

Гагарин 24.1.Нс

Ирина, очень прошу оставить место-притупи по 10 см – для графиков в самом тексте, где отмечено, а остальное без изменения

Гагарин



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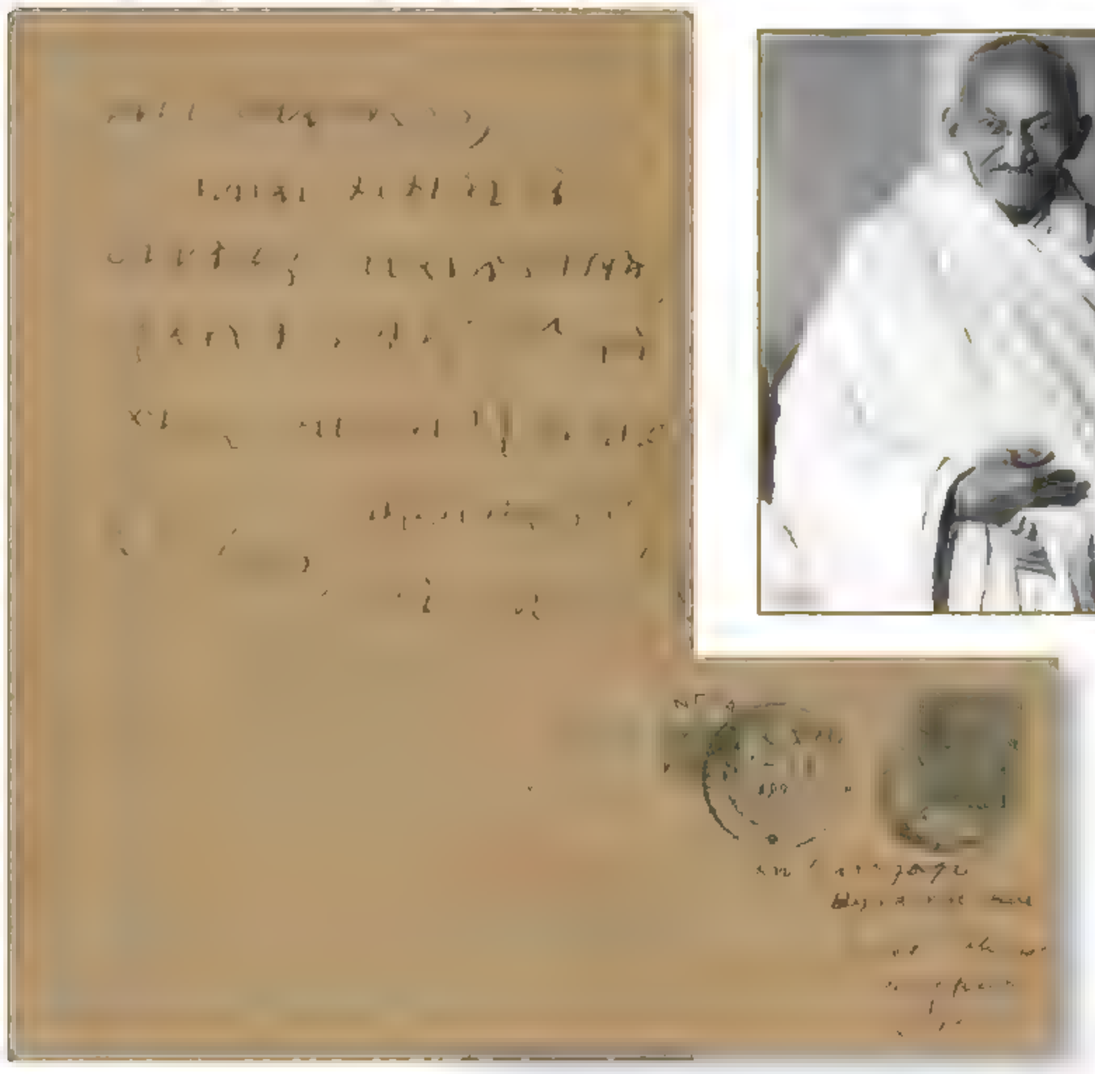


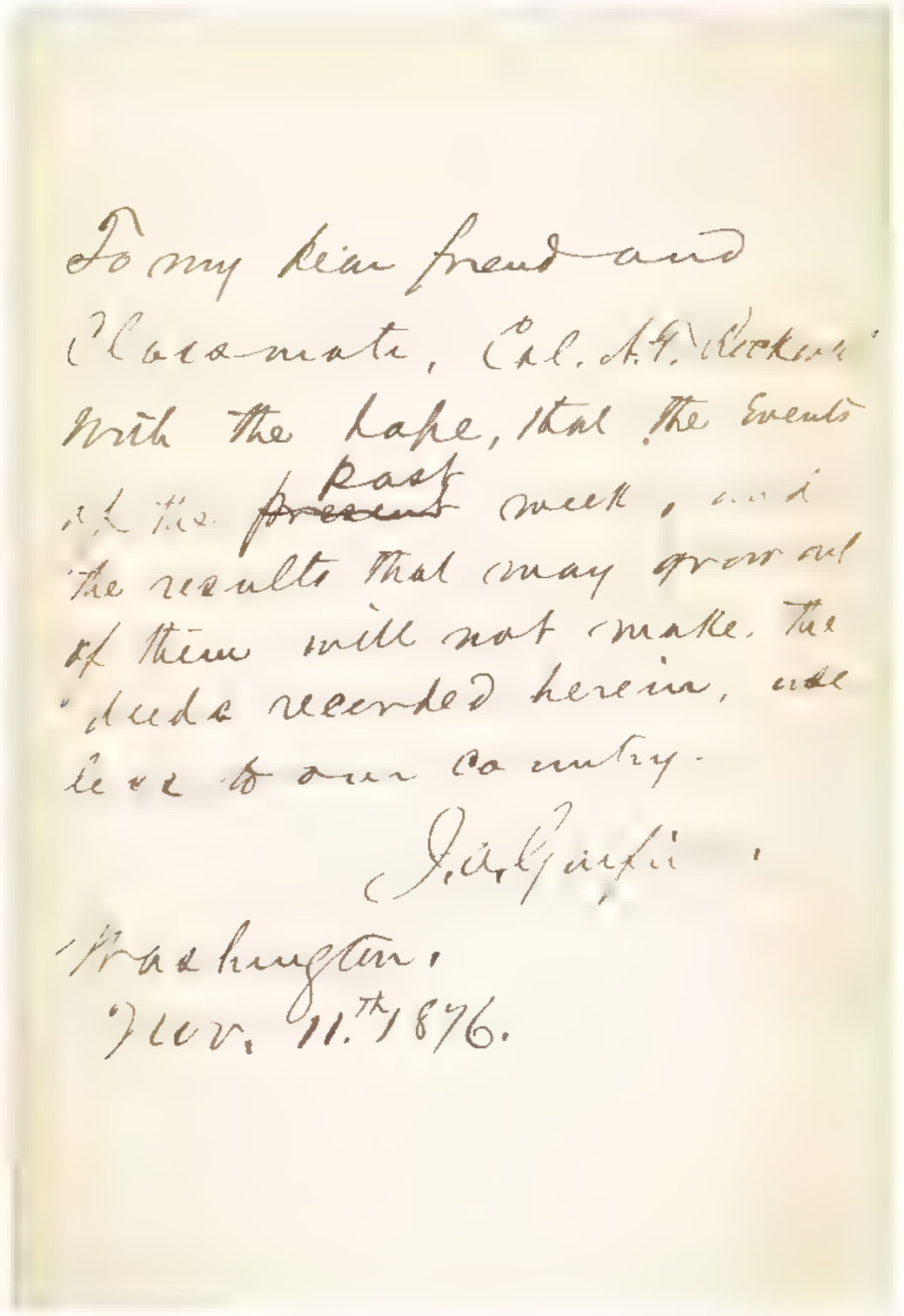
90. Gandhi, Mohandas K. Autograph letter signed (*"Mohandas K. Gandhi"*), penned on (5.5 in. x 3.5 in.; 139 x 88 mm.) postcard, dated 16 April 1933. Written in his native Gujarati to *"Brother Birrjoji"*, from Yeravda Central Prison in Poona. The postcard is additionally endorsed by the prison superintendent on the recto, a mark of censor approval. General toning, common to nearly all of Gandhi's correspondence from India; with clear holograph text.

While incarcerated at the Yeravda Central Prison in Poona, Gandhi maintains his academic curiosity while considering another of his "self-purification" fasts in his crusade against Untouchability.

Gandhi pens (translated, in full): *Brother Birrjoji, A book on the SOLAR SYSTEM written by your uncle is received. I have been grateful for that. Mohandas K. Gandhi 16-4-33*

In spite of the progress made with the Gandhi-Irwin Pact, signed in March, 1931, the British government embarked on a new campaign of repression against the nationalists. Gandhi was again arrested, and the government attempted to destroy his influence by completely isolating him from his followers. This tactic was not successful. In 1932, through the campaigning of the Dalit (Untouchable) leader B. R. Ambedkar, the government granted untouchables separate electorates under the new constitution. In protest, Gandhi embarked on a six-day fast in September 1932, successfully forcing the government to adopt a more equitable arrangement via negotiations mediated by the Dalit cricketer turned political leader Palwankar Baloo. This began a new campaign by Gandhi to improve the lives of the untouchables, whom he named Harijans, the children of God. Just three weeks after the date of the present letter (on May 8, 1933), Gandhi began a 21-day fast of self-purification to help the Harijan movement.

After interviewing Gandhi in the Yeravda jail, George Slocombe, an English journalist who had earlier witnessed the raid on the salt-works near Bombay, remarked, "The imprisoned Mahatma now incarnates the very soul of India. **$1,500 - $1,800**


To my dear friend and
Classmate, Col. A.T. Rockwell
With the hope, that the Events
of the past weeks, and the
the results that may grow out
of them will not make the
deeds recorded herein, useless
to our Country.
J.A. Garfield.
Washington.
Nov. 11th 1876.

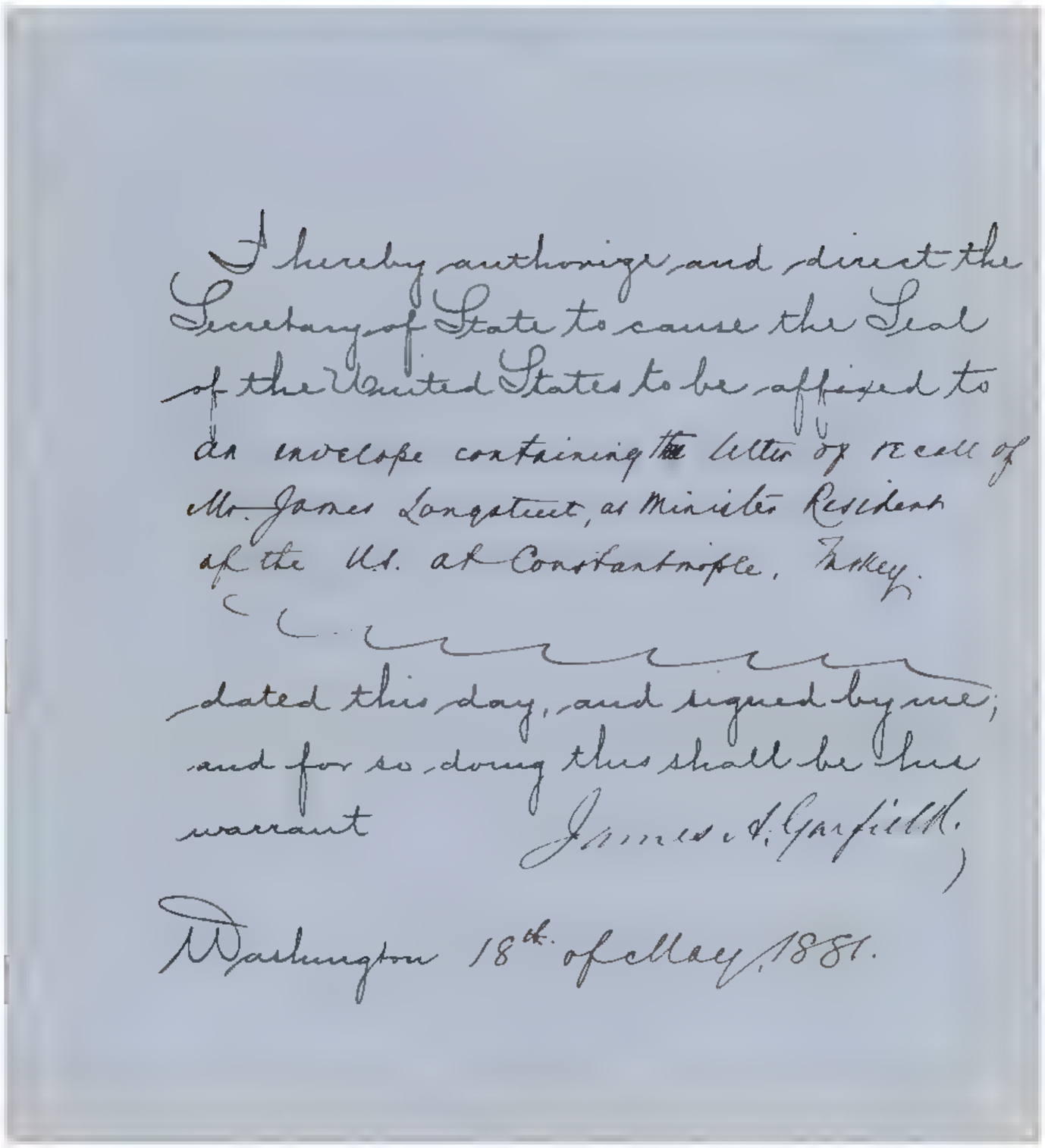
91. Garfield, James A. Presentation copy of F.H. Mason's The Forty-Second Ohio Infantry: A History signed (*"J.A. Garfield"*) with lengthy inscription. Cleveland: Cobb, Andrews & Co., 1876, 306 pages (6 x 8.5 in.; 152 x 216 mm.) On the front blank end leaf, Garfield has penned a lengthy inscription in full: *To my dear friend and Classmate, Col. A.T. Rockwell with the hope, that the events of the past weeks, and the results that may grow out of them will not make the deeds received herein, useless to our country. J.A. Garfield, Washington, Nov, 11th 1876.* Rubbing on covers with torn hinges.

James A. Garfield was Colonel of the Forty-Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry until he was later promoted to Major General. This unit campaigned from West Virginia to Texas. Garfield served as a member of the U.S. House of Representatives from Ohio's 19th district from 4 March 1863 – 4 March 1881. **$3,000 - $5,000**

92. Garfield, James A. Rare partly printed document signed ("*James A. Garfield*") as President, 1 page (8 x 10 in.; 203 x 254 mm.) Washington, 18 May 1881. To the Secretary of State [James G. Blaine]. Completed in manuscript, on pale blue stationery with integral sheet docketed on verso. Fine condition.

Extraordinary James Garfield document signed as President concerning James Longstreet – less than seven weeks later, Garfield would be shot.

In full: *I hereby authorize and direct the Secretary of State to cause the Seal of the United States to be affixed to an envelope containing the letter of recall of Mr. James Longstreet, as Minister Resident of the U.S. at Constantinople, Turkey, dated this day, and signed by me; and for so doing this shall be his warrant.*


I hereby authorize and direct the Secretary of State to cause the Seal of the United States to be affixed to an envelope containing the letter of recall of Mr. James Longstreet, as Minister Resident of the U.S. at Constantinople, Turkey, dated this day, and signed by me; and for so doing this shall be his warrant

James A. Garfield.

Washington 18th. of May, 1881.

James Longstreet was appointed U.S. Minister Resident in Turkey by President Rutherford B. Hayes on 14 June, 1880, and presented his credentials in Constantinople on 14 December, 1880.

The "Atlanta Constitution" reported from Washington on 31 March 1881, that "it is stated on good authority that general Longstreet is to be recalled from Turkey to become marshal of Georgia … His friends here have been actively at work to secure some position at home for him…" But a page one story in the "Constitution" two weeks later was headlined "The Marshalship. The Radical War on Longstreet. Whose Gory Record in the War Renders Him Unacceptable to the Patriotic Home Guard." The April 14th story from Washington says that "If the president is so fixed in his purpose of appointing the distinguished confederate why don't [sic] he send his name along to the senate and avoid all this continual pleading by those who seek to shake his resolution?"

All other prospective candidates for Marshal of Georgia withdrew from consideration and on 19 April, 1881, President Garfield sent Longstreet's nomination to the Senate. Longstreet left Constantinople for Europe on 29 April 1881. On May 11th, his nomination as Marshal of Georgia was confirmed by the Senate. The "Atlanta Constitution" hoped that his appointment "gives promise of a cessation to those quarrels which have kept the … departments of government in antagonism there or the past few years…" His successor, Lew Wallace, was appointed by President Garfield on 19 May, 1881, the day after the President wrote Longstreet's letter of recall. Wallace presented his credentials in Constantinople on 6 September 1881.

Brigadier General James A. Garfield and Major General James Longstreet fought on opposite sides in the Civil War, which had ended just 16 years earlier. Their troops met at Chickamauga, 19-20 September 1863. Gen. Garfield was Chief of Staff to Gen. William Rosecrans, commander of Army of the Cumberland. President Lincoln had wired Rosecrans to move quickly against Confederate General Braxton Bragg and his forces. Union forces crossed into Georgia, believing Bragg to be in full retreat. A sizeable army of Confederates waited near the Chickamauga River, including a division commanded by General James Longstreet. On 19 September 1863. Bragg's army advanced forward, much of the assault going against General George Thomas's left flank. Gen. Rosecrans ordered a full retreat back to Chattanooga. Without success, Garfield urged Rosecrans to reorganize the remaining army and return to the fight to aid Thomas. Garfield mounted his horse and rode toward General Thomas. He was one of the few Union generals to return to the battlefield. Garfield wired Rosecrans "our men not only held their ground, but in many points drove the enemy splendidly. Longstreet's Virginians have got their bellies full." He also told him, "Thomas is standing like a rock" – Thomas became known as the "Rock of Chickamauga." One of Garfield's officers later said that Garfield performed like a true General, giving encouragement to the troops throughout the fight. For his actions, Garfield was promoted to Major General. **$15,000 - $20,000**

93. George IV of England. Autograph letter signed (*"George R"*), 7 pages (7.1 x 8.8 in.; 180 x 222 mm.), 20 February 1797, to Lord Keith. Usual folds, overall fine condition. Envelope has royal seal.

George IV writes, in part: *My dear friend, I yesterday received your letter, as well as that, en...ing Mr. Dundas to you, but I could not write by the return of post, for the letters were delayed and only just as the past post was in its departure for London. I might answer you in the same mode as it appears to me that Mr. Dundas has wished to adopt this writing a letter upon nothing, merely for the sake of conveying to me, that he is offended at the line of conduct I have adopted to him, as if it was not owing to that sniff impertinent & open breach offenth which so far from denying he appeared to glory in, to judge from the letter which he wrote me now almost two years back, which I showed you the other day, and of which no one can be so perfect a judge as you were present at the Interviews which took place between Mr. Dundas & myself, but I had ... completely the drift of Mr. Dundas in his letter, which to strike the first blow, but it resembles as it really is the essence of the old French proverb celui que s-excuse, s'annance. [He who makes excuses, accuses himself] It occurs to me to come to the point as shortly as possible & to dismiss trifling circumstances for things of greater magnitude. The prospect of the mission you have been so good as to undertake, was not to keep open a heart, but to endeavor to heal one, if such was upon trial found to be the inclination of Mr. Dundas, & which I should think he in particular but like other ministers ought in every account to wish especially at such a serious moment as the present one is to them & to the whole nation pregnant with every merit of mischief, & ready to thrust over their heads. You were not to discuss merely the affairs of Ireland but many other topics with him; the affairs of Ireland merely as far as it was my wish to you there, for the sake of conciliating the minds of men in that country. To this Country & as cementing a reunion between the two nations, by such means & sent only means as I am confident, can effect so necessary & so deniable an object. As to the ways that you have in charge to say to him, I shall not recapitulate what we have so frequently convened over; but I must confess I wish that you should make Mr. Dundas feel that it is me that has a reason to be offended with him, & not him with me, an account of his send not to me, but particularly an account of that letter which I referred to in the early part of this piffle, it is therefore that I still wish you should see him & talk quietly & composedly with him & in the manner I have laid down for you in the forgoing pages. You may safely add that I am ready to go to Ireland not only now, but at any future period to endeavor to restore tranquility if it is not too late for my hopes of success, but I am willing to go at any rate to attempt it, as it is not from self vanity, but from the various pressing invitations that I have received, that I am confident that no measure would lend so much to the restoring general tranquility to that dishearten & much ignored Country as any young Lord Deputy there. However at all events, if ever plans are not to succeed I must desire to have Mr. Connelly's letter returned, but the other favor you will leave shall events in the hand of the Minister as I mean it printed remain a permanent testimony of my sentiments respecting the present awful changes. The whole of this letter you may either read or recite to Mr. Dundas as you please, but not put it into his hands, & this...my dear Keith as a...how happy I am at all times in following as far as it is in my powers, the advice of is it, & worthy an attached friend as yourself,....to you likewise that I have ask in any other parts of my interviews with Mr. Dundas,...myself with his temper. Than you so find ruins by recommend at the... moment, but now are some things which just offend...doing insult bringing I have already happened to...upon you, I fell therefore...with affirming you that there is no one in which real...I... more confidence in, that in yours, or anyone for whom I entertain a higher regard than for yourself. I am with just truth...Yours very sincerely, George R*

Feb 20th 1797. P.S....write to me as soon as you here...and is; I will probably be in town on Monday, but certainly on Sunday next.

In 1797, Prince George IV was assisting his father, King George III in his duties. Ireland was about to revolt on the issues of Catholics having the right to vote and have a say in Parliament. George IV felt that allowing the Catholics the right to a voice would align them with England and not with France who was maneuvering to take over Ireland at this time. Opponents didn't want to recognize the Catholics as they felt that the Church of England was the only church that should be recognized by their lands.

Henry Dundas, 1st Viscount Melville PC and Baron Dunira (28 April 1742 – 28 May 1811) was a Scottish lawyer and politician. He was the first Secretary of State for War. From 1794 to 1801 he was War Secretary under William Pitt the Younger. **$800 - $1,200**

George,

by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, &c., &c., &c.,

To the President of the Republic of Bolivia, Sendeth Greeting!

Our Good Friend!

We have received from the hands of Señor Doctor Don Ismael Montes the Letter which You addressed to Us on the 4th day of April last, and in which You convey to Us Your cordial congratulations and good wishes on the occasion of Our Coronation and that of Our beloved Consort.

We request You to accept Our warmest thanks for this token of friendship and goodwill, which We have received with the greatest pleasure, while We assure You of Our hearty wishes for Your welfare and prosperity, and that of the Republic over which You preside.

And so We commend You to the protection of the Almighty.

Given at Our Court at Dublin Castle, the 10th day of July One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eleven, in the Second Year of Our Reign.

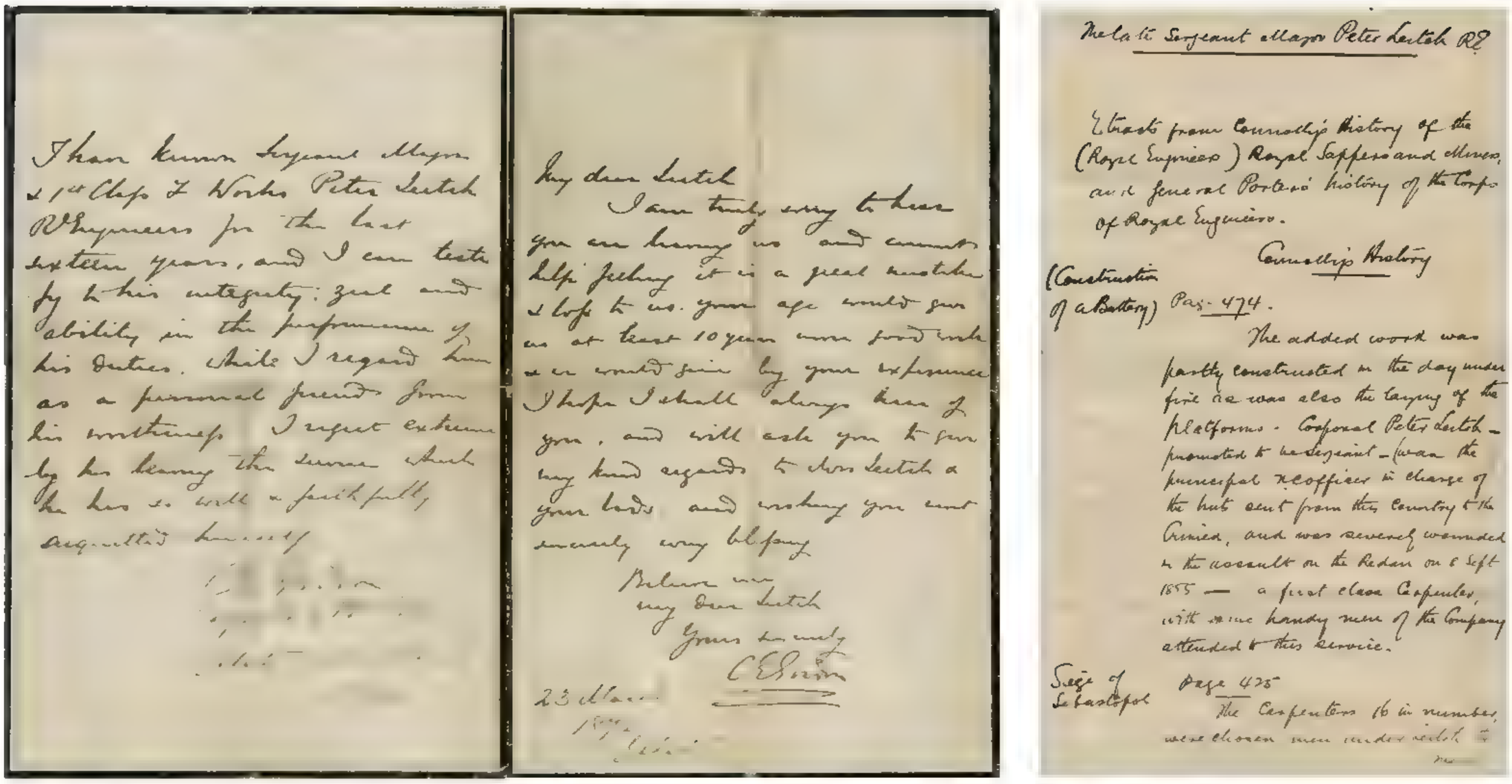
Your Good Friend,

George R. I

94. King George V of England. Document signed ("*George R I*") 2 pages (8 x 13 in.; 203 x 330 mm.), dated 10 July 1911, Dublin Castle. Official document with gold embossed royal crest, to the President of the Republic of Bolivia, Eliodoro Villazón. Minor ink transfer, two punch holes on left, with minute pinholes on left edge from former binding. Overall, very fine condition.

The document reads: *George, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, &c, &c, &c To the President of the Republic of Boliva, sendeth Greetings! Our Good Friend! We have received from the hands of Senor Doctor Don Ismael Montes the letter which you addressed to Us on the 4th day of April last, and in which you convey to us your cordial congratulations and good wishes on the occasion of our coronation and that of our beloved consort. We request you to accept our warmest thanks for this token of friendship and good will, which we have received with the greatest pleasure, while we assure you of our hearty wishes for your welfare and prosperity and that of the Republic o'er which you preside. And so we commend you to the protection of the Almighty. Given at our Court at Dublin Castle, the 10th day of July One thousand Nine hundred and Eleven, in the second year of our Reign. Your Good Friend, [signed] George R I.*

Provenance: Collection of the late President of Bolivia Hernando Siles. **$2,000 - $3,000**



I have known Sergeant Major & 1st Class Works Peter Leitch RE Engineers for the last sixteen years, and I can testify to his integrity, zeal and ability in the performance of his duties. While I regard him as a personal friend I regret extremely by his leaving the service which he has so well & faithfully acquitted himself

My dear Leitch
I am truly sorry to hear you are leaving us and cannot help feeling it is a great mistake & loss to us. Your age would give us at least 10 years more good work & we would gain by your experience I hope I shall always hear of you, and will ask you to give my kind regards to Mrs Leitch & your lads and wishing you and yours every blessing
Believe me
my dear Leitch
Yours sincerely
C.G. Gordon
23 March
1872
Galatz

Relative Sergeant Major Peter Leitch RE

Extracts from Connolly's History of the (Royal Engineer) Royal Sappers and Miners and General Porters' history of the Corps of Royal Engineers.

Connollys History

(Construction of a Battery) Page 474.

The added work was partly constructed in the day under fire as was also the laying of the platforms - Corporal Peter Leitch - promoted to Sergeant - (was the principal NCOfficer in charge of the huts sent from this Country to the Crimea, and was severely wounded in the assault on the Redan on 8 Sept 1855 — a first class Carpenter, with nine handy men of the Company attended to this service.

Siege of Sebastopol Page 425

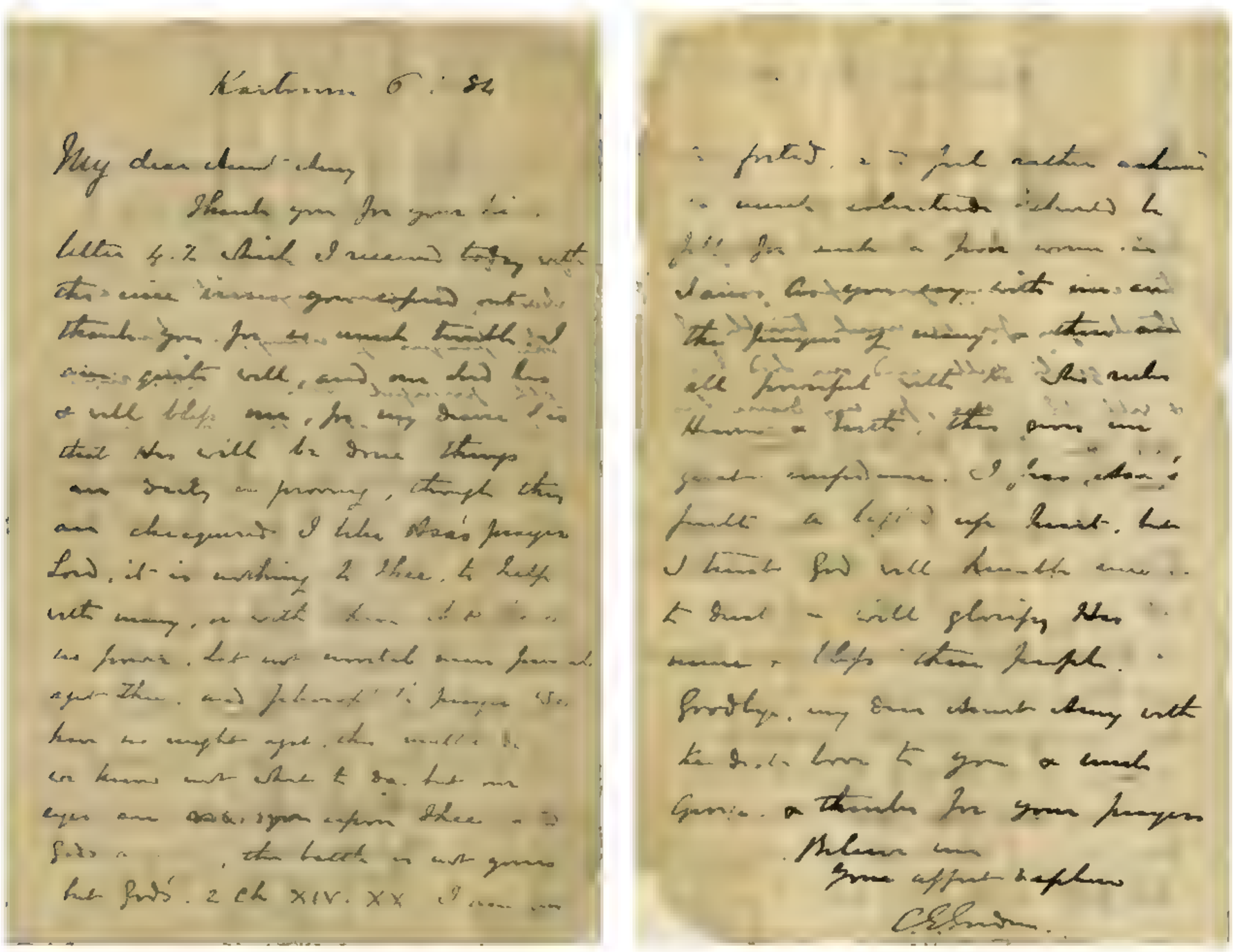
The Carpenters 16 in number, were chosen men under Leitch

95. Gordon, Charles G. "Chinese". Autograph letter and autograph commendation both signed ("*C.G. Gordon*") on silked (5 x 8 in.; 127 x 203 mm.) conjoined leaves of bordered stationery, both dated 23 March 1872 from Galatz. To Sgt. Peter Leicht, the letter reads in part: *it is a great mistake and loss to us. Your age would give us at least 10 years more good work and we would gain by your experience…* The commendation on the conjoined leaf serves as a recommendation for Leicht reading in part: *I can testify to his integrity, zeal and ability in the performance of his duties…I regret extremely by his leaving the service which he has so well and faithfully acquitted himself.* Both are signed ("*C.G. Gordon*").

Pair of Crimean War-related Sgt. Peter Leicht documents including a signed letter and commendation from Charles "Chinese" Gordon.

Lot also includes a list of written extracts from Connolly's History of the (Royal Engineer) Royal Sapper and Miners and General Porters' history of the Corps of Royal Engineers. Written on Royal Engineer Horseguard official letterhead with an embossed seal. The excerpts are about the construction of a battery, in part: *The added work was partly constructed in the day under fire as was also the laying of the platforms - Corporal Peter Leicht promoted to Sergeant (was the principal officer in charge of the huts sent from this country to the Crimea; and severely wounded in the assault on the Redan on 8. Sept. 1855)…*Also mentioned is the Siege of Sebastopal: *The Carpenters, 16 in number were chosen men under Leitch, the master carpenter of the night attack, who had been daily in the trenches from the end of June. With energy never before surpassed they laid 4 gun platforms in No. 22.* The document goes on to talk about Leicht's wound to the head after a storming part of sappers, the Knights of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honour of France, and the Victoria Cross." Colonel Leicht received the Victoria Cross on 18 June 1856 for gallant deeds performed during the eventful siege. The details of his gallantry read: *when after approaching it with the leading ladders, he formed a Caponniere across the ditch, as well as a ramp, by fearlessly tearing down gabions from the parapet, and placing them, and filling them until he was disabled from wounds.* The Victoria Cross is the highest and most prestigious award for gallantry in the face of the enemy that can be awarded to British and Commonwealth forces. His Victoria Cross is displayed at the Royal Engineers Museum. Also included is a certified copy of a marriage license between Charles Tye and Harriet Leicht (Peter's widow) dated 30 December 1915.

After the British victory at The Battle of Alma, the British and French force advanced onto Sebastopol. The Russian Fortress naval base was laid under siege. The bombardment began on October 17th. The Allied Commanders General Lord Raglan and General Francois Canrobert decided to bombard the fortress as they did not possess enough forces to take it by storm. A British naval Squadron under the command of Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons bombarded Sebastopol from the sea. An attempt was made to relieve Sebastpol by the Russians by attacking the British supply port of Balaclava on the 25th of October but this attempt failed. Prince Menshikov again tried an attack eleven days later on the Heights of Inkerman but this again was beaten off. A third attempt to dislodge the British force, was made on the 16th of August 1855, at the Chernaya River but failed. Several allied attempts in the spring of 1855 to take Sebastopol by storm failed. Finally on the 8th of September the French commanded by General Aimable Pelissier took Malakhov a fortification at the southern end of Sebastopol. The British under their new commander General Simpson (Lord Raglan had died) attacked and took the Redan, only to lose it again. On the 11th of September the Russian abandoned Sebastopol blowing up the defenses and all shipping in the harbour. This event ended the war, although the Russian force was still intact and not defeated. Czar Alexanader II after the death of his father on March 2nd 1856 signed the final peace terms at the Congress of Paris on 30 March 1856. **$2,000 - $3,000**

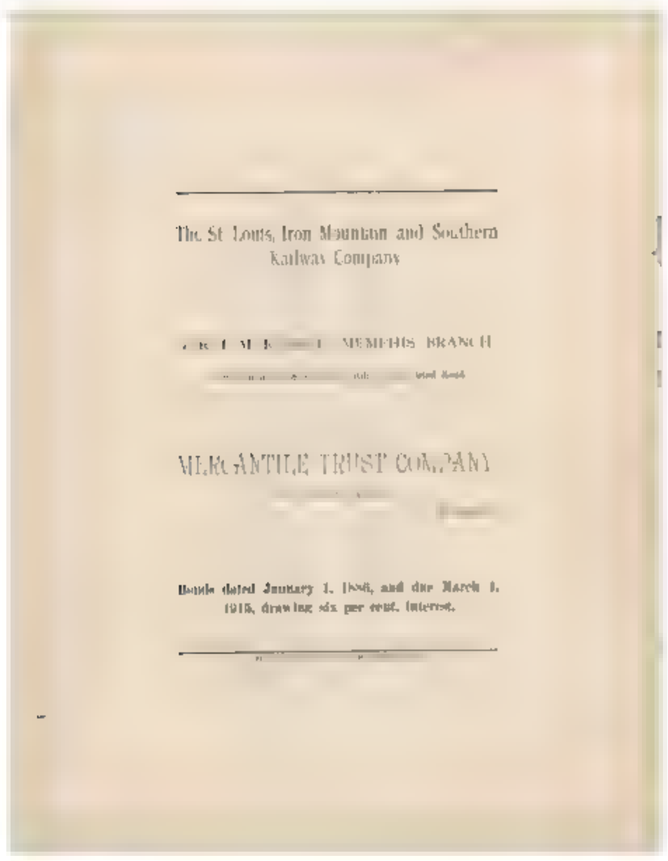


96. Gordon, Charles G. "Chinese". Autograph letter signed ("*C. G. Gordon*") 2 pages (5.25 x 8.25 in.; 133 x 209 mm.) *Kartoum* [sic], 6 March 1884. To "*My dear Aunt Amy.*" Separations and chipping at edges have been professionally restored with tissue.

A week before the Siege of Khartoum while in the midst of evacuating the city, Charles "Chinese" Gordon writes his Aunt quoting the Book of Chronicles, *"We have no might agst [against] this multitude we know not what to do, but our eyes are upon Thee and God's answer, the battle is not yours but God's."* — Gordon was killed on the last day of the siege 10 months later.

Gordon writes, in full: *Thank you for your kind letter 4-2 [February 4th] which I received today with the nice verses you copied out. Thank you for so much trouble. I am quite well, and our Lord has & will bless me, for my desire is that His will be done. Things are daily improving, though they are checquered. I like Asa's prayer Lord, it is nothing to Thee, to help with many, or with them that have no power. Let not mortal man prevail agst Thee, and Jehosophat's prayer. We have no might agst this multitude we know not what to do, but our eyes are upon Thee and God's answer, the battle is not yours but God's. 2 Ch. XIV.XX. I am quit[e] comforted, and feel rather ashamed so much solitude should be felt for such a poor worm as I am. As you say, with me are the prayers of many, & these are all powerful with He who rules Heaven & Earth. This gives me great confidence. I fear Asa's fault, a lifted up heart, but I trust God will humble me to dust, & will glorify His name & bless these people. Goodbye, my dear Aunt Amy with kindest love to you & Uncle George & thanks for your prayers. Believe me, Your affect nephew C. G. Gordon*

Chinese Gordon thanks his Aunt for sending him "the nice verses you copied out," then ostensibly paraphrases them, from II Chronicles. His intense religious devotion comes through powerfully in this letter to his Aunt Amy penned from Khartoum. Lytton Strachey in "Eminent Victorians" (London: Chatto & Windus, 1918) writes that at Pembroke, where [Gordon] was sent to work at the erection of fortifications, "those religious convictions, which never afterwards left him, first gained a hold upon his mind. Under the influence of his sister Augusta and of a 'very religious captain of the name of Drew', he began to reflect upon his sins, look up texts, and hope for salvation. Though he had never been confirmed … he took the sacrament every Sunday." Gordon was first posted to the Engineers depot at Brompton near Gillingham and then to Pembroke Dock in Wales, which were then being built by the Royal Engineers. It was here in 1853 that Gordon was converted to faith in Christ under the ministry of a fellow Engineer officer who became one of his closest friends. In 1884, when the Mahdi, a Muslim fundamentalist leader, led a revolt in the Sudan against Anglo-Egyptian rule, the British Government needed someone to conduct an orderly withdrawal of British and Egyptian troops down the Nile. In England, everyone except the government saw Gordon, a Major General by this time, as the natural choice to go to the Sudan as Governor General. The public clamor of "Gordon for the Sudan" forced the government to appoint him as Governor General. His orders were to conduct an orderly evacuation of the troops. Major General Gordon reached Khartoum on 18 February 1884, just 17 days before he received and answered the letter from Aunt Amy. He began to organize an evacuation. About 2,000 people, mostly women, children and the sick, had left by the time the Mahdi's forces began the siege of Khartoum on March 13th, just a week after Gordon wrote this letter. After a ten-month siege, on 26 January 1885, the Mahdists finally broke into Khartoum and the entire garrison was killed, including Gordon, two days before his 52nd birthday. **$1,500 - $2,000**



The St Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company

[illegible] MEMPHIS BRANCH

[illegible]

MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY

[illegible]

Bonds dated January 1, 1886, and due March 1, 1915, drawing six per cent. interest.

[illegible]

ST LOUIS IRON MOUNTAIN AND SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

First Mortgage, Memphis Branch.

This Indenture [illegible]

[illegible]

In Testimony Whereof, The St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company, the said party of the first part, has caused its corporate name to be hereunto signed by its President, and its corporate seal attested by its Secretary, to be hereunto affixed, and the Trustee, the said party of the second part, has signified its acceptance of the trusteeship herein created, by likewise causing its corporate name to be hereunto signed by its President, and its corporate seal, attested by its Secretary, to be hereunto affixed, the day and year first above written

ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN AND SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

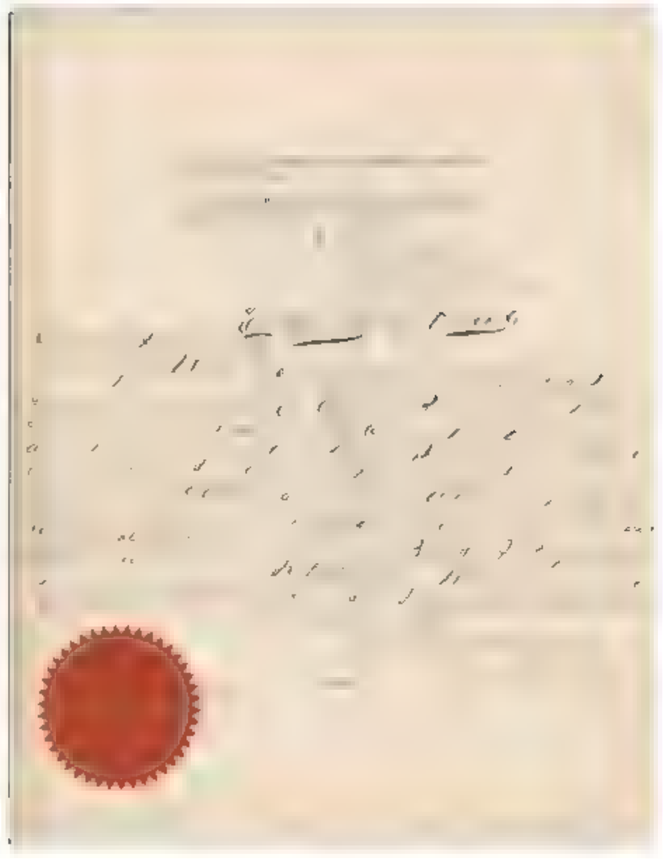
By [illegible] President

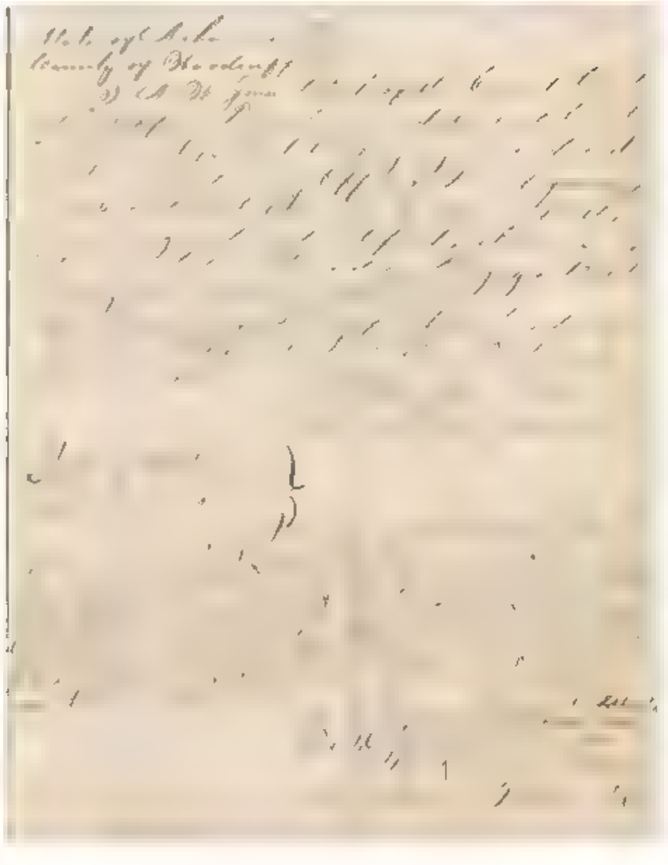
Attest:

[illegible]

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY

[illegible]





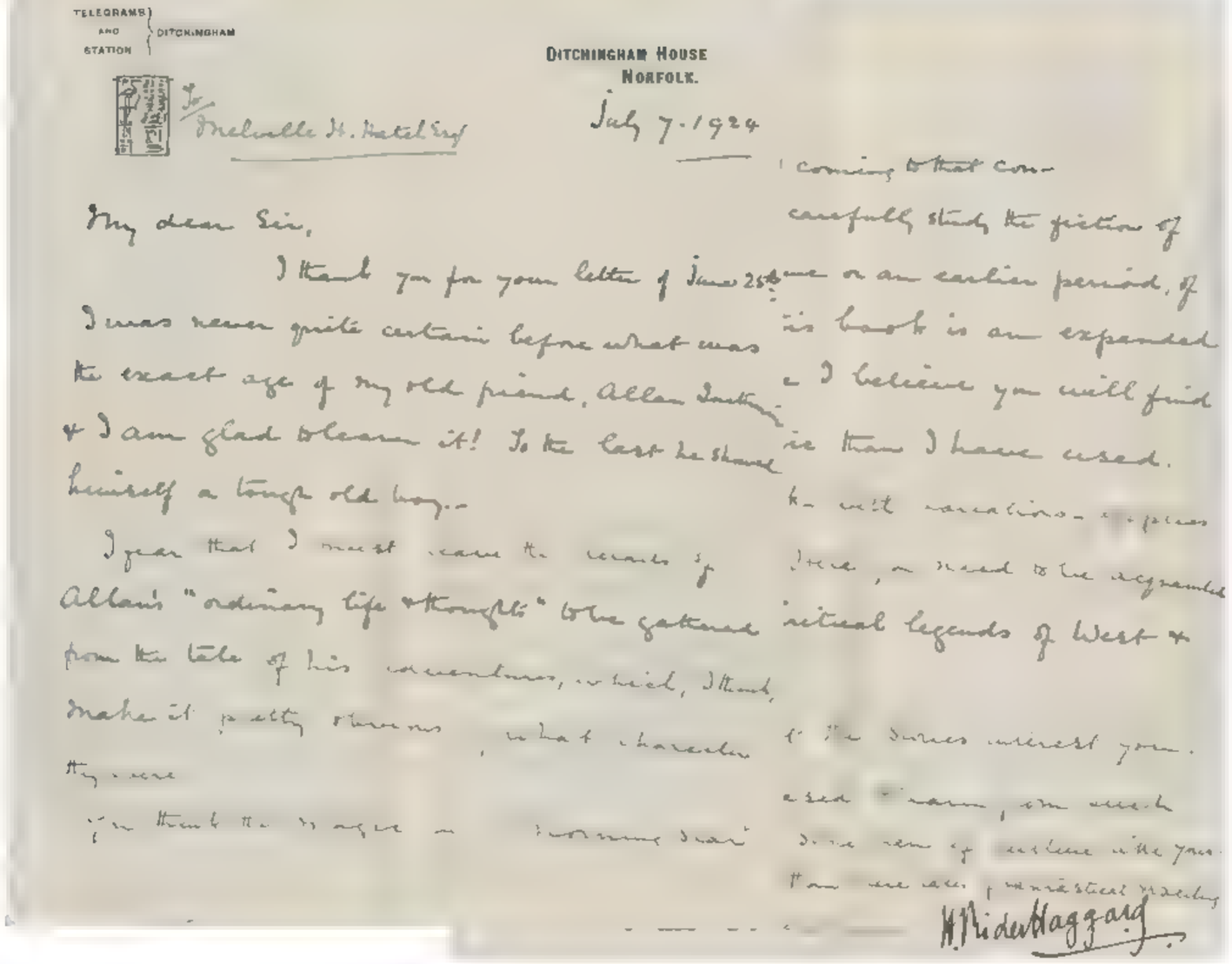
97. Gould, Jay. Partly printed document signed ("*Jay Gould*") as President of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company, 24 pages (8.5 x 11 in.; 215 x 279 mm.) New York, 15 December 1885. Countersigned "Louis Fitzgerald" as President of the Mercantile Trust Company and two witnesses; all four signatures and blind embossed seals are on the 20th page of the booklet bound together by string. The signed statement of Notary Public "W.W. Norton" is on pages 21-22, followed on pages 22-24 by four manuscript statements and embossed seals of the clerks of White, Woodruff, Cross, and Crittenden counties, Arkansas.

Jay Gould's signed First Mortgage to fund construction of the Memphis Branch of his St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company – the 93 miles of track connecting Bald Knob, Arkansas, to West Memphis on the Mississippi River, opened 2½ years later.

A first mortgage bond to fund construction of the Memphis Branch of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company. The Railway Company, in part, "has determined to build a branch of its road on the most eligible route to be determined by survey, extending from or near the town of Bald Knob, in White County, Arkansas, or such other point on the main line of its railway in said County, as the directors or Executive Committee of said company may select or approve, eastwardly through White, Woodruff, Cross and Crittenden or other Counties, in the State of Arkansas, to Hopefield or West Memphis, on the west bank of the Mississippi River, opposite Memphis, Tennessee, or to such other point in Crittenden County as the said Railway Company may select or approve, which said branch is hereinafter called the Memphis Branch…" Luckily, Gould chose West Memphis. In 1912, Hopefield was destroyed by flooding when the mighty Mississippi changed its course.

The St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company was created on 3 March 1851, by a special act of the Missouri Legislature. Running from St. Louis to Texarkana, the railway was acquired by Jay Gould in 1880. He began the development of a southwestern system built around the Missouri Pacific. It was at that time that the company first reached Texas. The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway and its line from Kansas to Texas was leased on 1 December 1880. Gould also acquired control of the Texas and Pacific Railway Company and the International and Great Northern Railroad Company, as well as other railroads in Texas. By December 1883, Gould had control of 9,547 miles of railroad lines nationwide. **$2,000 - $3,000**

98. Göring, Hermann and Emmy Göring. Photograph signed by both (*"Hermann Göring"*) and (*"Emmy Göring"*), being an oblong (5.5 x 3.25 in.; 140 x 83 mm.) double weight black & white image depicting the Nazi President of the Reichstag, Hermann Göring, wearing his dress uniform with his arm around daughter Edda who is flanked by wife Emmy. Signed *"Hermann Göring"* and Emmy has signed below, *"Emmy Göring"*. Light soiling from handling.
$200 - $300



TELEGRAMS AND STATION } DITCHINGHAM

DITCHINGHAM HOUSE
NORFOLK.

To Melville H. Hatch Esq

July 7. 1924

My dear Sir,

I thank you for your letter of June 25th. I was never quite certain before what was the exact age of my old friend, Allan Quatermain & I am glad to learn it! To the last he showed himself a tough old boy.

I fear that I must leave the details of Allan's "ordinary life & thoughts" to be gathered from the tale of his adventures, which, I think, make it pretty obvious of what character they were.

coming to that con-
carefully study the fiction of
ime or an earlier period, of
is book is an expanded
e. I believe you will find
re than I have used.
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Here, you need to be acquainted
ritual legends of West &

t the stories interest you.
ased to learn, from such
ome men of culture like your-
than mere tales of fantastical

H. Rider Haggard

99. Haggard, Henry Rider. Wonderful autograph letter signed (*H. Rider Haggard"*), 2 pages (8 x 10 in.; 203 x 254 mm.), on "Ditchingham House, Norfolk" letterhead stationery, 7 July 1924, to Melville H. Hatch, Esq. With original transmittal envelope completed in Haggard's hand. In fine condition.

Henry Rider Haggard discusses his most famous literary character – Allan Quatermain.

On 25 June, 1924, Mr. Hatch sent the following letter to Mr. Haggard (a carbon copy of the original letter is present, in part): *I include myself among that large number of people who have gained much enjoyment from reading your Romances. I have read 28 out of the 41. I was introduced to them thru the medium of She seven years ago, and followed that with Ayesha and King Solomon's Mines. I like Allan Quatermain stories best, and I believe I have read all of them. Allan lived to be older than you guessed. The events in Marie took place in 1836-37, making it impossible to place his birth much earlier than 1818, and concluding events of Finished carry over into 1884. In the period after 1884 we must allow for the events of King Solomon's Mine, three years in England, and the events of Allan Quatermain, making it impossible to consider any but 1892 the year of his death, or 74 years old. The suggestion is that you write us a full autobiography of that most remarkable character, Allan Quatermain. Make it long, 500 or 600 or more pages, and give us the setting, the before and after of his series of remarkable adventures, and tell us about his ordinary life and thoughts as well as more of his adventures....*

Haggard writes his response to this letter, in full: *I thank you for your letter of June 25th. I was never quite certain before what was to exact age of my old friend, Allan Quatermain and I am glad to learn it! To the last he showed himself a tough old boy. I fear that I must leave the details of Allan's "ordinary life & thoughts" to be gathered from the tale of his adventures, which, I think, make it pretty obvious of what character they were. You think the magic in "Morning Star" "overdone", but before coming to that conclusion you should carefully study the fiction of Old Egypt of the same or earlier period, of which of course this book is an expanded elaboration. There I believe you will find much stiffer magic than I have used. The same remark – with variations – applies to "Ghost Kings." Here you need to be acquainted with the wilder spiritual legends of West and Central Africa. I am glad that the stories interest you. I am always pleased to learn from such letters as yours, that some men of culture like yourself, see in them more than mere tales of fantastical & exciting adventure. Believe me Sincerely yours H. Rider Haggard*

Without question one of the finest Haggard letters to have appeared on the market in recent years. **$600 - $800**

100. Hancock, John. Autograph letter signed, ("*Jno Hancock*"), 2.5 pages, front and back of two conjoined sheets, (8.5 x 7 in.; 215 x 177 mm.), 27 December 1760, London, England, with address leaf in Hancock's hand, to William Ebenezer Hancock, Boston, with remnants of a blackwax seal.

Writing to his brother from London, John Hancock dispenses priceless advice, "*...Let your Conduct be such as to merit the Esteem of all about you, & Remember that the Diligent Hand maketh Rich.*"

While attending his uncle's business in London, a young John Hancock asks about his uncle and aunts, congratulates his sister's marriage, talks about his own ill health and recovery, and inquires about the house slaves at the Hancock Mansion.

In full: *I have before me yo.r agreeable Letters of Nov.r 6.th by Capt Bride, & desire you will write one by every oppry [opportunity] & acquaint me more particularly with the Circumstances of my Uncle's Family. I am glad to hear you are well, & earnestly beg you will give great Attention to Business, & let yo.r Conduct be such as to merit the Esteem of all about you, & Remember that the Diligent Hand maketh Rich. I Expect on my Return to find you a Compleat Merch.t I am much pleas'd at the Advantages you have before you, of which I doubt not but you will make the proper Improvement. / I observe by yor Letter our Sister is Married, & that you was [sic] with them at the Celebration of it, I wish them great Happiness & Satisfaction, I hope they will meet with nothing to Interrupt their Quiet, they have my best wishes, I [p2] I shall write you again soon. Have me Remembered in the strongest Terms of Affection to my Uncle & Aunt Love to all in the Family, particularly Hannah & Betsy. How is Molly, & how does Cate behave. Is Agniss a Breeding, Is Prince as gouty as ever, & Hannibal as peevish as formerly tell him I think of him, as he was the last of the family I saw on the Wharf. How is Thomas & in short all. / I have been lately ill, but am upon the Recovery, hope soon to get abroad again. / I wish you, with Hannah Betsy & all the family many happy New Years. / The Compliments of the Season attend you, & I am / My dear, Your Affectionate Brother / Jno Hancock [post script] Remember my Love to Nicholas Bower, & all of my Acquaintances My Respects to _____ & Brown Mr Ebenr Hancock Forward the Inclosd Letters to Bridgewater [p3] Tell Hannah that at Mr Barnard's where I am ill, is a young woman who is Remarkably Tender & kind to one in any Illness, & often brings her to my mind, that I am as well attended as I could ever desire, & that I am very well off, but had much rather be ill, if I must be so, where my Aunt & she is, But that this young woman is exactly the Image of her in Respect of a good and tender Nurse.*

In 1760, future Declaration of Independence signer John Hancock lived in London while learning the English side of his Thomas Hancock's merchant firm. Thomas, his uncle, had adopted John upon the death of his father in 1744. Here, the 23-year-old writes to younger brother Ebenezer, encouraging his sibling to work diligently to build himself up in business, considering the advantage of family connections given to the two orphans. When John returned to America in 1761, Thomas's health had declined to the point that John began playing a greater role in the business. His appeal to Ebenezer to "write...by every oppry [opportunity]. & acquaint me more particularly with the Circumstances of my Uncle's Family" may have reflected his uncle's poor condition.

He notes his sister Mary's marriage to Richard Perkins, and inquires about the rest of the family, wishing to be "Remembered in the strongest Terms of Affection to my Uncle & Aunt" Thomas and Lydia Hancock. The "Hannah & Betsy" to whom he refers were aunts, both women being the sisters of Thomas.

Most interestingly, he inquires about "Molly," asks if "Cato" was behaving, is curious if "Agniss" was pregnant or having children, queries whether "Prince" still had the gout, and if "Hannibal" remained "peevish." These five individuals were the Hancock family slaves, (although Molly, a maid, was possibly white) who lived with the family in the Hancock mansion on Beacon Hill in Boston. Prince was also known as "Prince Holmes," and John would inherit them along with the rest of Thomas's estate in 1764. Hancock clearly considered the slaves a part of the family, even bringing them gifts when he returned from London. (Cato received a cap and French horn). Thomas also left his slaves small bequests in his will, and provided for the freedom of, at least, Cato, upon turning 30 years of age. Most of Thomas's slaves were freed by the terms of his will. **$20,000 - $30,000**

London 17th December

My Dear Brother

I have before me your agreeable letter of Nov.r 6.th by Capt.n Brindle, & desire you will write me by every Opportunity & acquaint me more particularly with the Circumstances of my Uncle's Family. I am glad to hear you are well; I earnestly beg you will give great Attention to Business, & by your Conduct be much as to merit the Esteem & Love of all around you, & Remember that Diligent Hand maketh Rich. I expect on my Return to find you a Compleat Merchant, & am much pleased at the Advantageous Character you have left behind you, which I doubt not but you will make the proper Improvement.

I wish my Brother and Sister Williams, & that you may with them celebrate the Christian Festival, I wish them great Happiness & Satisfaction, & hope they will meet with nothing to Interrupt their Mirth, pray Remember me kindly to them.

I have had Mrs Barnard's Daughter, a Young woman who I daily Wonder I find so one in Boston bring her to my Room as well as I can desire, & that I am very well much rather be ill, I found my Aunt & she is, But that woman is exactly the Image Respect & Love & Under

with you again soon. remember in the strongest Affection to my Uncle & Aunt & the Family, particularly Mr. & Mrs. Mathews, I know not to behave so Genteel & Polite as Mrs. Mathews, & Mrs. Mathews so Courteous as Mrs. Mathews, tell him I think of this, & he is not to think of his Family I am on the Wharf &c. this is Thomas Winchcombe.

I have not been well, but am upon the Recovery, hope soon to get abroad again.

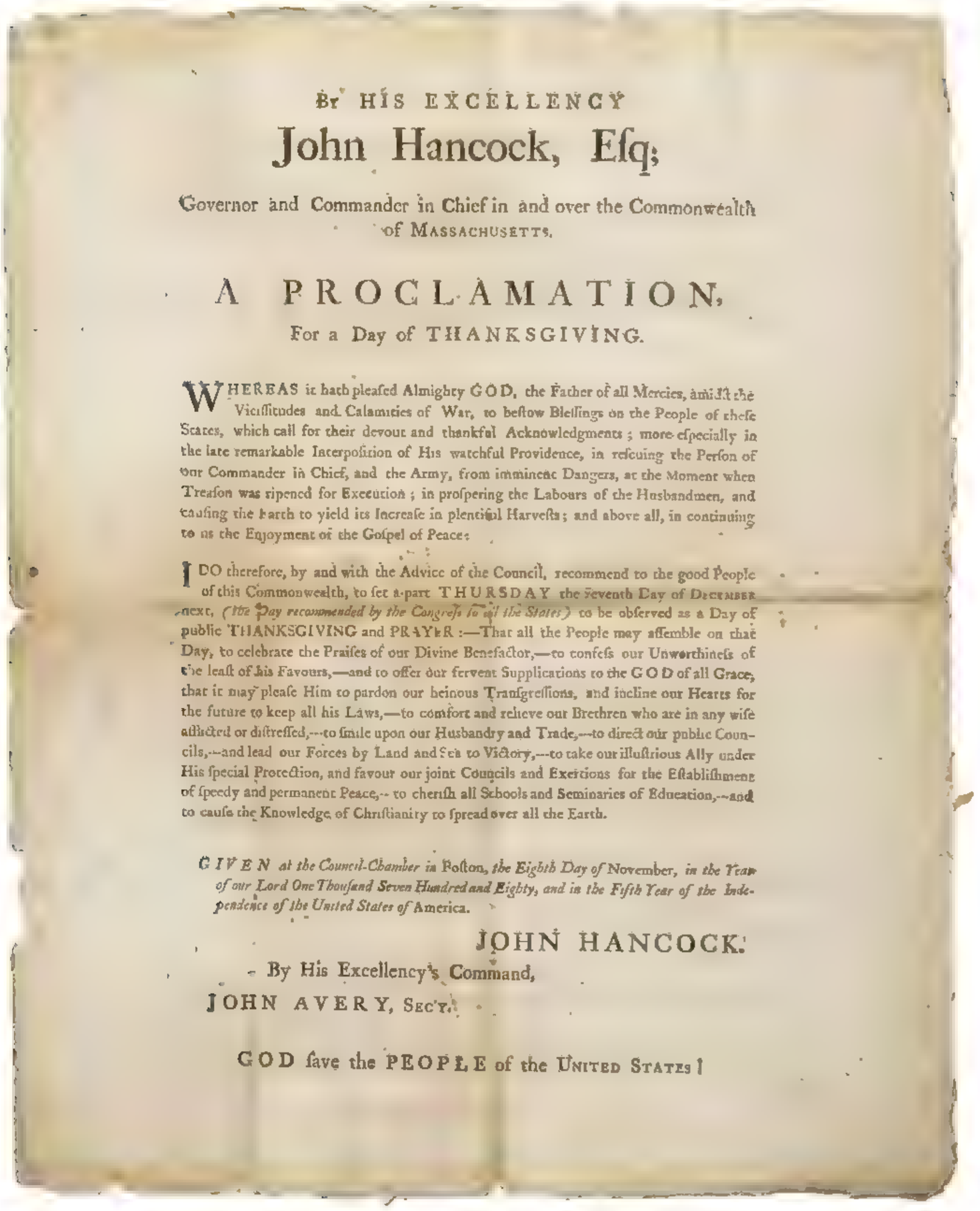
I wish you, with Much Mary & all the Family many happy New Years.

The Compliments of the Season attend you, & Sam.

My Dear, Remember my Love) Your Affectionate Brother, to Richard Bowes, Esq.r & my Acquaintance my Respects to my Friends & Brother Hancock

Jno Hancock

To Mr. Richard Bowes Merchant



BY HIS EXCELLENCY

John Hancock, Esq;

Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Commonwealth of MASSACHUSETTS.

A PROCLAMATION,

For a Day of THANKSGIVING.

WHEREAS it hath pleased Almighty GOD, the Father of all Mercies, amidst the Vicissitudes and Calamities of War, to bestow Blessings on the People of these States, which call for their devout and thankful Acknowledgments; more especially in the late remarkable Interposition of His watchful Providence, in rescuing the Person of our Commander in Chief, and the Army, from imminent Dangers, at the Moment when Treason was ripened for Execution; in prospering the Labours of the Husbandmen, and causing the Earth to yield its Increase in plentiful Harvests; and above all, in continuing to us the Enjoyment of the Gospel of Peace:

I DO therefore, by and with the Advice of the Council, recommend to the good People of this Commonwealth, to set apart THURSDAY the Seventh Day of DECEMBER next, *(the Day recommended by the Congress to all the States)* to be observed as a Day of public THANKSGIVING and PRAYER:—That all the People may assemble on that Day, to celebrate the Praises of our Divine Benefactor,—to confess our Unworthiness of the least of his Favours,—and to offer our fervent Supplications to the GOD of all Grace, that it may please Him to pardon our heinous Transgressions, and incline our Hearts for the future to keep all his Laws,—to comfort and relieve our Brethren who are in any wise afflicted or distressed,—to smile upon our Husbandry and Trade,—to direct our public Councils,—and lead our Forces by Land and Sea to Victory,—to take our illustrious Ally under His special Protection, and favour our joint Councils and Exertions for the Establishment of speedy and permanent Peace,—to cherish all Schools and Seminaries of Education,—and to cause the Knowledge of Christianity to spread over all the Earth.

GIVEN at the Council-Chamber in Boston, *the Eighth Day of* November, *in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty, and in the Fifth Year of the Independence of the United States of* America.

JOHN HANCOCK.

By His Excellency's Command,

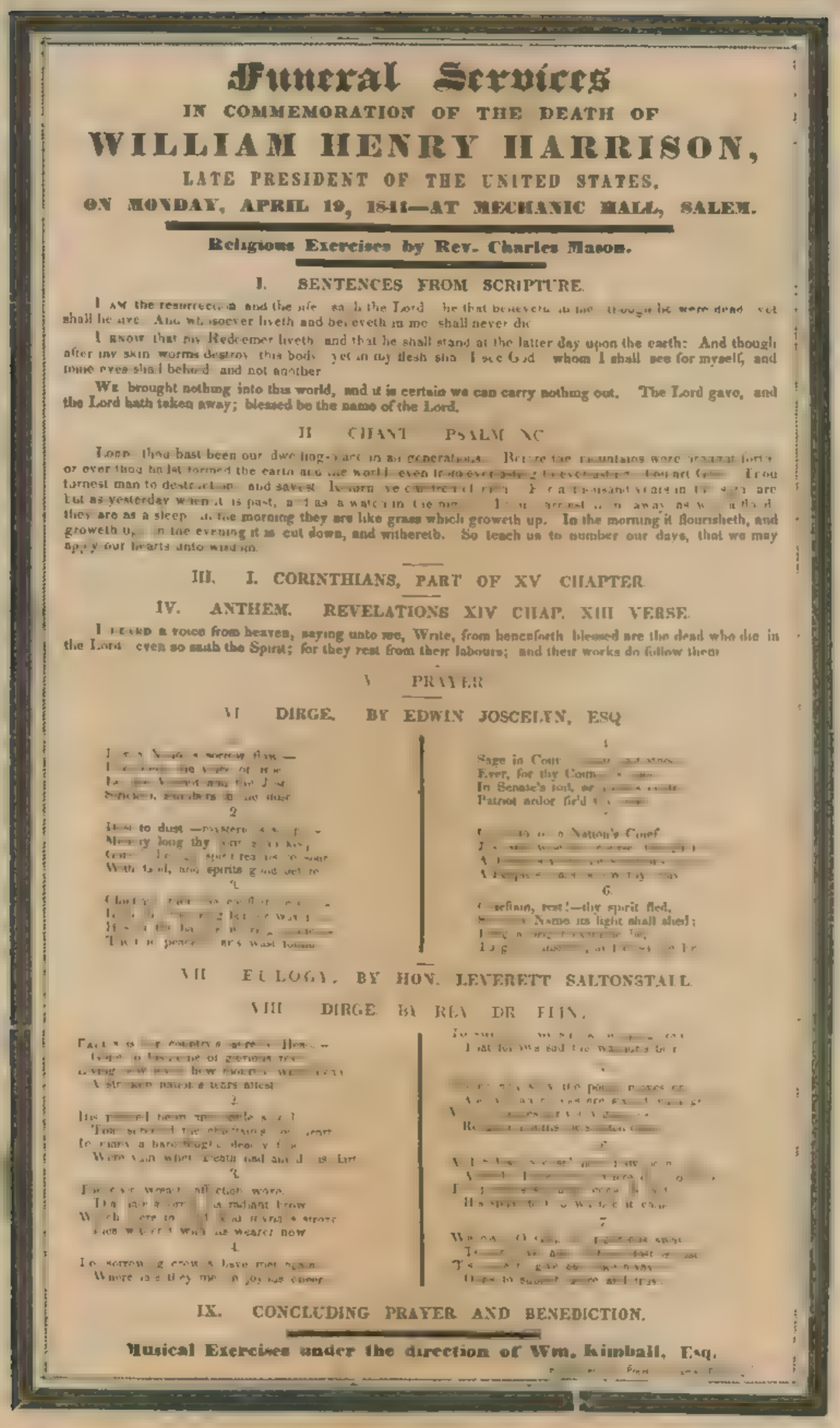
JOHN AVERY, SEC'Y.

GOD save the PEOPLE of the UNITED STATES!

101. Hancock, John. Printed broadside entitled *"A Proclamation For a Day of Thanksgiving."* 1 page (13 x 16.5 in.; 330 x 419 mm.), *Boston,* 8 November 1780. Printed in Boston by Benjamin Edes and Sons, 1780. Scattered spotting with minor paper loss at fold intersections; chipping on edges.

A Proclamation For a Day of Thanksgiving.

The document states in full: By his Excellency John Hancock, Esq. Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. A PROCLAMATION, For a Day of THANKSGIVING. WHEREAS it hath pleased Almighty GOD the Father of all Mercies amidst the Vicissitudes and Calamities of War to bestow blessings on the People of these States which call for their devout and thankful Acknowledgements; more especially in the late remarkable Interposition of his watchful Providence in rescuing the Person of our Commander in Chief and the Army from, imminent Dangers at the moment when Treason was ripened for Execution; in prospering the Labours of the Husbandmen and causing the Earth to yield its Increase in plentiful Harvests; and above all in continuing to us the Enjoyment of the Gospel of Peace. I DO therefore, by and with the Advice of the Council, recommend to the good People of this Commonwealth, to set apart THURSDAY the Seventh Day of December next (the Day recommended by the Congress to all the States) to observe as a Day of public THANKSGIVING and PRAYER: — That all the People may assemble on that Day to celebrate the Praises of Divine Benefactor, — to confess our Unworthiness of the least of his Favours, — and to offer our fervent Supplications to the GOD of all Grace, that it may please him to pardon our heinous Transgressions and incline our hearts for the future to keep all His Laws, — to comfort and relieve our Brethren who are in any wise afflicted or distressed, — to smile upon our Husbandry and Trade, — to direct our public Councils, — and lead our Forces by Land and Sea to Victory, — to take our illustrious Ally under His special Protection and favour our joint Councils and Exertions for Establishment of speedy and permanent Peace ; to cherish all Schools and Seminaries of Education ; and to cause the Knowledge of Christianity to spread over all the Earth. GIVEN at the Council-Chamber in Boston, the Eighth Day of November, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty, and in the Fifth Year of the Independence of the United States of America. JOHN HANCOCK. By His Excellency's Command, JOHN AVERY, Sec'y. GOD save the PEOPLE of the United States! **$3,000 - $5,000**



Funeral Services

IN COMMEMORATION OF THE DEATH OF

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON,

LATE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

ON MONDAY, APRIL 19, 1841—AT MECHANIC HALL, SALEM.

Religious Exercises by Rev. Charles Mason.

I. SENTENCES FROM SCRIPTURE.

I AM the resurrection and the life, saith the Lord: he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live. And whosoever liveth and believeth in me shall never die.

I know that my Redeemer liveth, and that he shall stand at the latter day upon the earth: And though after my skin worms destroy this body, yet in my flesh shall I see God: whom I shall see for myself, and mine eyes shall behold, and not another.

We brought nothing into this world, and it is certain we can carry nothing out. The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord.

II. CHANT. PSALM XC.

Lord, thou hast been our dwelling-place in all generations. Before the mountains were brought forth, or ever thou hadst formed the earth and the world, even from everlasting to everlasting, thou art God. Thou turnest man to destruction, and sayest, Return, ye children of men. For a thousand years in thy sight are but as yesterday when it is past, and as a watch in the night. Thou carriest them away as with a flood; they are as a sleep: in the morning they are like grass which groweth up. In the morning it flourisheth, and groweth up; in the evening it is cut down, and withereth. So teach us to number our days, that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom.

III. I. CORINTHIANS, PART OF XV CHAPTER.

IV. ANTHEM. REVELATIONS XIV CHAP. XIII VERSE.

I HEARD a voice from heaven, saying unto me, Write, from henceforth blessed are the dead who die in the Lord: even so saith the Spirit; for they rest from their labours; and their works do follow them.

V. PRAYER.

VI. DIRGE. BY EDWIN JOSCELYN, ESQ.

1.

Thou Angel of unerring flight,—
Thy mission to the world of light
Is done: thy wand'ring spirit free
Soars, exulting, to the skies.

2.

Dust to dust—mysterious law!
Mercy long thy name shall know,
Consoling hope thy spirit greet
With faith, how spirits go and rest.

3.

Glorious [illegible]
[illegible]
Heaven's [illegible]
Thy [illegible] peace [illegible]

4.

Sage in Coun[illegible]
Ever, for thy Coun[illegible]
In Senate's hall, or [illegible]
Patriot ardor fir'd [illegible]

5.

[illegible] Nation's Grief
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

6.

Resignation, rest!—thy spirit fled,
[illegible] Name its light shall shed;
[illegible]
[illegible]

VII. EULOGY, BY HON. LEVERETT SALTONSTALL.

VIII. DIRGE. BY REV. DR. FLINT.

1.

Earth is [illegible] country's [illegible] Heav'n,—
[illegible]
Giving new [illegible] how [illegible]
A [illegible] nation's tears attest.

2.

His [illegible] heart the [illegible]
Tow'rd [illegible] the [illegible]
Its [illegible] a hero's [illegible]
Were vain when death laid [illegible]

3.

For ever wears all cloud [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] radiant brow
[illegible]
[illegible]

4.

[illegible] sorrow's [illegible]
Where [illegible] joy has [illegible]

5.

[illegible]
[illegible]

6.

[illegible]
[illegible]

7.

[illegible]
[illegible]

IX. CONCLUDING PRAYER AND BENEDICTION.

Musical Exercises under the direction of Wm. Kimball, Esq.

102. Harrison, William Henry. Broadside announcing funeral services of William Henry Harrison, 1 page (8.4 x 13.8 in.; 213 x 351 mm.), entitled "Funeral Services in Commemoration of the Death of William Henry Harrison, Late President of the United States," Salem, Massachusetts, 19 April 1841, printed by Salem Observer Press. The printed document is bordered in black. Separations at horizontal folds repaired on verso with archival tape; 18mm paper loss on a portion of the left border, not affecting text.

Funeral Services in Commemoration of the Death of William Henry Harrison, Late President of the United States…

The document states in part: *Funeral Services in Commemoration of the Death of William Henry Harrison, Late President of the United States, on Monday, April 19, 1841 – at Mechanic Hall, Salem. Religious Exercises by Rev. Charles Mason.* The service is divided into nine parts: *I. Sentences from Scripture, II. Chant. Psalm XC, III. I. Corinthians, Part of XV Chapter, IV. Anthem. Revelations XIV Chap. XIII Verse, V Prayer, VI. Dirge. By Edwin Joscelyn, Esq., VII Eulogy. By Hon. Leverett Saltonstall, VIII. Dirge, by Rev. Dr. Flint, IX. Concluding Prayer and Benediction. Musical Exercises under the direction of Wm. Kimball, Esq.*

William Henry Harrison (1773 – 1841), the ninth President of the U.S., was the first President to die in office. He was 68 years old when inaugurated, the oldest President to take office until Ronald Reagan in 1981. Harrison died on his 32nd day in office of complications from pneumonia, serving the shortest tenure in United States Presidential history. His death sparked a brief Constitutional crisis, but its resolution settled many questions about Presidential succession left unanswered by the Constitution until the passage of the 25th Amendment in 1967. **$300 - $500**

103. Harrison, William Henry. Important autograph letter signed (*"Willm Henry Harrison"*) 4 pages (7.5 x 12.5 in; 190 x 317 mm.) on two conjoined sheets, front & verso. Northbend [Ohio], 18 September 1816, to Peter Hagner Esqr., whom on 16 April 1816, President James Madison appointed as an "additional Accountant" in the War Department. Expertly strengthened at folds. Fine condition.

During the congressional inquiry into his conduct while commanding the Northwestern Army during the War of 1812, William Henry Harrison replies in detail referencing, *"supplying the troops at Detroit under orders given by General Cass & Colo Butler…The march of the Army up the Thames…."*

In part: *When I received your letter containing a Statement of Certain Claims made by Mr. Orr against the Government I appointed a day to meet Capt. Oliver in Cincinnati for the purpose of examining the statements together that we might write in affording you all the light on the Subject which it was in our power to afford. But when I expected to meet him, I found that he had taken a trip to some part of Virginia. Two absences from home since that period and the illness of my wife has prevented me from attending heretofore to your request. I enclose you the statement with the several items numbered & here follow my remarks on each.*

No. 1 I made in the course of the last Winter a long statement containing all the circumstances which authorised this purchase to be laid before a Committee of Congress. This statement together with my letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives was referred by that House to the Secretary of War amongst the documents which accompanied it were the original letters from Gen Gano to me describing his situation & that of the Garrisons of Sandusky & Put in Bay & the neglect of the Contractor to broker the necessary supplies. A referrence to these documents will furnish all the information which I can give. Capt. Olliver says that the documents which accompanied his accounts will also shew the Correctness of his proceedings.

Harrison's statement, letter, and documents, as printed in American State Papers, House of Representatives, 14th Congress, 2nd Session Military Affairs:Volume 1, Pages 644-661, No. 150. Inquiry into the Conduct of General Harrison while Commanding the Northwestern Army, is present as is No. 154, the results of the inquiry exonerating Harrison.

Harrison continues, *No 2 & 3 I do not know from the manner in which these two charges is made to what purchases they refer. I suppose however that they refer to the purchase of Beef Cattle made by Mr. Piatt in the fall of 1813 &to the Purchases made by him in the Winter following winter for the supplying the troops at Detroit under orders given by General Cass & Colo Butler in the first instance & afterwards repeated by me. The statement to which I have referred above in the possession of the Secretary of War will shew that in June 1813 I offered to deliver to Mr. Orr the whole of the public provisions, he refused to take them upon the only terms which I thought proper to offer them.*

In the Month of September following when the Army was about to embark on the lake in prosecution of the objects of the campaign I believe he would have taken them - but at that period I thought it proper to retain them & to continue to issue them by means of the Commissariat which had been previously organized for the following reasons. - After the Contractor had refused to take them in June I did not think that the Government were obliged to deliver them When they had been bought at great expense, difficulty & risque to the very margin of the lake From a calculation which was made by Col. Bartlett the Quarter Master General it appeared that the United States would gain a considerable sum by pursuing this course - as the state in which the provisions then were would enable the commissioner to issue them with little or no loss …The other considerable purchase of provisions made by the Commissary was done by the direction of Gen Cass & Col. Butler (who successively commanded at Detroit) to supply the neglect of the contractor in furnishing the troops then…

7. The march of the Army up the Thames was certainly rapid but I cannot conceive why it should be called Desultory. - the rear of the Army was safe & the Contractors proper I should suppose might have taken care of the Hides - Altho not within my own knowledge I think it very probable that beeves were often taken in the way here stated & the Hides lost to the Contractors … I shall be at Washington in December & will then settle the account and will also give any further information in my power on the subject of Mr. Orr's claims. I am very Respectfully yr Hum Servt Willm Henry Harrison

Reported in the Legislative History of the Subsistence Department of the United States Army from June 16 1775 to August 15 1876 (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1877): "In the army (8th Military District) commanded by Major-General Harrison, there was such a scarcity of provisions, in the winter of 1813-'14, due to the failure of the contractors to keep up an adequate supply, that officers of the United States were ordered to make purchases. The contractors were extremely indignant at this action, and alleged that General Harrison, in approving and ordering these purchases, had been prompted by improper motives, viz, sentiments of hostility to the contractors, and personal pecuniary gain. General Harrison, to vindicate himself from these aspersions upon his character, wrote a letter to Congress, dated 20 December, 1815, and solicited an inquiry into the expenditure of public money within the 8th Military District, whilst under his command; and particularly whatever relates to the supplies of provisions purchased by the Special Commissaries of the United States, and under the contract of Messrs. Orr and Greely".

Ohio Congressman John McLean resigned in April 1816 to take a seat on the Ohio Supreme Court and Harrison was elected fill the vacancy. He took his seat when the Second Session of the 14th Congress convened on 2 December, 1816.

On 23 January, 1817, from the Journal of the House of Representatives: "Mr. Johnson, of Ky. from the committee to which was referred

the letter and report of the Acting Secretary of War, on the application of major-general William H. Harrison, respecting his expenditures of public money while commanding the North Western army, made a report thereon, stating that the committee are unanimously of opinion that general Harrison stands above suspicion as to his having had any pecuniary or improper connexion with the officers of the commissariat for the supply of his army; that he did not wantonly or improperly interfere with the rights of the contractors, and that in his whole conduct, as the commander of the said army, he was governed by a laudable zeal for, and devotion to, the public service and interest. Which said report was read and considered: Whereupon, it was, Ordered, That the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject, and that the papers be transmitted to the Department of War."

Congressman Harrison was present in the House Chamber to hear Congressman Richard M. Johnson make his report. On 5 October 1813, Major General William Henry Harrison had defeated the British and Indians in the Battle of the Thames during which Shawnee Chief Tecumseh was killed. Although his remains were never identified, some witnesses claimed after the fact that Tecumseh was killed by Congressman / Colonel Johnson, who led two mounted Kentucky regiments that joined the Northwestern Army under Harrison's command. He returned to Congress a hero. The Battle of the Thames effectively destroyed the coalition of tribes led by Tecumseh and led to the reestablishment of American control over the Northwest frontier. **$8,000 - $12,000**

104. Harrison, William Henry. Rare and historic document signed ("*W. H. Harrison*") as President, 1 page (15.5 x 11.5 in.; 394 x 292 mm.), on vellum, Washington, D.C., 5 March 1841, appointing John J. Crittenden to the Office of Attorney General. Countersigned by Daniel Webster as Secretary of State, with autograph endorsement signed by Supreme Court Justice Joseph Story. Vellum exhibits spotting, particularly on edges; ink of "William Henry Harrison" heading is significantly faded.

William Henry Harrison signed Presidential document appointing future slavery compromiser John J. Crittenden Attorney General, with signed certification of swearing in by Antislavery Supreme Court Justice Joseph Story.

One of the rarest of all Presidential documents, with historic associations.

The document reads in part: *Know Ye, That reposing special trust and confidence in the Integrity, Abilities, and Learning of John J. Crittenden of Kentucky, I have nominated, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, do appoint him Attorney General for The United States and do authorize and empower him to execute and fulfill the Duties of that Office according to law and to have and to hold the said Office with all the powers, privileges, and emoluments thereunto of right appertaining unto him, the said John J. Crittenden during the pleasure of the President of the United States....*
In Testimony whereof, I have caused these Letters to be made patent, and the seal of the United States to be hereupon affixed,
Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, the fifth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty one and of the Independence of the United States of America, the sixty-fifth.
By the President: [signed] *W.H. Harrison*
[signed] *Danl Webster Secretary of State"*

Justice Story's Endorsement:
"City of Washington – for – on this eighth day of March In the year of our Lord one thousand and eight hundred & forty one personally appeared the within named John J. Crittenden & took & subscribed the oaths prescribed by the Constitution & Laws of the United States upon his acceptance of the office of Attorney General under the within commission. Before me Joseph Story one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the U States.

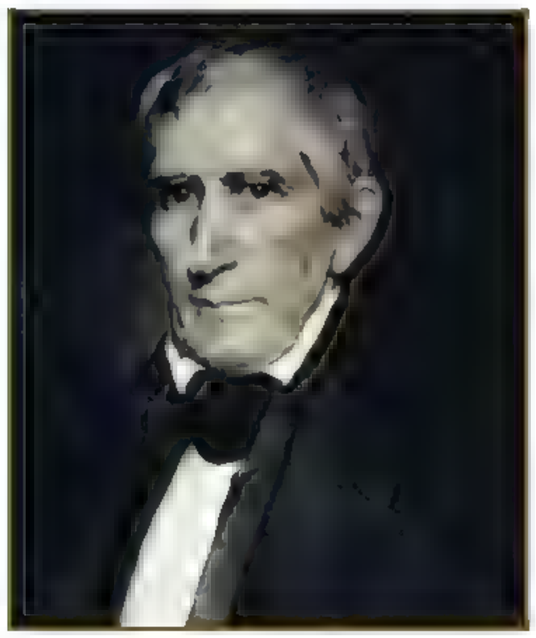
William Henry Harrison (1773-1841), when inaugurated in 1841, was the oldest president, maintaining that record until Ronald Reagan took office in 1981. Harrison's death from pneumonia after 30 days in office makes his tenure the shortest of all the presidents. Our current census finds fewer than 40 Harrison documents (includng signed and unsigned letters, free franks and clipped signatures) signed as President in any format, many of which are in permanent collections.

John J. Crittenden (1786 – 1863) enjoyed a lengthy political career and was dedicated to compromise, accommodation, and union. He helped organize the Whig party, and was elected to the Senate in 1834. There, Crittenden was considered a moderate on slavery, rejecting abolitionist petitions to ban slavery in the District of Columbia but also rejecting South Carolina Senator John C. Calhoun's proposed ban on mailing abolitionist literature. After campaign for William Henry Harrison in 1840, Crittenden was appointed Attorney General (by the document offered here).

After Harrison died suddenly and John Tyler became president, Crittenden was among the Whigs who resigned from the Cabinet in protest of Tyler's bank bill vetoes. Crittenden returned to the Senate in 1842, but left in 1848 to run successfully for governor of Kentucky. Arguments over slavery grew more heated as post-Mexican War territorial gains added to slave territory, leading to Northern attempts to counter by attempting to limit slavery. Rather than continuing to view slavery as Jefferson and many founding fathers did- as a necessary evil that would eventually disappear - robust defenses of the institution as a positive good sprung from some politicians' mouths. John C. Calhoun challenged southern states to resist northern attempts at abolition, again threatening secession. Crittenden condemned the idea, and the Kentucky state Senate reaffirmed its commitment to the Union.

In 1850, Crittenden resigned the governorship to become Attorney General for the second time, under Millard Fillmore, another slavery-friendly president from the North. In this position, Crittenden assured Fillmore that the Fugitive Slave Act was constitutional. Fillmore signed the bill, protecting the "the Great Pacificator" Henry Clay's Compromise of 1850. During the 1850s, he was dismayed by the Kansas-Nebraska Act's repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

Crittenden helped organize the Constitutional Union Party, running candidate John Bell against Lincoln, Douglas, and Breckenridge in the election of 1860. After Lincoln's election, Crittenden proposed a series of six constitutional amendments aiming to placate the South by permanently protecting slavery where it existed, redrawing the Missouri Compromise line of 36° 30' all the way to the Pacific Ocean, forbidding abolition in certain cases, protecting the slave trade, compensating slave owners for costs associated with returning fugitives, and allowing slaveholders to sue anyone assisting runaway slaves. Most onerously, the "Crittenden Compromise" stated no future amendment or act of Congress could interfere with slavery. Popular in the South, it was still not enough to prevent the secession of eleven states.



President of the United States of America:

To all who shall see these Presents, Greeting

Know Ye: That reposing special trust and confidence in the

[illegible] of Kentucky I have nominated, and, by and with the advice and consent of the

Senate, do appoint him [illegible]

and do authorize and empower him to execute and fulfil the duties of that Office according to

and to have and to hold the said Office, with all the [illegible] thereunto

appertaining, unto him, the said [illegible]

In Testimony whereof, I have caused these Letters to be made Patent

and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, the fifth

day of March in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred

and forty one and of the Independence of the United States of

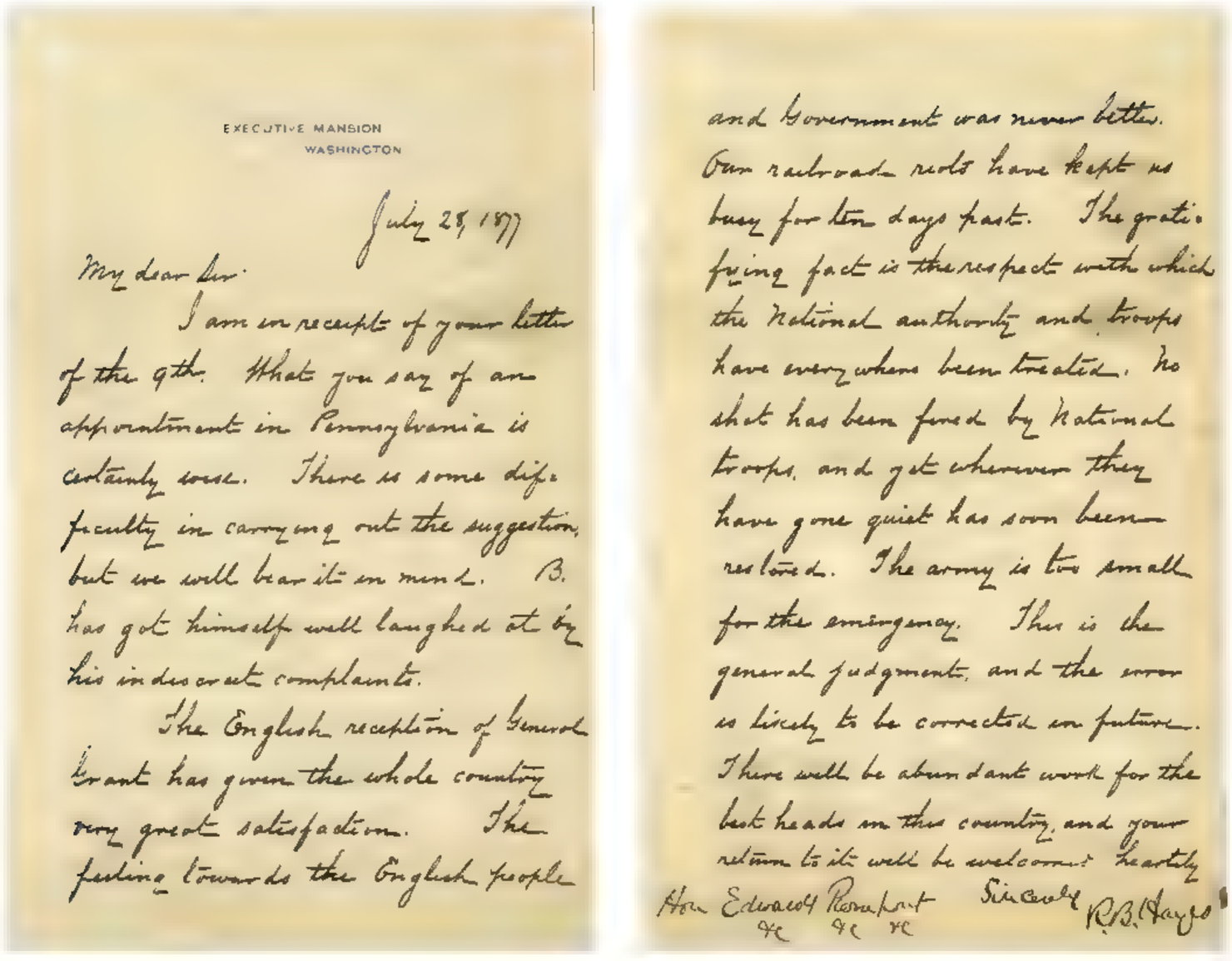
America, the sixty fifth

By the President:

[illegible]

Secretary of State

It is ironic that the man who confirmed Crittenden's Constitutional oath to the office of Attorney General was a steadfast opponent of slavery, while the two presidents (Fillmore, Harrison) who appointed Crittenden were one from the North, the other the South, both pro (or at least sympathetic) to slavery. Joseph Story (1779 – 1845) became the youngest associate justice of the Supreme Court when he was named to the bench in 1811. His book, *Commentaries on the Constitution of the United States* (1833), was the first major legal work on the U.S. Constitution and is still considered a touchstone of American Constitutional law. Although points of law forced him to uphold many proslavery laws, Story is most famous for his decisions in the Amistad case, which freed the illegally-captured Africans, and *Martin v. Hunter's Lessee,* a Virginia case regarding confiscation of Loyalist property that asserted the Supreme Court's authority to review Constitutional issues raised in state courts. Story was a champion of protecting property rights, admiralty law, and patent law. He generally agreed with Chief Justice John Marshall, but disagreed with Marshall's successor, Roger B. Taney, especially on the issue of slavery. **$80,000 - $120,000**



EXECUTIVE MANSION
WASHINGTON

July 28, 1877

My dear Sir:

I am in receipt of your letter of the 9th. What you say of an appointment in Pennsylvania is certainly wise. There is some difficulty in carrying out the suggestion, but we will bear it in mind. B. has got himself well laughed at by his indiscreet complaints.

The English reception of General Grant has given the whole country very great satisfaction. The feeling towards the English people and Government was never better. Our railroad riots have kept us busy for ten days past. The gratifying fact is the respect with which the National authority and troops have everywhere been treated. No shot that has been fired by National troops, and yet wherever they have gone quiet has soon been restored. The army is too small for the emergency. This is the general judgment, and the error is likely to be corrected in future. There will be abundant work for the best heads in this country, and your return to it will be welcomed heartily

Hon Edwards Pierrepont &c &c &c Sincerely R.B. Hayes

105. Hayes, Rutherford B. Important letter signed ("*R.B. Hayes*") as President, 2 pages (5.5 x 9 in.: 193 x 228 mm.) separate conjoined sheets of "Executive Mansion, Washington" stationery, 28 July 1877, addressed in Hayes' hand to "*Hon Edwards Pierrepont &c &c &c.*", U.S. Minister to Britain. Docketed by Pierrepont on verso of second sheet "1877 The President." Light damp staining at right does not affect the darkly penned letter; overall, fine condition.

President Hayes writes to the U.S. Minister to Britain about the ongoing "railroad riots" (the Great Strike of 1877), Grant's warm reception in England and Republican rival James Blaine's *"indiscreet complaints"* which *"got himself well laughed at..."*

Hayes writes in full: *I am in receipt of your letter of the 9th. What you say of an appointment in Pennsylvania is certainly wise. There is some difficulty in carrying out the suggestion, but we will bear it in mind. B[laine]. has got himself well laughed at by his indiscreet complaints. The English reception of General Grant has given the whole country very great satisfaction. The feeling towards the English people and Government was never better. Our railroad riots have kept us busy for ten days past. The gratifying fact is the respect with which the National authority and troops have everywhere been treated. No shot has been fired by National troops, and yet wherever they have gone, quiet has soon been restored. The army is too small for the emergency. This is the general judgment, and the error is likely to be corrected in future. "There will be abundant work for the best heads in this country, and your return to it will be welcomed heartily. Sincerely, R.B. Hayes*

In a 4 July 1877 speech in Woodstock, Connecticut, Republican Sen. James G. Blaine of Maine pointed out that "the consolidated strength of the 16 states that were lately slaveholding is a tremendous political force embodying almost one-half the Senate ... more than one-third of the House ... and about two-fifths of the aggregate Electoral College. The entire element is controlled by a small minority of the people of those states; it will be wielded in the future with the unity of despotism, and it aims at permanent domination in the Government of the country..." Blaine, who, although favored, lost the 1876 Republican presidential nomination to Hayes, also said that there are Texans who, because of Mexican outlaws frequently crossing the Rio Grande into Texas, favor "the absorption by this country of a large portion of the present Republic of Mexico..."

General Grant, whose presidential term had ended just five months earlier, had arrived in England by ship from New York, on May 28th. On 5 June, 1877, Pierrepont had given a reception for Grant at his residence. The Prince of Wales – the future King Edward VII – and William Gladstone were among those in attendance. On 26 June, 1877, Pierrepont formerly introduced Grant to Queen Victoria during a private formal dinner at Windsor Castle. After touring the world, Grant returned to the United States on 20 September 1879.

The Great Strike of 1877 was the nation's first national strike. In 1877, with the country in its fourth year of depression, then railroads arbitrarily cut wages. Railroad workers began striking on July 16th in Baltimore, Maryland, and Martinsburg, West Virginia. It soon spread to railroads throughout the country. State militias and federal troops were sent to various locations in an attempt to get the railroads back up and running. As a result of federal intervention and large numbers of workers who were willing to take the place of those striking, not all concessions were made by the railroads when this large, sometimes violent, the strike ended in August. However, the strike did spark a series of changes between labor and management and helped labor gain momentum across the country. **$3,000 - $5,000**

106. Hemingway, Ernest. Check signed ("*Ernest M. Hemingway*"), 25 December 1952, (8.5 x 3.25 in.; 215 x 82 mm.) written on the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, for $125, made payable to Roberto Herrera. Herrera was Hemingway's friend, personal secretary, and manager of Finca La Vigia, Hemingway's Cuban property. Check has usual bank cancellation stamps and holes, but signature is completely unaffected.

This item is from the personal property of Roberto Herrera Sotolongo, the personal secretary and friend of Ernest Hemingway.
$800 - $1,200

107. Hemingway, Ernest. Colorful bullfight ticket (7 x 3 in.; 177 x 76 mm.) Plaza Toros de Valencia, 29 July 1959. "Sombra Preferencia" ("Shade Preference"). Paper ticket with a punched cancellation hole. Slight tear at lower edge. Fine condition.

Ernest Hemingway's personal July 1959 bullfight ticket to the Plaza Toros de Valencia which inspired his nonfiction book <u>The Dangerous Summer.</u>

Matador Luis Miguel Dominguin was badly gored and thrown while fighting his third bull of the day in a mano-a-mano fight with his brother-in-law and rival, matador Antonio Ordoñez, the next day in Plaza Toros de Valencia. In the introduction to Hemingway's <u>The Dangerous Summer</u> which was written in 1959-1960 but published posthumously in 1985, James A. Michener writes, "This is a book about death written by a lusty sixty-year-old man who had reason to fear that his own death was imminent. It is also a loving account of his return to those heroic days when he was young and learning about life in the bull rings of Spain … 'The Dangerous Summer' focuses on bullfighting and its participants, both in the ring and in the stands … Temporada, the season. Roughly, from late March through early October. The word embraces all the fights in all the arenas of Spain … This book deals with the exciting Spanish temporadas of 1959…" Hemingway writes about the bullfights at Plaza Toros de Málaga and Dominguin and Ordoñez in "The Dangerous Summer." This item is from the personal property of Roberto Herrera Sotolongo, personal secretary and good friend of Ernest Hemingway. On occasion, Hemingway would buy tickets and bring Roberto to the bullfights. Herrera and Hemingway first met in 1942, when Herrera became a crewmember aboard Hemingway's boat the "Pilar" at the height of World War II, when Hemingway patrolled the Gulf Stream for German submarines for the US Government. Herrera and Hemingway became good friends while sharing their mutual interests in hunting, fishing aboard the "Pilar", and drinking at their favorite bar, La Floridita, in Havana. They also attended bullfights together, and Herrera, an avid photographer, captured many photos and movies of all these activities. Hemingway called Herrera "El Monstruo" (the Monster), and signed much of his correspondence to Herrera "Mr. Papa". By the mid-1940s, Hemingway was travelling extensively and for long periods of time, leaving his Cuban home, Finca La Vigia (Lookout Farm), in the hands of Herrera. After Hemingway's 1961 suicide, Herrera was appointed to represent Hemingway's affairs in Cuba, including the deeding of the property and contents of "Finca La Vigia" to the Cuban people "as a place of opportunity for wider education and research, to be maintained in his memory." The property became a museum, and Herrera acted as Conservator until his death in 1970. **$400 - $600**

CLUB TAURINO MALAGUEÑO
Al venir a nuestra ciudad durante sus festejos
No deje de visitarnos
será bien recibido
Plaza de Toros MALAGA
Feria de Agosto 1959

108. Hemingway, Ernest. Collection of Bullfight ephemera including: (1) Colorful bullfight ticket (5.5 x 3 in.; 139 x 76 mm.) Plaza Toros de Málaga, 8 August 1959. "Sombra" ("Shade"). Paper ticket with a punched cancellation hole. Fine condition. (1) Colorful bullfight schedule 4 pages (2.75 x 4 in.; 69 x 101 mm.), front & verso (1) (5.75 x 4 in.; 146 x 101 mm. card folded in half). Plaza de Toros MALAGA, August 1959. Nine dates are listed including "Sábado, 8" ("Saturday, 8"), "Luis Miguel Dominguin / Antonio Ordoñez / unidos en el más sensacional MANO a MANO de la actual temporade" ("in the most sensational MANO a MANO of the current season"). Fine condition.

Toros Málaga in "The Dangerous Summer" of 1959.

In the introduction to Hemingway's The Dangerous Summer which was written in 1959-1960 but published posthumously in 1985, James A. Michener writes, "This is a book about death written by a lusty sixty-year-old man who had reason to fear that his own death was imminent. It is also a loving account of his return to those heroic days when he was young and learning about life in the bull rings of Spain … 'The Dangerous Summer' focuses on bullfighting and its participants, both in the ring and in the stands … Temporada, the season. Roughly, from late March through early October. The word embraces all the fights in all the arenas of Spain … This book deals with the exciting Spanish temporadas of 1959…" Hemingway writes about the bullfights at Plaza Toros de Málaga and Dominguin and Ordoñez in "The Dangerous Summer."

From the personal property of Roberto Herrera Sotolongo, personal secretary and good friend of Ernest Hemingway. On occasion, Hemingway would buy tickets and bring Roberto to the bullfights. Herrera and Hemingway first met in 1942, when Herrera became a crewmember aboard Hemingway's boat the "Pılar" at the height of World War II, when Hemingway patrolled the Gulf Stream for German submarines for the US Government. Herrera and Hemingway became good friends while sharing their mutual interests in hunting, fishing aboard the "Pilar", and drinking at their favorite bar, La Floridita, in Havana. They also attended bullfights together, and Herrera, an avid photographer, captured many photos and movies of all these activities. Hemingway called Herrera "El Monstruo" (the Monster), and signed much of his correspondence to Herrera "Mr. Papa". By the mid-1940s, Hemingway was travelling extensively and for long periods of time, leaving his Cuban home, Finca La Vigia (Lookout Farm), in the hands of Herrera.

After Hemingway's 1961 suicide, Herrera was appointed to represent Hemingway's affairs in Cuba, including the deeding of the property and contents of "Finca La Vigia" to the Cuban people "as a place of opportunity for wider education and research, to be maintained in his memory." The property became a museum, and Herrera acted as Conservator until his death in 1970. **$800 - $1,200**

COMPAÑIA CUBANA DE SEGUROS "EL GLOBO", S. A.

GUILLERMO F. KOHLY
PRESIDENTE

CALLE EMPEDRADO 113 ESQ. A MERCADERES
APARTADO No. 111
TELEFONO M-5971

Gastos: $ 1.00
PRIMA $ 170.00
ONRI $ 1.70
$ 172.70

HABANA, Julio 15 de 1960.-

RECIBIMOS DE - - - - - - MR. ERNEST M. HEMINGWAY- - - - - - - - - - -

LA CANTIDAD DE - - - - - - CIENTO SETENTA Y DOS 70/100 PESOS. - - - - -

IMPORTE DE LA PRIMA MAS IMPUESTOS del Recibo de Renovación No. 3719,

Póliza No. 596, de esta Compañía expedido a su favor.-

COMPAÑIA CUBANA DE SEGUROS "EL GLOBO", S. A.

P. P.

OFICINA PRINCIPAL
EMPEDRADO No. 113

APARTADO No. 111
TELEFONO M-5971

Compañía Cubana de Seguros
"EL GLOBO" S.A.

RECIBO DE CONTINUACION No. 3719

SIN EFECTO

Póliza No. 596
Data Julio 11, 1951.
Continuada desde el día Julio 15 de 1960
hasta el día Julio 15 de 1961

Nombre del Asegurado - - - - - MR. ERNEST M. HEMINGWAY.- - - - - -

Propiedad Asegurada Contenido de su vivienda particular, tal como se describe en el formulario adherido a la Póliza, en edificio de mampostería con techos de concreto, en Finca "La Vigía", San Francisco de Paula, término municipal de Guanabacoa, Provincia de la Habana.-

Suma Asegurada $ 10,000 @ 1.70 por ciento, por 12 meses = $ 170.00
Moneda Nacional — Moneda Nacional

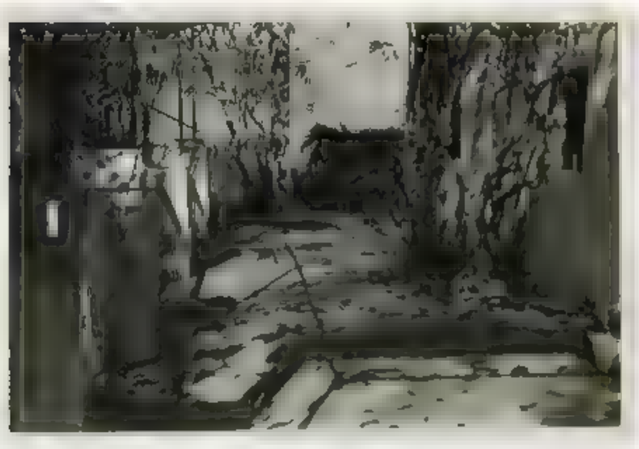
1%-ONRI $ 1.70
GASTOS: $ 1.00

HABANA, Julio 8 de 1960

He recibido el Premio arriba mencionado por la continuación de dicha póliza hasta el día QUINCE DE JULIO DE 1961, A LAS 12 MERIDIANO.-

Refrendado por:
Compañía Cubana de Seguros "EL GLOBO", S. A.
P. P.

G. F. Kohly
Presidente



109. Hemingway, Ernest. Insurance document for Hemingway's Cuban estate, entitled, "Receipt of Continuation" dated 11 July 1961, in Spanish, 1 page (8.375 x 7.125 in.; 212 x 180 mm.), Havana. The certificate of insurance is for the contents of the building of "masonry with concrete ceilings" named "Finca La Vigia". The policy was in effect from 15 July 1960 through 15 July 1961, by which time Hemingway had killed himself. Also included is the receipt showing payment of the premium of $172.70, dated 15 July 1960, and five candid (4.25 x 6.25 in.; 107 x 158 mm.) photos of the property.

Ernest Hemingway's final insurance policy for his beloved Cuban property "Finca La Vigia" – before the policy would expire, Hemingway would be dead and the Cuban government would have possession of the estate.

This item is from the personal property of Roberto Herrera Sotolongo, the personal secretary and friend of Ernest Hemingway. Herrera and Hemingway met in 1942, when Herrera became a crewmember aboard Hemingway's boat the "Pilar", at the height of World War II, when Hemingway patrolled the Gulf Stream for German submarines for the US Government.

Herrera and Hemingway became friends while sharing in their mutual interests of hunting, fishing aboard the "Pilar", and drinking at their favorite bar, La Floridita. They also attended bullfights together, and Herrera, an avid photographer, captured many photos and movies of all these activities. Hemingway called Herrera "El Monstruo" (the Monster), and signed much of his correspondence to Herrera "Mr. Papa". By the mid-1940s, Hemingway was travelling extensively and for long periods of time, leaving his Cuban home, Finca La Vigia (Lookout Farm), in the hands of Herrera.

After Hemingway's 1961 suicide, Herrera was appointed to represent Hemingway's affairs in Cuba, including the deeding of the property and contents of "Finca La Vigia" to the Cuban people "as a place of opportunity for wider education and research, to be maintained in his memory". The property became a museum, and Herrera acted as Conservator until his death in 1970. **$2,000 - $3,000**

110. Henderson, Nevile. Typed letter signed (*"Nevile Henderson"*), 1 page (7.5 x 9.5 in.; 191 x 241 mm.), on "British Embassy, Berlin" letterhead stationery, in German, 14 February 1939, to Dr. Brinkmann, the Secretary of State at the German Ministry of Economics. Two holes punched on left margin. Within, Henderson thanks Brinkmann for sending a copy of his book, "Economic Policies of Nazi Power Source." Nevile Henderson was Ambassador of Great Britain to Germany from 1937 to 1939 and believed that Adolf Hitler could be controlled and pushed toward peace and cooperation with the Western powers. In February 1939, the time this letter was written, Henderson cabled the Foreign Office in London: "If we handle him [Hitler] right, my belief is that he will become gradually more pacific. But if we treat him as a pariah or mad dog we shall turn him finally and irrevocably into one." **$200 - $300**

BRITISH EMBASSY,
BERLIN.

den 14. Februar 1939

Sehr verehrter Herr Staatssekretär!

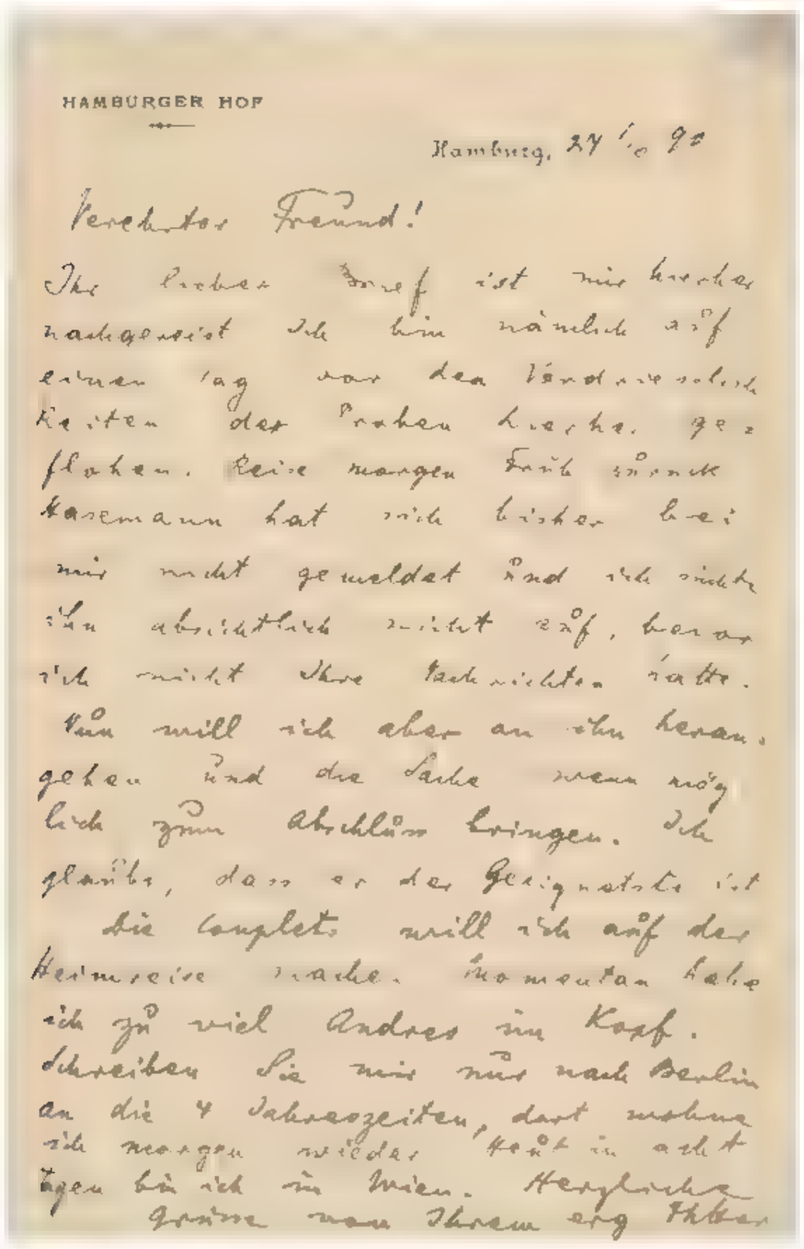
Soeben aus England zurückgekehrt, finde ich Ihren freundlichen Brief vom 7ten Januar und das Exemplar Ihres Buches "Wirtschaftspolitik aus nationalsozialistischem Kraftquell".

Für die liebenswürdige Uebersendung dieses Buches spreche ich Ihnen, sehr verehrter Staatssekretär, meinen herzlichen Dank aus.

Mit dem Ausdruck vorzüglicher Hochachtung,

Nevile Henderson

an S.E.
Herrn Staatssekretär Dr. Brinkmann.



HAMBURGER HOF

Hamburg, 24/10 90

Verehrter Freund!

Ihr lieber Brief ist mir hierher nachgereist. Ich bin nämlich auf einen Tag vor den Probenbeginn der Proben hierher geflohen. Meine morgen früh stündige Hasemann hat sich bisher bei mir nicht gemeldet und ich suche ihn absichtlich nicht auf, bevor ich nicht Ihre Nachrichten hätte. Nun will ich aber an ihn herangehen und die Sache wenn möglich zum Abschluss bringen. Ich glaube, dass er der Geeignetste ist die Couplets will ich auf der Heimreise machen. Momentan habe ich zu viel Andres im Kopf. Schreiben Sie mir nur nach Berlin an die 4 Jahreszeiten, dort wohne ich morgen wieder, heute in acht Tagen bin ich in Wien. Herzliche Grüsse von Ihrem erg Herzl

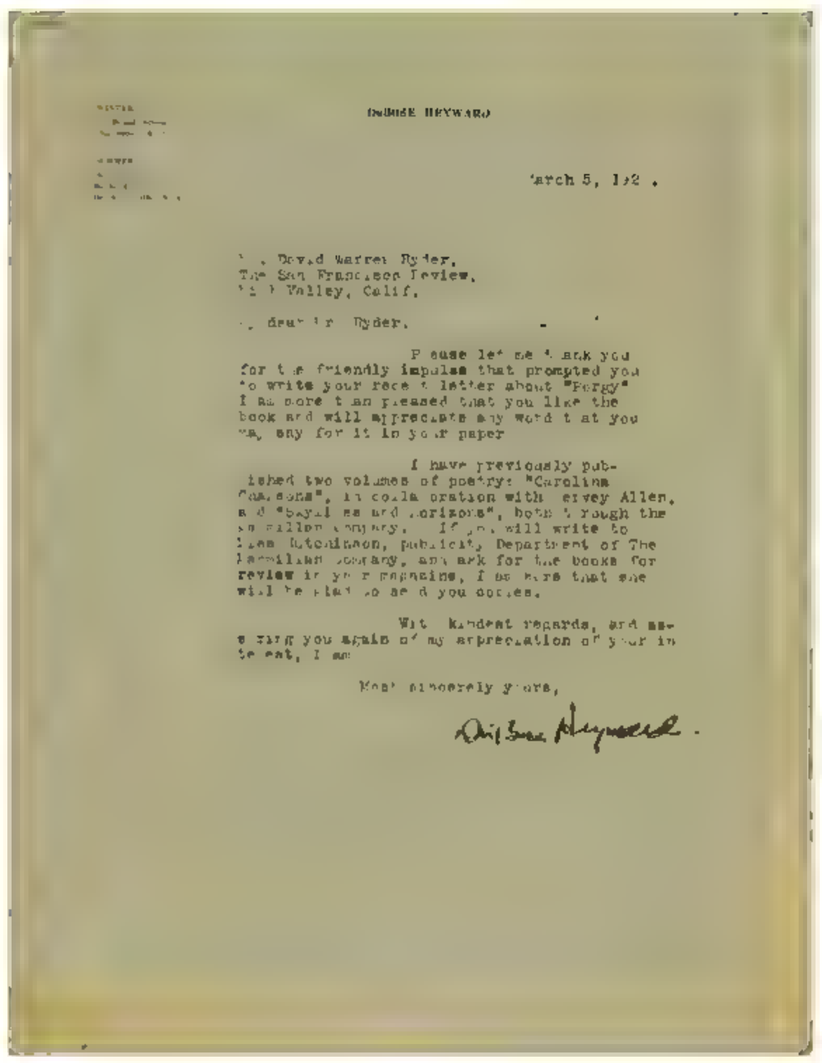
111. Herzl, Theodor. Autograph letter signed, (*"Herzl"*), 1 page (5.7 x 8.5 in.; 144 x 215 mm.), "Hamburger Hoff" stationery, Hamburg, 24 October 1890. With minor staining to the upper right corner and mounting remnants on the verso.

Shortly after getting married, Theodor Herzl writes to a friend undoubtedly regarding his work regarding "Die Dame in Schwarz" for which he teamed up with Hugo Wittmann.

Theodor Herzl writes, in full: *Dearest friend! Your letter has been forwarded to me here where I took refuge one day ahead of the annoying matter of the scheduled rehearsals. My plans are to return tomorrow morning. So far, Hasemann did not contact me and I purposely did not call on him either before receiving your message. Now I shall definitely approach him to bring the matter to a conclusion, if possible. I do think that he is the most suitable individual for that. I intend to work on the "couplets" during my trip home. At the moment, there are too many other issues mulling around in my head. Do write to me to my Berlin address "4 Jahreszeiten" where I will be residing again tomorrow. Eight days from today I expect to be in Vienna. Cordial greetings from your devoted, Herzl.*

The play was being performed by the Burgtheater, the former imperial court theatre and one of the most important theaters in Europe and the second oldest theater in existence after the Comedie Francaise. During this time, Herzl also welcomed the birth of his first child, daughter Pauline. Herzl was married one year earlier. It was rumored to not have been a happy marriage due to his wife's lack of understanding for Herzl's aims in life and his strong attachment to his parents. The letter was written before the Dreyfus Affair, a political scandal which divided France during the 1890s and early 1900s. It involved the wrongful conviction of Jewish military officer Alfred Dreyfus. Captain Alfred Dreyfus was the highest-ranking Jewish artillery officer in the French army. He was charged with passing military secrets to the German Embassy in Paris, and in 1894 he was convicted of treason and sent to prison on Devil's Island. Theodor Herzl was assigned to report on the trial and its aftermath. Soon afterward, Herzl wrote The Jewish State (1896) and founded the World Zionist Organization, which called for the creation of a Jewish State. **$3,000 - $5,000**

112. Heyward, Dubose. Typed letter signed ("*DuBose Heyward*") 1 page (8.5 x 11 in.; 215 x 279 mm.), Charleston, S.C., 5 March 1926. To writer David Warren Ryder, The San Francisco Review. Light toning at edges.



DUBOSE HEYWARD

March 5, 192 .

. David Warren Ryder,
The San Francisco Review,
i) Valley, Calif.

. dear r Ryder,

P ease let me t ank you for t e friendly impulse that prompted you to write your rece t letter about "Porgy" I am more t an pleased that you like the book and will appreciate any word t at you ma, say for it in your paper

I have previously published two volumes of poetry: "Carolina Cha.sons", in collaration with ervey Allen, a d "Skyl es and .orizons", both t rough the ma millan company. If you will write to Miss Hutchinson, publicit, Department of The Macmillan Company, and ask for the books for review in your magazine, I am sure that she will be glad to send you copies.

Wit kindest regards, and ass ring you again of my appreciation of your in te est, I am

Most sincerely yours,

Dubose Heyward.

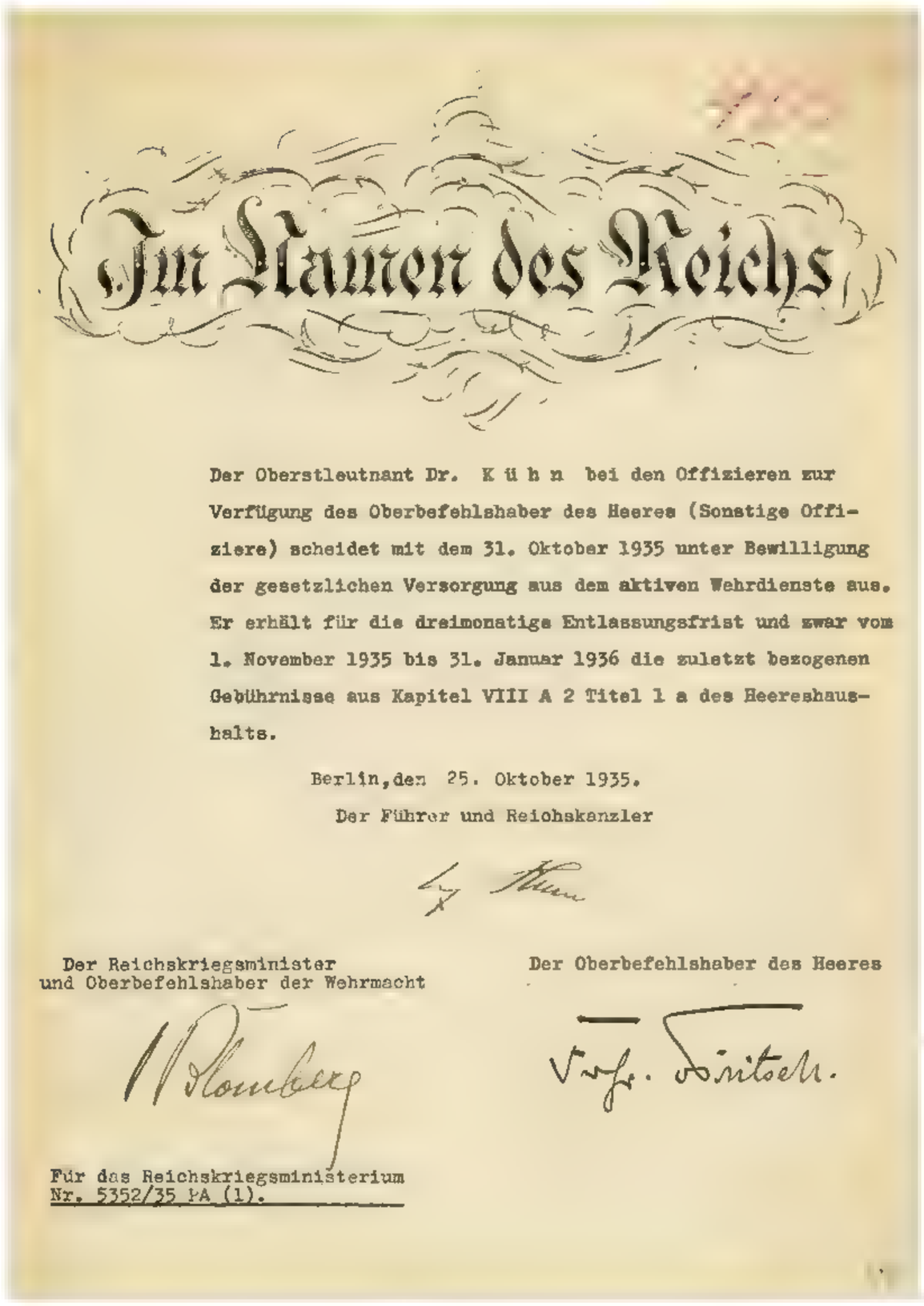
Dubose Heyward thanks a book reviewer who compliments his portrayal of the soul of *"the primitive negro, uneducated, and unspoiled by contamination"* in Porgy – *"an everlasting delightful book..."*

On 14 February 1926, Ryder wrote Heyward, in part: *The primitive negro, uneducated, and unspoiled by contamination, has always been a subject of fascinating interest to me; and your portrayal of his soul in 'Porgy' is in its excellence beyond anything I have ever read. I shall take pleasure in reviewing the book for our little group of readers ... You may be sure that I shall spread the glory of 'Porgy' about amongst my friends and acquaintances. It is, I repeat, an everlasting delightful book..." Ryder also asks Heyward "what other books you have written. In some way I have got the notion that you are the author of a book of poems..."* Ryder's retained carbon is present.

Heyward's reply, in full: *Please let me thank you for the friendly impulse that prompted you to write your recent letter about "Porgy". I am more than pleased that you like the book and will appreciate any word that you may say for it in your paper. I have previously published two volumes of poetry: "Carolina Chansons", in collaboration with Hervey Allen, and "Skylines and Horizons", both through the Macmillan Company. If you will write to Miss Hutchinson, publicity Department of The Macmillan Company, and ask for the books for review in your magazine, I am sure that she will be glad to send you copies. With kindest regards, and assuring you again of my appreciation of your interest, I am, Most sincerely yours, Dubose Heyward*

"Porgy" was adapted by Heyward's wife Dorothy into a 1927 play which inspired the 1935 opera "Porgy and Bess" with music by George Gershwin. **$600 - $800**

113. Hitler, Adolf. Document signed (*"Af. Hitler"*), 1 page (8.25 x 11.5 in.; 210 x 292 mm.), Berlin, 25 October 1935, on imprinted "Im Namen des Reichs" [In the Name of the Reich] stationery with blind-embossed Nazi eagle seal, in German. The document authorizes a 3-month temporary leave for lieutenant colonel Dr. Kuhn from 1 November 1935 through 31 January 1936. Signed in ink by Hitler, *"Af. Hitler"* and co-signed by Werner Eduard von Blomberg as the Minister of War and Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces and co-signed by Werner von Fritsch as Chief of the Army. Fine condition. **$800 - $1,200**



Im Namen des Reichs

Der Oberstleutnant Dr. K ü h n bei den Offizieren zur Verfügung des Oberbefehlshaber des Heeres (Sonstige Offiziere) scheidet mit dem 31. Oktober 1935 unter Bewilligung der gesetzlichen Versorgung aus dem aktiven Wehrdienste aus.

Er erhält für die dreimonatige Entlassungsfrist und zwar vom 1. November 1935 bis 31. Januar 1936 die zuletzt bezogenen Gebührnisse aus Kapitel VIII A 2 Titel 1 a des Heereshaushalts.

Berlin, den 25. Oktober 1935.

Der Führer und Reichskanzler

Der Reichskriegsminister und Oberbefehlshaber der Wehrmacht

Der Oberbefehlshaber des Heeres

Für das Reichskriegsministerium
Nr. 5352/35 PA (1).

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

March 16, 1962

Mr. Riley L. Millard
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Los Angeles, California

Dear Mr. Millard,

I am especially pleased to have this opportunity to present to you the enclosed Twenty-Year Service Award Key in recognition of your faithful and loyal service to the FBI.

During the years in which you have been a member of the FBI, you have seen it grow to the large and successful organization it is today. You have handled a wide variety of responsibilities, some of which pertained to the very safety and security of the Nation. Were it not for the fact that you and other seasoned and efficient personnel so conscientiously devoted your time and energies to the jobs confronting us, the Bureau would not occupy its esteemed position in the eyes of the public today, and I wish at this time to express my appreciation for your contributions to our important work.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C

November 17, 1965

Mr. Riley L. Millard
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Los Angeles, California

Dear Mr. Millard:

I have your letter of November 8, 1965, requesting retirement, and am sorry to see you leave.

As you look back upon your service in the FBI, you have every reason to be proud of the record you have made. The position of esteem our organization occupies today has been attained only through the assistance of just such associates as you, and I want to thank you for your help.

I appreciate your good wishes, and hope that the years to come will be very happy indeed for Mrs. Millard and you.

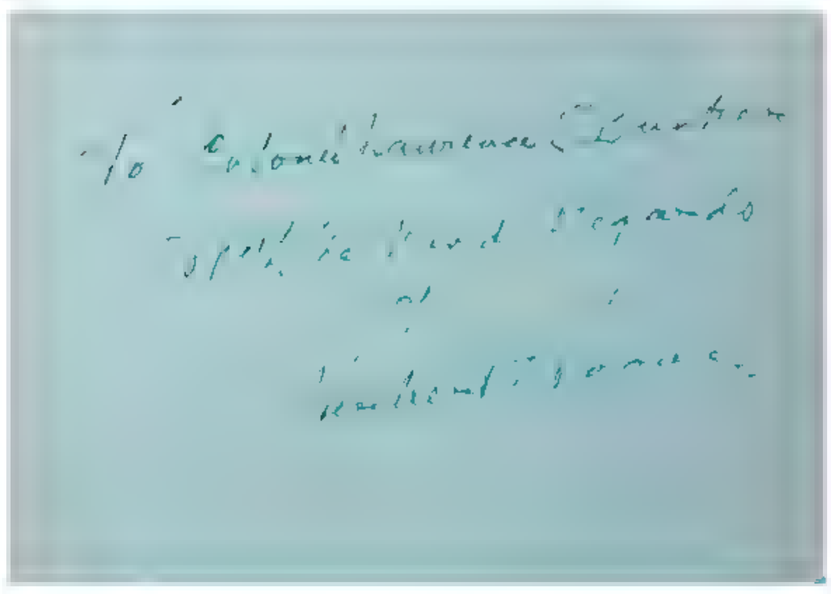
Sincerely,

J. Edgar Hoover

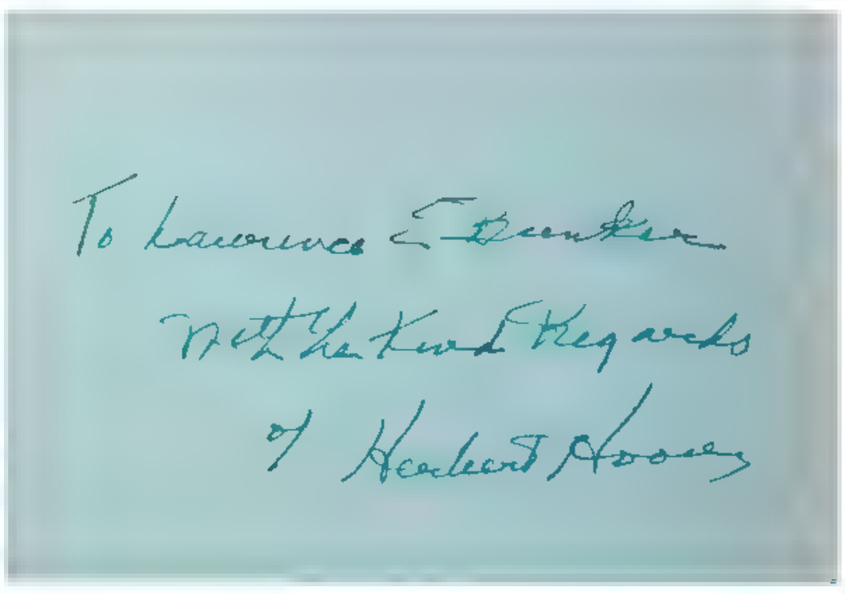
114. Hoover, J. Edgar. Pair of typed letters and photograph all signed (*"J. Edgar Hoover"*) with two FBI Service Key Awards. The letters are each 1 page (approx. 7.25 x 9.5 in.; 184 x 241 mm.), on "Federal Bureau of Investigation, Unites States Department of Justice, Washington, D.C." letterhead stationery, addressed to Mr. Riley L. Millard, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Los Angeles, California.

J. Edgar Hoover twice decorates a 23-year veteran of the FBI.

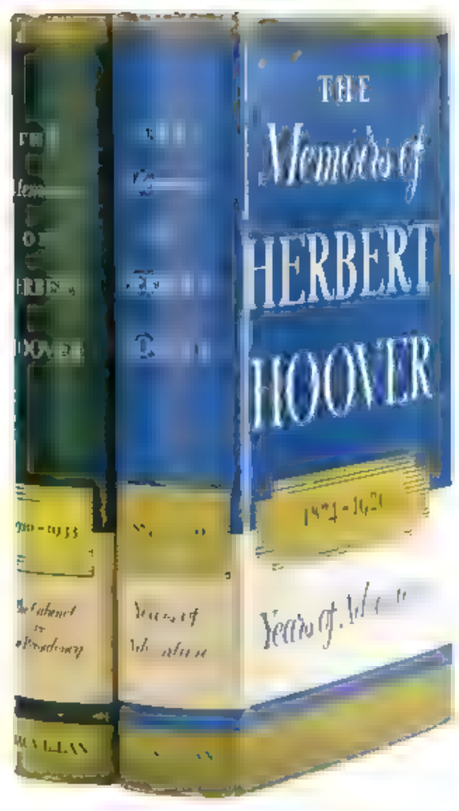
In the first letter, dated 16 March 1962, Hoover thanks Millard for his faithful and loyal service to the FBI and presents him with his "Ten-Year Service Award Key" (attached to the letter). In the second letter, dated 17 November 1965, Hoover responds to Millard's letter of 8 November 1965 requesting his retirement from the Bureau, thanking him for his years of service. Also attached is another FBI Service Award Key, "Twenty-Year", distinctly different than the "Ten-Year" key from the previous letter. Accompanying the letters is a color photograph of Hoover (overall dimensions are 9 x 11.25 in.; 229 x 286 mm.), signed on the photographer's matt below the image, *"To Riley L. Millard Best wishes, J. Edgar Hoover 5.3.68."* Letters exhibit toning from previous display; signed photograph in fine condition. A nice assemblage of Hoover / FBI items. **$800 - $1,200**



To Colonel Laurence E Bunker
With the kind Regards
of
Herbert Hoover



To Laurence E Bunker
With the Kind Regards
of Herbert Hoover



115. Hoover, Herbert. The Memoirs of Herbert Hoover Years of Adventure 1874 – 1920 with The Memoirs of Herbert Hoover The Cabinet & The Presidency 1920 – 1933. *The MacMillan Co., New York,* in two volumes (volume 1: 1952 (sixth printing); volume 2: 1952 (first printing), (6.5 x 9.5 in.; 165 x 241 mm.), each volume with presentation inscription on flyleaf: *"To Laurence E. Bunker With the Kind Regards of Herbert Hoover"* (v.1); *"To Colonel Laurence E Bunker With the Kind Regards of Herbert Hoover"* (v.2). Both are in fine condition with very good dust jackets. **$300 - $500**

June 28th 1918

Dear Mr Moulton,

Macallister did not have son, the Jr. was a man fr m Aye Scotland named John Mawhr.

He was buried in ptters field in Frisco.

The real Macallister died , and no one seems to know when or where he died. I believe I know and in my next article will " enlighten" the magicians.

John Henry Jr. had a peculiar life after his father died.

His widow is very much alive. I know her weell and she said she would give me a lot of papers when the proper time arrives.

She said this 10 years ago.

Hellar was the most entertaining magicins that ever lived.

Daebler and Kellar are the most loved magicians we have in history

. I am very proud of my friendship with Harry Kellar. He is a wonderful human being.

My friend Becks awaited you at the Shaw collection. They arr placi g all the magic together.

So go there and look them over.

Nothing else for the moment, regards

sincerely yours

Houdini

You will find B ob Nickles in 76 one of the good performers and a number of others almost forgotten

Blitx is buried five minutes away from our family plot.

He worked Philadelphia and Brooklyn for years.

Hartz went abroad early and remained there.

Hertz was not known as a full show man.

And you will remember they date from not so long ago.

Adrain was 1835 so was Napolien. In 1878 a number of German magicians visited Boston. Think Frikell in 1876

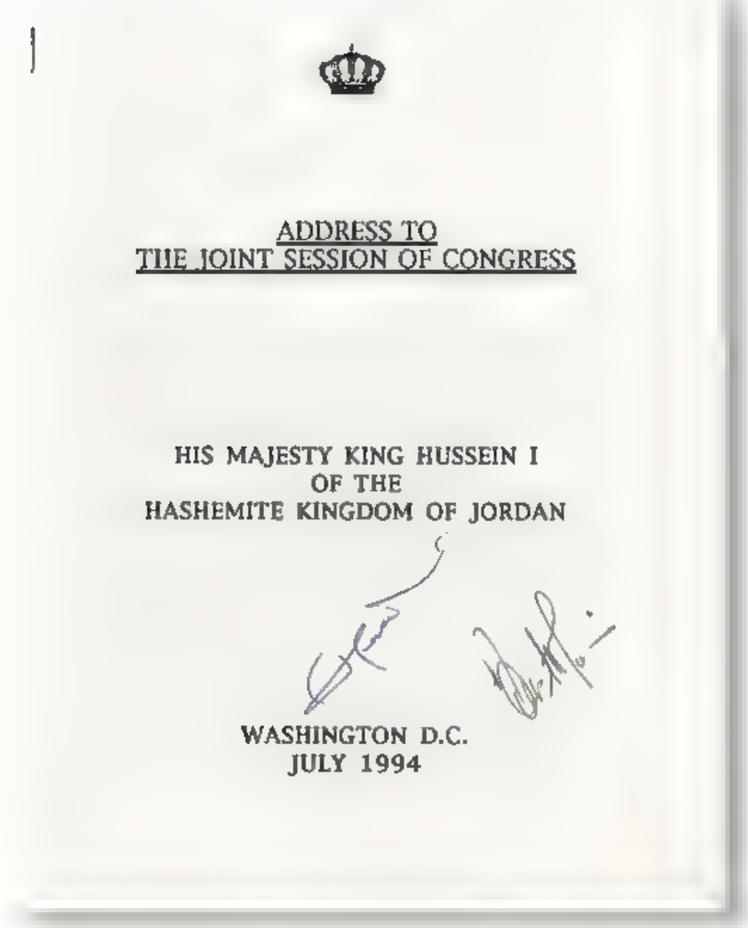
116. Houdini, Harry. Fantastic typed letter signed (*"Houdini"*), 1 page (8 x 11 in.; 203 x 279 mm.), 28 June 1918, to Mr. H.J. Moulton of Boston, Massachusetts. Accompanied with the original transmittal envelope, with New York City postmark. In fine condition, with a large bold signature.

Harry Houdini celebrates the great magicians who have gone before him: *Hellar [sic] was the most entertaining magician that ever lived. Daebler and Kellar are the most loved magicians we have in history…*

Houdini writes in full (misspellings left uncorrected): *Dear Mr. Moulton, Macallister did not have son, the Jr. Was a man from Aye Scotland named John Mawhr. He was buried in potters field in Frisco. The real Macallister died, and no one seems to know when or where he died. I believe I know and in my next article will 'enlighten' the magicians. John Henry Jr. had a peculiar life after his father died. His widow is very much alive. I know her well and she said she would give me a lot of papers when the proper time arrives. She said this 10 years ago. Hellar [sic] was the most entertaining magician that ever lived. Daebler and Kellar are the most loved magicians we have in history. I am very proud of my friendship with Harry Kellar. He is a wonderful human being. My friend Becks awaited you at the Shaw collection. The are placing all the magic together. So go there and look them over. Nothing else for the moment, regards Sincerely yours Houdini*

You will find Bob Nickles in 76 one of the good performers and a number of others almost forgotten. Blitx is buried five minutes away from our family plot. He worked Philadelphia and Brooklyn for years. Hartz went abroad early and remained there. Hertz was not known as a full show man. And you will remember they date from not so long ago. Arain was 1835 so was Napolien. In 1878 a number of German magicians visited Boston. Think Frikell in 1876.

Houdini's professional surname was acquired from the great illusionist Robert-Houdin, yet his true professional father was Harry Kellar (1849-1922), one of the great American magicians of all time. In later life, Houdini claimed that his first name, Harry, was an homage to Harry Kellar. Houdini's career paralleled Kellar's in a number of ways, and the two men shared a strong bond of friendship in Kellar's later years. Kellar's great strength was his presentation; constantly on the lookout for new tricks, Kellar's innovative, lavish productions won him admiration all over the world. When the great Robert Heller died prematurely in 1878, Kellar inherited the mantle of "greatest American magician" and wore it proudly. Looking to slow down as he neared sixty, Kellar passed the torch to the talented Howard Thurston, who along with Houdini would dominate American magic in the early part of the twentieth century. Robert Heller (1826-1878), one of the founding fathers of American magic, began his career in 1858. His six-year tour focused on the presentation of spectacular illusions, and he became a success throughout the U.S., Great Britain, Europe and Asia. Heller's popularity and name recognition prompted Harry Kellar to change his own name to avoid the impression that he was copying the greatness of Heller. A remarkable letter from Houdini – who himself is probably the best-known magician in history – in which he pays homage to the great ones who had gone before him.
$3,000 - $5,000



ADDRESS TO
THE JOINT SESSION OF CONGRESS

HIS MAJESTY KING HUSSEIN I
OF THE
HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN

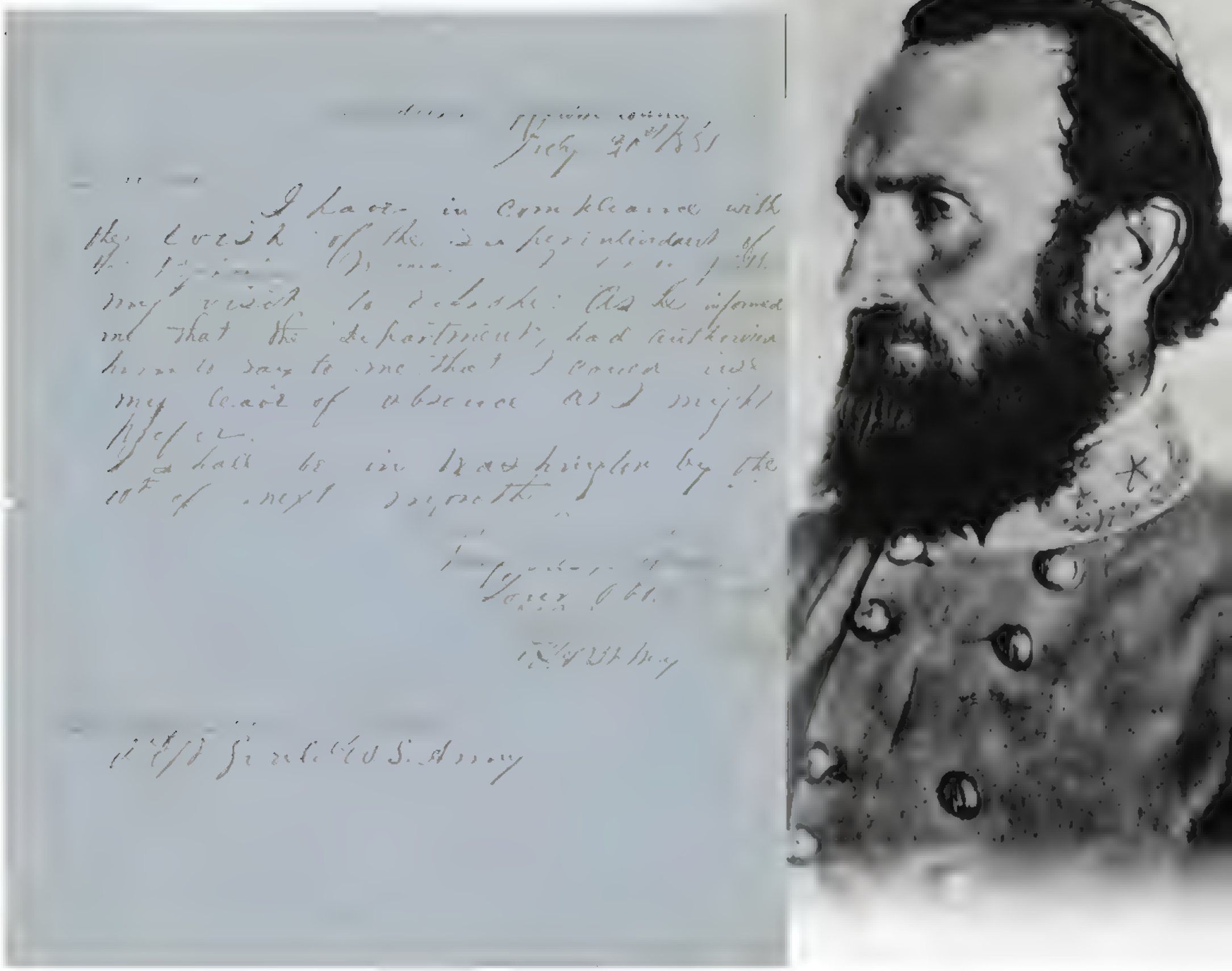
WASHINGTON D.C.
JULY 1994

117. King Hussein & Queen Noor. Printed manuscript speech signed ("*Hussein*") as King and ("*Noor Al Hussein*") as Queen on the cover, 9 pages (8.5 x11 in.; 215 x 279 mm.) separate sheets stapled together in the upper left. Headed with the crown of Jordan indicating it was issued by the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. Titled: "Address to The Joint Session of Congress His Majesty King Hussein I of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan Washington D.C. July 1994." Fine condition.

King Hussein's Historic 1994 Address to a Joint Session of Congress signed by the King and Queen Noor: *"Mr. Speaker, the state of war between Israel and Jordan is over..."*

On 25 July 1994, the Washington Declaration was signed by King Hussein, Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel, and President Clinton. The next day, both King Hussein and Prime Minister Rabin addressed a Joint Session of Congress. This is the printed transcript of the address which King Hussein and the Queen have signed (in part): *This meeting in Washington, at the invitation of President Clinton, represents the beginning of a new phase in our common journey towards peace between Jordan and Israel. It is a milestone on the road toward comprehensive peace in our region...The two Semitic people, the Arabs and the Jews, have endured bitter trials and tribulations during the journey of history. Let us resolve to end this suffering forever and to fulfill our responsibilities as leaders of our peoples and our duty as human beings towards mankind. I come before you today fully conscious of the need to secure a peace for all the children of Abraham. Our land is the birthplace of the divine faiths and the cradle of the heavenly messages to all humanity...I come before you today encouraged in the knowledge that the prime minister of Israel and his government have responded to the call for peace. They have recognized the Palestinian people and their rights and are negotiating with their chosen leadership in accordance with United Nations Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338.* **$1,500 - $2,000**

118. Houdini, Harry. Excellent photograph signed (*"Houdini"*), on an 8 x 10 in. (203 x 254 mm.) sepia-tone head-and-shoulders portrait inscribed in ink at the left, *"To Rutgers Neilson, Best Wishes, Houdini, Dec. 16 / 24"*. Rutgers Neilson was the head of the publicity department of R.K.O. Studios. Mounting remnants to verso; otherwise, fine condition. **$3,500 - $4,500**



119. Jackson, Thomas J. "Stonewall". Autograph letter signed ("*T.J. Jackson 1st Lt Bvt Maj. 1st Intry*") 1 page (7.75 x 9.5 in.; 196 x 241 mm.) Henderson, Jefferson County, N.Y., 31 July 1851, to Bvt Major General Roger Jones, Adjutant General, U.S. Army. On pale blue stationery with slight nick at the left edge. Two horizontal folds, wrinkling at upper fold, neither touching signature.

In full: *I have in compliance with the wish of the Superintendant of the Virginia Military Institute, postponed my visit to Europe: As he informed me that the Department had authorized him to say to me, that I could use my leave of absence as I might prefer. I shall be in Washington by the 10th of next month. I am General, Very Respectfully, Your Obdt Servt. T.J. Jackson 1st Lt Bt. Maj. 1st Intry.*

On 22 April 1851, Jackson had written a letter to VMI Superintendent Col. Francis H. Smith. In part: "Your letter of the 28th inst. informing me that I have been elected Prof. of Natural and Experimental Philosophy and Artillery Tactics, in the Virginia Military Institute, has been received … I hope to be able to meet the Board on the 25th of June next, but fear that circumstances, over which I have no control, will prevent my doing so before that time. For your kindness in endeavoring to procure me a leave of absence for six months, as well as for the interest you have otherwise manifested in my behalf, I feel under strong and lasting obligations. Should I desire a furlough of more than one month commencing on the 1st of July next, it would be for the purpose of visiting Europe. I regret that recent illness has prevented my giving you an earlier answer…"

On 13 August 1851, two weeks after writing the letter here offered, Jackson arrived at VMI in Lexington, Virginia. The following week, on August 21st, Jackson wrote his sister, Laura Jackson Arnold, in part: "I am much pleased with my situation. I have commenced my military duties and am reviewing one of my text books. My health has much improved since you heard me say goodbye. I sent you a pamphlet a few days since, it was by the request of my old Physician with whom I was residing in the North. He appeared to take a deep interest in me and to be interested in those who were interested in your brother. From him I have learned many important truths concerning health. His name is Lowry Barney. I felt home sick at bidding adieu to his estimable family. Mrs. B. said that I did not appear like a stranger but like a relative, they were more kind than I could have desired…" Dr. Lowery Barney, a Henderson, New York, physician noted for his restorative treatment for stomach and digestive troubles, was treating Jackson in Henderson at the time he wrote the letter here offered. **$9,000 - $12,000**

120. Jefferson, Thomas. Document signed (*"Th: Jefferson"*) as Secretary of State, 1 page (9.25 x 14.5 in.; 235 x 368 mm.), [Washington, D.C.], 3 March 1791. This "supplemental act" sets regulations governing the Treasury Department clerks — specifically, limitations of their salaries and that they swear an oath of allegiance to the United States. Furthermore, the act provides for a stipend to *the Auditor, and Comptroller of the Treasury, and the Attorney General* in addition to their annual salaries. Minor toning lines around perimeter from previous mounting; otherwise, fine.

Secretary of State Thomas Jefferson signs an amendment to the official act establishing the Treasury Department and the creation of U.S. Treasury agents.

The printed document states in full: *Congress of the United States: At the third session, Begun and held at the city of Philadelphia, on Monday the sixth of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety. An ACT supplemental to the Act 'establishing the Treasury Department,' and for a farther Compensation to certain Officers. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the eighth section of the act, intituled, 'An act to establish the Treasury department,' passed the second day of September, one thousand seven hundred and eighty nine, shall be, and the same is hereby extended to all and every of the clerks employed in the Treasury department, as fully and effectually as if they and every of them were specially named therein, except as to the penalty in such section mentioned, which in case of any such clerk offending against the provisions of the said section, shall be five hundred dollars, and removal from office. And be it further enacted, That each and every clerk and other officer already appointed in any of the departments of the United States, (and who have not, since their appointment, taken the oath or affirmation hereafter mentioned) shall within fifteen days after the passing of this act, and those who shall hereafter be appointed, shall before they enter upon the duties of such appointment, take an oath or affirmation before one of the justices of the Supreme court, or one of the judges of a district court of the United States, to support the Constitution of the United States, and also an oath or affirmation, well and faithfully to execute the trust committed to him, which oaths or affirmations, subscribed by such clerk, and certified by the person administering the same, shall be filed in the office of the person employing such clerk. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the principal in any of the offices of the United States, who is authorized by law to appoint clerks under him, to allow each clerk such compensation for his services, as he shall, in the opinion of such officer, deserve for the same: Provided, That the whole sum to be expended for clerks in any such office (except the chief clerk) shall not exceed a sum equal to five hundred dollars per annum for every clerk employed therein. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That there shall be allowed for one year, commencing with the passing of this act, to the Register, two hundred and fifty dollars, and to the Auditor, and Comptroller of the Treasury, and the Attorney General, four hundred dollars each, in addition to their respective salaries, and to be paid in the same manner."*

Printed with the names of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg, Vice President John Adams, and President George Washington, and signed at the foot, *Th: Jefferson* as Secretary of State.

The First Congress of the United States convened in New York on 4 March 1789, marking the beginning of the government under the Constitution. On 2 September 1789, Congress created a permanent institution for the management of government finances: "Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that there shall be a Department of the Treasury, in which shall be the following officers, namely: A Secretary of the Treasury, to be deemed head of the Department; a Comptroller, an Auditor, a Treasurer, a Register, and an Assistant to the Secretary, which assistant shall be appointed by said Secretary."

Alexander Hamilton took the oath of office as the first Secretary of the Treasury on 11 September 1789. His first official act was to submit a report to Congress in which he laid the foundation for the nation's financial health. To the surprise of many legislators, he insisted upon federal assumption and dollar-for-dollar repayment of the country's war debt of $75 million in order to revitalize the public credit. Hamilton foresaw the development of industry and trade in the United States, and suggested that government revenues be based upon customs duties. This supplemental act, passed just two years later, is a direct result of both the growing economy of the young nation and the widening responsibilities — and influence — of the Treasury Department. **$8,000 - $12,000**

Congreſs of the United States:

AT THE THIRD SESSION,

Begun and held at the city of Philadelphia, on Monday the ſixth of December, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety.

An ACT *ſupplemental to the Act "eſtabliſhing the* TREASURY DEPARTMENT," *and for a farther* COMPENSATION *to certain* OFFICERS.

BE *it enacted by the* SENATE *and* HOUSE *of* REPRESENTATIVES *of the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled*, That the eighth ſection of the act, intituled, "An act to eſtabliſh the treaſury department," paſſed the ſecond day of September, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine, ſhall be, and the ſame is hereby extended to all and every of the clerks employed in the treaſury department, as fully and effectually as if they and every of them were ſpecially named therein, except as to the penalty in ſuch ſection mentioned, which in caſe of any ſuch clerk offending againſt the proviſions of the ſaid ſection, ſhall be five hundred dollars, and removal from office.

And be it further enacted, That each and every clerk and other officer already appointed in any of the departments of the United States, (and who have not, ſince their appointment, taken the oath or affirmation hereafter mentioned) ſhall within fifteen days after the paſſing of this act, and thoſe who ſhall hereafter be appointed, ſhall before they enter upon the duties of ſuch appointment, take an oath or affirmation before one of the juſtices of the ſupreme court, or one of the judges of a diſtrict court of the United States, to ſupport the Conſtitution of the United States, and alſo an oath or affirmation, well and faithfully to execute the truſt committed to him, which oaths or affirmations, ſubſcribed by ſuch clerk, and certified by the perſon adminiſtering the ſame, ſhall be filed in the office of the perſon employing ſuch clerk.

And be it further enacted, That it ſhall and may be lawful for the principal in any of the offices of the United States, who is authorized by law to appoint clerks under him, to allow to each clerk ſuch compenſation for his ſervices, as he ſhall, in the opinion of ſuch officer, deſerve for the ſame:

Provided, That the whole ſum to be expended for clerks in any ſuch office (except the chief clerk) ſhall not exceed a ſum equal to five hundred dollars per annum for every clerk employed therein.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That there ſhall be allowed for one year, commencing with the paſſing of this act, to the Regiſter, two hundred and fifty dollars, and to the Auditor, the Comptroller of the Treaſury, and the Attorney-General, four hundred dollars each, in addition to their reſpective ſalaries, and to be paid in the ſame manner.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.*

APPROVED, March the third, 1791.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, *Preſident of the United States.*

DEPOSITED among the ROLLS in the OFFICE of the SECRETARY of STATE.

Th. Jefferson *Secretary of State.*

121. Jefferson, Thomas. Highly important autograph letter signed (*"Th: Jefferson"*) as President, 1 page (9.75 x 7.9 in.; 248 x 200 mm.), *Washington*, 15 January 1802, *to the honorable President of the Senate, and Speaker of the House of Representatives of Georgia"*. Browned; page folds reinforced and margins extended.

With great eloquence, President Thomas Jefferson waxes profound on the superior structure of America's government with the Constitution being "*the law and the life*" of our great country.

Expressing his heartfelt appreciation to the Senate and Representatives of the state of Georgia for their support of his election to the chief magistracy of the United States, Jefferson writes in full:

To the honorable the President of the Senate, and Speaker of the House of Representatives of Georgia. Gentlemen. The confidence which the Senate and Representatives of the state of Georgia are pleased to repose in my conduct, and their felicitations on my election to the chief magistracy, are testimonies which, coming from the collected councils of the state, encourage continued efforts to deserve them in future, and hold up that reward most valued by me.

State rights, and State sovereignties, as recognised by the constitution, are an integral and essential part of our great political fabric. They are bound up by a common ligament with those of the National government, and form with it one system, of which the Constitution is the law and the life. A sacred respect to that instrument therefore becomes the first interest and duty of all. Your reliance on the talents & virtues of our republic, as concentrated in the federal legislature, that the public good will be it's end, & the constitution it's rule, is assuredly well placed; and we need not doubt of that harmony which is to depend on it's justice. I pray you to accept for yourselves and the Houses over which you preside my grateful thanks for their favorable dispositions, and the homage of my high consideration and respect. Th: Jefferson

An extraordinary letter embodying Jefferson's idealistic democratic principles, which made him president. Jefferson's firm belief in the superior structure of the government of America with the Constitution as its guiding light is clearly and concisely articulated. Jefferson's conviction that state rights were an essential part of our National government could not be more elegantly and succinctly stated: *State rights, and State sovereignties, as recognised by the constitution, are an integral and essential part of our great political fabric. They are bound up by a common ligament with those of the National government, and form with it one system, of which the Constitution is the law and the life. A sacred respect to that instrument therefore becomes the first interest and duty of all.*

$80,000 - $120,000

To the honorable the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives of the

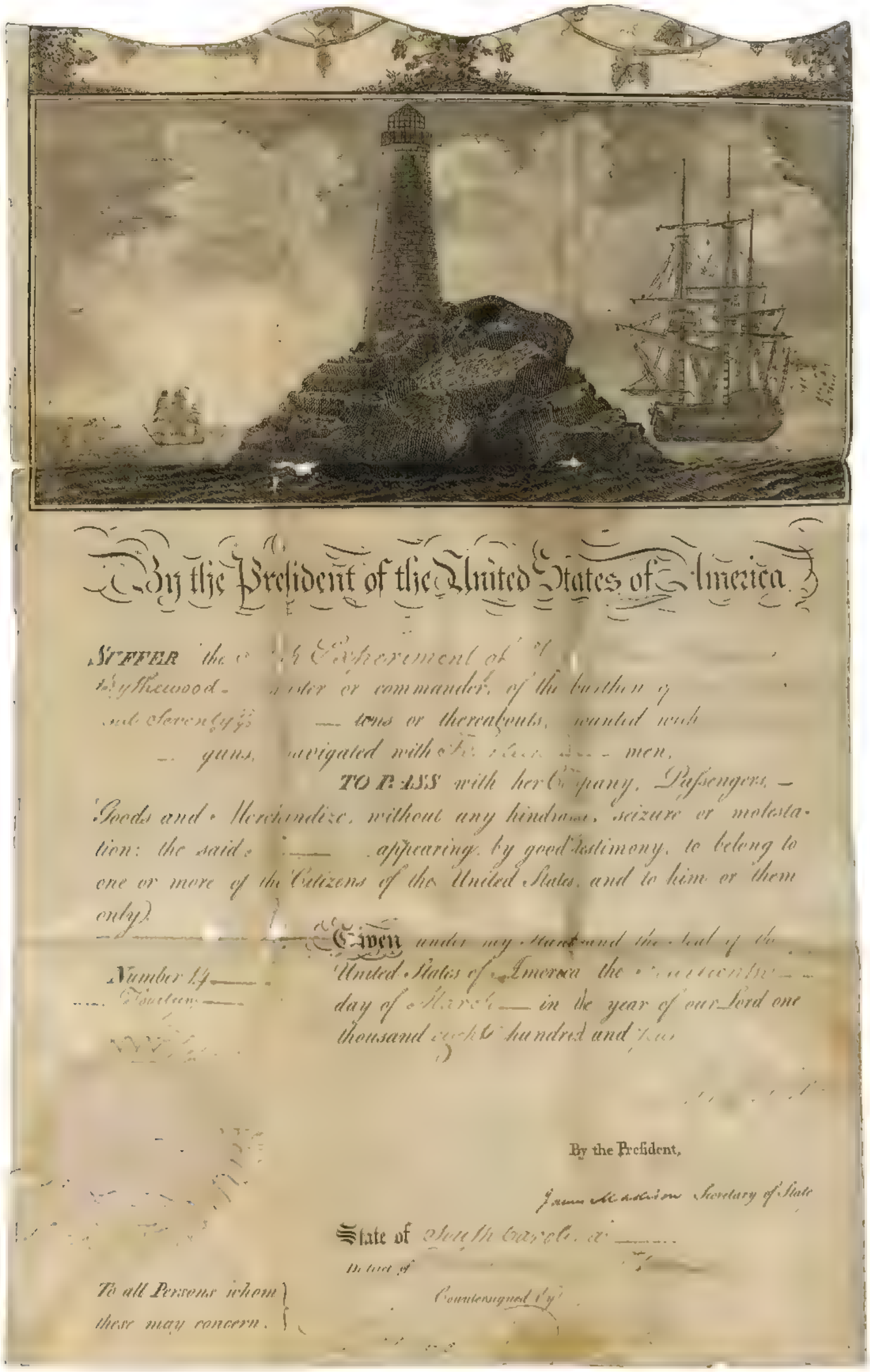
Gentlemen Washington Jan. 15. 1812

The confidence which the Senate and Representatives of the United States have on all occasions shewn to my conduct, and their readiness on the present occasion to cherish magistracy, are to me motives which arise from the collected sense of the state, encourage unremitted efforts to deserve them in future and hold up that reward most valued by me.

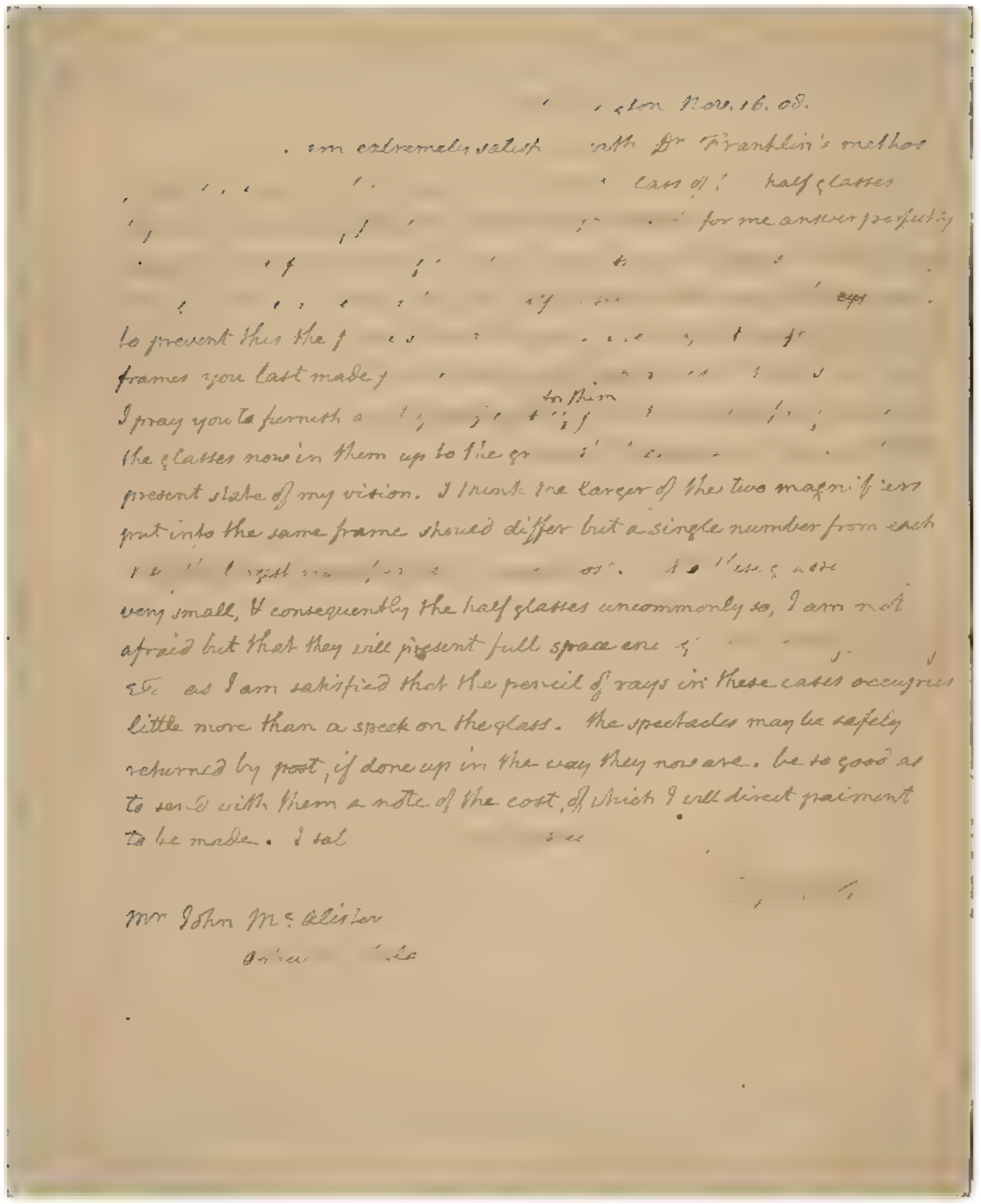
The rights and the sovereignties, as recognized by the constitution are an integral and vital part of our great political fabric in which are bound up by a common interest with those of the National government, and form with it one system of which the constitution is the law and the respected respect to that instrument therefore becomes the first interest and duty of all.

Your reliance on the faithful virtues of our republican fellow citizens installed in the federal legislature, that the public good will be advanced by the constitutional rule, is assuredly well placed; and we need only cherish that harmony which is to depend on their virtues.

I pray you to accept for yourselves and the Houses over which you preside my grateful thanks for their favorable disposition: and the homage of my high consideration and respect.


By the President of the United States of America
By the President,
James Madison Secretary of State
To all Persons whom these may concern.

122. Jefferson, Thomas. Ship's Passport signed (*"Th: Jefferson"*) as President, 1 page (11.5 x 18 in.; 292 x 457 mm.), on vellum, 14 March 1804. Co-signed *"James Madison"* as Secretary of State. The document features a wonderful maritime vignette at top, showing an American Flag Ship by a large lighthouse, entering a harbor. American Federal Embossed Official Seal is intact and affixed in the lower left corner. This document has typical folds with overall toning and soiling; exhibits holes and some separation along folds. Signatures of Jefferson and Madison are sharp. This scallop-top ship's passport allows *"The Ship Experiment of Charleston, Thomas Bythewood master or commander of the burthen of One hundred and Seventy tons or thereabouts, mounted with no guns, navigated with Fourteen men, to pass with her Company, Passengers, Goods and Merchandize , without any hindrance, seizure or molestation..."* **$3,000 - $4,000**



123. Jefferson, Thomas. Autograph letter signed (*"Th: Jefferson"*) as President, 1 page (7.8 x 9.6 in.; 198 x 244 mm.), Washington, 16 November 1808, to *Mr. John McAlister Optician, Phila*, a well-known Philadelphia optician who took over Benjamin Franklin's optical practice. Docketed on the verso in another hand, *Thomas Jefferson Washington - Nov. 16th 1808 to have glasses of two foci put into his spectacles.* Fine condition. Housed in a custom archival slipcase.

President Thomas Jefferson orders spectacles based upon inventor Benjamin Franklin's bi-focals from Franklin's successor, optician John McAlister: "*Sir I am extremely satisfied with Dr. Franklin's method of fixing the spectacles, by composing each glass of two half glasses of different magnifying powers, and those you made for me answer perfectly…*"

Jefferson writes in full: *Sir I am extremely satisfied with Dr. Franklin's method of fixing the spectacles, by composing each glass of two half glasses of different magnifying powers, and those you made for me answer perfectly except that the frames being circular, the glasses are always twisting round & bringing the seam between the two half glasses in the way of the eye. to prevent this the frame should be oval. I send you therefore the oval frames you last made for me, being much approved in their size, and I pray you to furnish a set of half glasses for them from the magnifying power of the glasses now in them up to the greatest. those now in them suit the present state of my vision. I think the larger of the two magnifiers put into the same frame should differ but a single number from each other, the largest magnifier being uppermost. altho these glasses are very small, & consequently the half glasses uncommonly so, I am not afraid but that they will prevent full space enough for reading, writing, etc. as I am satisfied that the pencil of rays in these cases occupies little more than a speck on the glass. the spectacles may be safely returned by post, if done up in the way they now are. be so good as to send with them a note of the cost, of which I will direct paiment to be made. I salute you with esteem. Th: Jefferson*

A great Jefferson letter in which the statesman shares his knowledge of optical lenses with his Philadelphia optician, requesting that his previously-made oval frames be fitted with a set of half glasses (i.e., bi-focals) to prevent the problem previously encountered with a round frame in which the lenses twisted around, obstructing vision. A remedy worthy of Franklin himself. McAllister worried that the half lenses of the "bifocals" would be too small to see through. Nevertheless, he forwarded two pairs to Jefferson nine days after receiving this letter. Jefferson was still using McAllister's spectacles in 1815 when he requested a small correction be made to the lenses by McAllister's firm, which was now known as McAllister & Son.

Two days after he wrote this letter, President Jefferson was confined to his house with a diseased jaw for six weeks. At the time of this letter, Jefferson had already refused to run for a third term. On 7 December 1808, the Presidential electors cast their ballots; the votes were tabulated on 8 February 1809, at which time James Madison was officially declared elected. **$20,000 - $30,000**

124. Jefferson, Thomas. Historic autograph letter signed (*"Th: Jefferson"*) as President, 2 pages (7.5 x 9.75 in.; 191 x 248 mm.), Washington, 10 September 1808, *To the inhabitants of the town of Sanford in legal town meeting assembled.* With this letter, Jefferson responds to a petition by the townspeople of Sanford, Maine, in which they boldly ask the President to convene a special session of Congress to repeal the Embargo. Expertly reinforced at horizontal folds.

In one of his finest letters of state, President Thomas Jefferson defends his most controversial policy – the Embargo Act of 1807 – to the citizens of Sanford, Maine, who had suffered greatly under its restrictions.

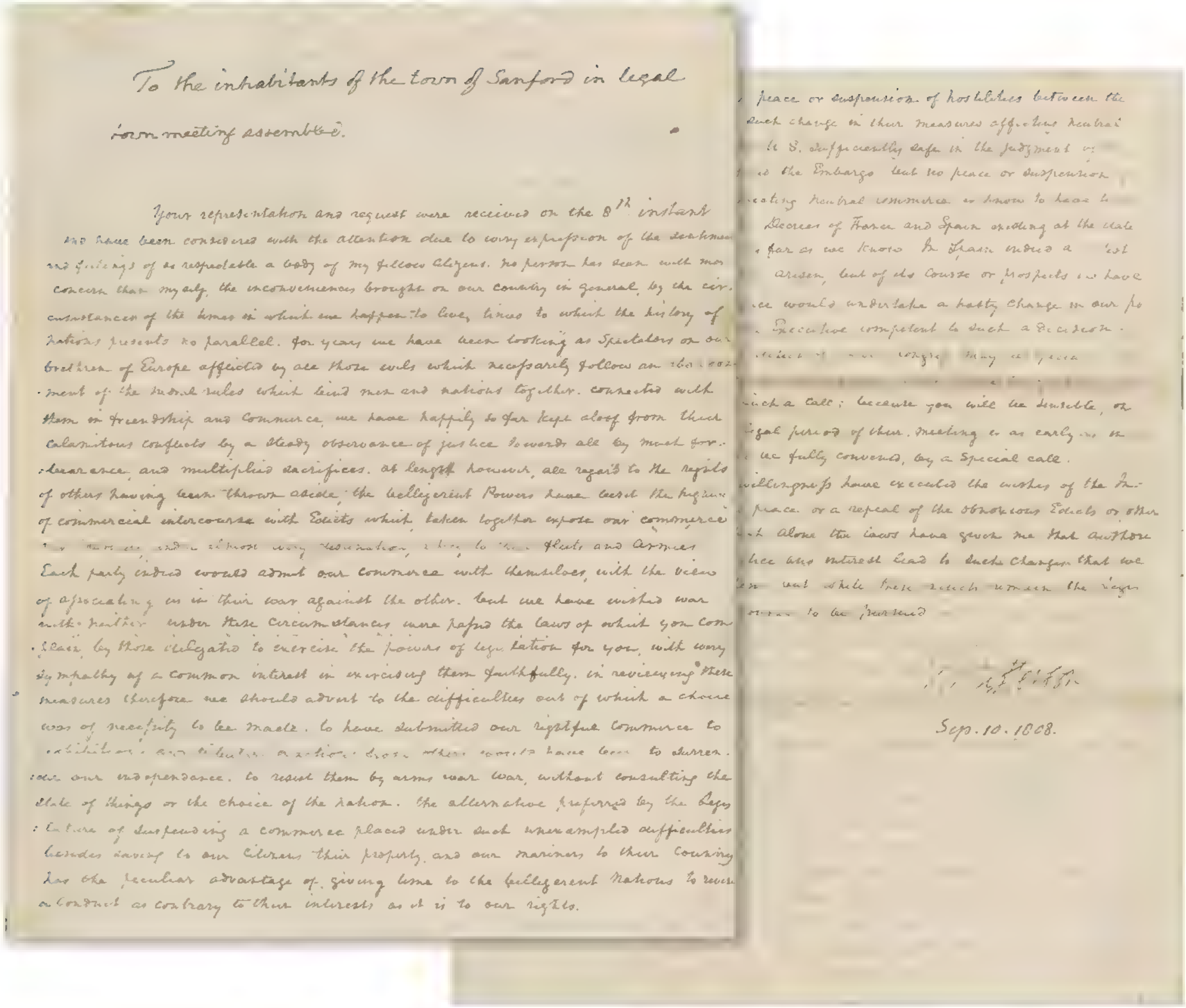
For years we have been looking as spectators on our brethren of Europe, afflicted by all those ills which necessarily follow an abandonment of the moral rules which bind men and nations together. Connected with them in friendship and commerce we have happily so far kept aloof from their calamitous conflicts by a steady observance of justice towards all…

Jefferson writes in full: *To the inhabitants of Sanford in legal town meeting assembled. Your representation and request were received on the 8th inst and have been considered with the attention due to every expression of the sentiments and feelings so respectable a body of my fellow citizens. No person has seen with more concern than myself the inconveniences brought on our country in general by the circumstances of the times in which we happen to live, times to which the history of nations presents us no parallel. For years we have been looking as spectators on our brethren of Europe, afflicted by all those ills which necessarily follow an abandonment of the moral rules which bind men and nations together. Connected with them in friendship and commerce we have happily so far kept aloof from their calamitous conflicts by a steady observance of justice towards all. By much forbearance, and multiplied sacrifice at length however, all regard to the rights of others having been thrown aside, the belligerent powers have beset the highway of commercial intercourse with edicts which, taken together, expose our commerce and marines, under almost every destination, a prey to their fleets and armies. Each party indeed would admit our commerce with themselves, with the view of associating us in their war against the other, but we have wished war with neither. Under these circumstances were passed the laws of which you complain, by those delegated to exercise the powers of legislation for you, with every sympathy of a common interest in exercising them faithfully. In reviewing these measures therefore we should advert to the difficulties out of which a choice was of necessity to be made. To have submitted our rightful commerce to prohibitions and tributary exactions from others would have been to surrender our independence. To resist them by arms was war, without consulting the state of things or the choice of the Nation. The alternative preferred by the legislature of suspending a commerce placed under such unexampled difficulties, besides saving to our citizens their property, and our marines to their country, has the peculiar advantage of giving time to the belligerent nations to revise a conduct as contrary to their interests as it is to our rights. In the event of such peace or suspension of hostilities between the belligerent powers of Europe, or of such change in their measures affecting neutral commerce as may render that of the U.S. sufficiently safe in the judgment of the President, he is authorized to suspend the embargo. But no peace or suspension of hostilities, no change of measures affecting neutral commerce is known to have taken place. The Orders of England, and the Decrees of France and Spain, existing at the date of these laws, are still unrepealed, as far as we know. In Spain indeed a contest for the government appears to have arisen, but of its course or prospects we have no information on which prudence would undertake a hasty change in our policy, even were the authority of the Executive competent to such a decision. You desire that, in this conflict of power, Congress may be specially convened. It is unnecessary to examine the evidence or the character of the facts which are supposed to dictate such a call. Because you will be sensible, on an attention to dates, that the legal period of their meeting is as early as, in this extensive country, they could be fully convened by a special call. I should with great willingness have executed the wishes of the Inhabitants of North Yarmouth had peace or a repeal of the obnoxious edicts, or other changes, produced the case in which alone the laws have given me that authority, and so many motives of justice and interest lead to such changes that we ought continually to expect them, but while these edicts remain the legislature alone can proscribe the course to be pursued. Th: Jefferson Sep. 6. 08*

The Embargo Act of 1807 was passed on 22 December of that year by the U.S. Congress, in answer to the British orders in council restricting neutral shipping and to Napoleon's restrictive Continental System. The U.S. merchant marine suffered mightily from both the British and French, and Thomas Jefferson undertook to answer both nations with measures that, by restricting neutral trade, would show the importance of that trade. The first attempt was the Non-Importation Act, passed 18 April 1806, forbidding the importation of specified British goods in order to force Great Britain to relax its rigorous rulings on cargoes and sailors. The act was suspended, but the Embargo Act of 1807 was a bolder statement of the same idea. It forbade all international trade to and from American ports, and Jefferson hoped that Britain and France would be persuaded of the value and the rights of a neutral commerce.

In January 1808, the prohibition was extended to inland waters and land commerce to halt the skyrocketing trade with Canada. Merchants, sea captains, and sailors were naturally dismayed to find themselves without income and to see their ships rotting at the wharves, and many different smuggling schemes were concocted by the merchantmen to circumvent the law.

Jefferson's daring attempt to use economic pressure in a world at war was ultimately not successful. Britain and France stood firm, and not enough pressure could be brought to bear on the belligerents. Enforcement was difficult, especially in New England, where merchants looked on the scheme as an attempt to defraud them of a livelihood, as so eloquently presented here by the townspeople of Sanford to the President.



To the inhabitants of the town of Sanford in legal town meeting assembled.

Your representation and request were received on the 8th instant and have been considered with the attention due to every expression of the sentiments and feelings of so respectable a body of my fellow citizens. no person has seen with more concern than myself, the inconveniences brought on our country in general, by the circumstances of the times in which we happen to live, times to which the history of nations presents no parallel. for years we have been looking as Spectators on our brethren of Europe afflicted by all those evils which necessarily follow an abolishment of the moral rules which bind men and nations together. connected with them in friendship and Commerce, we have happily so far kept aloof from their calamitous conflicts by a steady observance of justice towards all by much forbearance, and multiplied sacrifices. at length however, all regard to the rights of others having been thrown aside, the belligerent Powers have seized the high seas of commercial intercourse with Edicts which, taken together expose our commerce [illegible] to the risk of almost every description, close to their fleets and Armies Each party indeed would admit our commerce with themselves, with the view of approaching us in their war against the other. but we have wished war with neither. under these circumstances were laid the laws of which you complain, by those delegated to exercise the powers of legislation for you, with very sympathy of a common interest in exercising them faithfully. in reviewing these measures therefore we should advert to the difficulties out of which a choice was of necessity to be made. to have submitted our rightful Commerce to exhibitions, and tributary actions, from others would have been to surrender our independance. to resist them by arms was war, without consulting the state of things or the choice of the nation. the alternative preferred by the Legislature of suspending a commerce placed under such unexampled difficulties besides saving to our citizens their property, and our mariners to their country has the peculiar advantage of giving time to the belligerent Nations to review a conduct as contrary to their interests as it is to our rights.

peace or suspension of hostilities between the
such change in their measures affecting neutrals
U. S. sufficiently safe in the judgment of
as the Embargo but no peace or suspension
affecting Neutral commerce is known to have
Decrees of France and Spain existing at the date
as far as we know the Spanish edicts a[illegible]ost
arisen, but of the course or prospects we have
we would undertake a hasty change in our po
Executive competent to such a decision.
[illegible]
such a call; because you will be sensible, or
legal period of their meeting is so early as
we fully convene, by a Special call.
willingness have exceeded the wishes of the In-
peace or a repeal of the obnoxious Edicts or other
alone the laws have given me that authority
nce any interest lead to such changes that we
but while these touch upon the legis
to be pursued

Sep. 10. 1808.

Just four months after the date of the present letter from Jefferson (in January, 1809), Congress, against much opposition, passed an act to make enforcement more rigid. Resistance approached the point of rebellion — again, especially in New England — and the scheme had to be abandoned.

On 1 March 1809, the embargo was superseded by the Non-Intercourse Act. This allowed the resumption of all commercial intercourse except with Britain and France. Jefferson reluctantly accepted it. Not unexpectedly, it failed to bring pressure on Britain and France. In 1810 it was replaced by Macon's Bill No. 2 (named after Nathaniel Macon), which virtually ended the experiment.

A fantastic letter of state from President Jefferson with sparkling language, reminiscent of his most famous writings including his First Inaugural Address and the Declaration of Independence.

Provenance: Forbes Collection, Christie's, N.Y., 19 May 2006, lot 43.

$12,000 - $15,000

125. Jefferson, Thomas. Autograph letter signed (*"Th: Jefferson"*), 1 page (8 x 9 ½ in.; 203 x 241 mm.), *Monticello,* 2 July 1820 to *Mr. Geo. A. Otis.* Address overleaf in Jefferson's hand, *Mr. George A. Otis, Philadelphia.* Jefferson thanks Mr. Otis, a Boston attorney and editor of the *Boston Gazette*, for translating Carlo Botta's book, Storia della Guerra dell Independenza d'America (History of the War of American Independence). Minor foxing; separations at folds and paper loss on address overleaf has been expertly mended.

Thomas Jefferson praises Carlo Botta's History of the War of American Independence, embracing Jefferson's highest ideals: Life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

He has had the faculty of sifting the truth of facts from our own histories, with great judgment, of suppressing details which do not make a part of the general history, and of enlivening the whole with the constant glow of his holy enthusiasm for the liberty & independence of nations.

Jefferson writes in full: *"I thank you for De Pradt's book on the Congress of Aix la Chappelle. It is a work I had never seen, and had much wished to see. Altho' his style has too much of amphibology [complex grammar] to be suited to the sober precision of Politics, yet we gather from him great outlines, and profound views of the new constitution of Europe, and of its probable consequences. These are things we should understand to know how to keep clear of them. I am glad to find that the excellent history of Botta is at length translated. The merit of this work has been too long unknown with us. He has had the faculty of sifting the truth of facts from our own histories, with great judgment, of suppressing details which do not make a part of the general history, and of enlivening the whole with the constant glow of his holy enthusiasm for the liberty & independence of nations. Neutral as an historian should be in the relation of facts, he is never neutral in his feelings, nor in the warm expression of them, on the triumphs and reverses of the conflicting parties, and of his honest sympathies with that engaged in the better cause. Another merit is in the accuracy of his narrative of those portions of the same war which passed in other quarters of the globe and especially on the ocean. We must thank him too for having brought within the compass of 3 vols. everything we wish to know of that war, and in a style as engaging that we cannot lay the book down. He had been so kind as to send me a copy of his work, of which I shall manifest my acknowledgment by sending him your volumes as they come out. My original being lent out, I have no means of collating it with the translation; but see no cause to doubt exactness. With my request to become a subscriber to your work be pleased to accept the assurance of my great respect. Th: Jefferson"*

The Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle, held in the autumn of 1818, was a meeting of the four allied powers of Britain, Austria, Prussia and Russia to end the evacuation of France, make decisions about their alliance, discuss the governance of Europe, and consider the military measures, if any, to be adopted as a precaution against a fresh outburst on the part of France. The Abbe Dominique de Pradt was a chaplain and confidant of Napoleon who was well known for his political writings. His book After the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle dealt with how the political map of Europe was constituted in the wake of the Congress. Otis sent Jefferson a copy along with a translation of Carlo Botta's Storia della Guerra dell Independenza d'America (History of the War of American Independence).

Carlo G. G. Botta, a professor at the University of Turin, was involved in revolutionary politics and sympathized with the American Revolution. When France took over northern Italy after the French Revolution of 1789, he became part of the government, but was forced to retire after Napoleon was deposed. In 1809 he wrote Storia della Guerra dell Independenza d'America (History of the War of American Independence). Jefferson read this book in Italian, thought it excellent, and told Adams, "The work is...more judicious, more chaste, more classical, and more true" than others. In 1820, George Alexander Otis, a Boston attorney and an editor of the Boston Gazette, translated Botta's book from Italian into English. Jefferson read a copy of the translation; this book appears in Jefferson's library catalog in the Library of Congress. Jefferson's own "holy enthusiasm for the liberty & independence of nations," expressed in his engagement in the service of the "better cause" in the American Revolution, defined his life, created a nation, and brought hope to peoples everywhere that they too could be free. Liberty was Jefferson's highest value, and he dedicated his life to bringing it to his fellow-countrymen and promoting it around the world. In the Declaration of Independence, he stated liberty was so fundamental that the right to it could not be taken or given away, specifying as inalienable "Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness."This letter was formerly the property of the Natick, Massachusetts Historical Society and was deaccessioned in 2004. **$15,000 - $20,000**

Sir Hartford July 8. 28.

I have read with the greatest pleasure your letter of the 2d of July. It is a work I had often seen, and heard much wished for. While I was in England I made many enquiries after it, but could not learn from them whether it was published or not. I am glad to find that the new edition of Rapin is undertaken, and of it's probable success. Those who understand to know how to keep clear of them.

I am glad to find that Henry's History of Britain is at length translated. The merit of this work has been too long undetermined. He has had the faculty of sifting the truth of facts from contradictory histories, with great judgment of suppressing such as did not make a part of the general history, and of delivering the rest with the constant glow of his lively enthusiasm for the subject, indispensable to render as an historian should be. In the relation of facts he is never neutral in his feelings; nor in the warm expression of them on the triumphs and reverses of the conflicting parties and of his honest sympathies with those engaged in the better cause. And for the accuracy of his narrative of those portions of the same war which passed in other quarters of the globe, and especially on the ocean. We must thank him too for having brought within the compass of 3. vols. every thing we wish to know of that war and in a style so engaging that we cannot lay the book down. He had also taken as his text the copy of the work [illegible] which came out. The original being lost or [illegible] no means to make corrections, will now appear to become a subject for your work to [illegible] of the assurance of my great respect.

Th: Jefferson

126. No Lot

127. Jones, John Paul. Autograph letter signed (*"J. Paul Jones"*), 2 pages (6.25 x 7.75 in.; 158 x 196 mm.), *"L'Orient, August 17, 1785* to *His Excellency Thomas Jefferson Esq.r Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, Paris."* **Docketed on the second page by Thomas Jefferson,** *"Jones. J.P. Aug. 17. 1785./recd. Aug. 21. 1785."* Additional light docketing in an unknown hand. On watermarked laid paper which shows uniform light foxing.

Captain John Paul Jones urges Thomas Jefferson to help his crew on the *Alliance* receive the prize money due them - in 1779, they fought with the *Bonhomme Richard* against the *Serapis*.

Jones writes in full: *Sir, I am still waiting for a decision respecting the claim of Mr. Puchilberg. But I think it my duty to inform you that one or two of the common sailors that served on board the Alliance when that Frigate was under my Orders are now here in a Merchant Vessel, and, as I am this moment informed, they have been persuaded to write to Mr. Puchilberg desiring that their share in the Prizes may not be sent to America but paid to them here. This, I am told, has been urged as a reason to the Marechal to induce him to decide in favour of Mr. Puchilberg's claim. Those two Men will however sail in a day or two for Boston, and perhaps may never return to France: Besides their objection is too triffling [sic] to be admitted, as it would greatly injure the other persons both Officers and Men of that Crew, who would in all probabillity [sic] never receive any part of their Prize Money unless they should come from America to L'Orient on purpose; which would not pay their expenses. As the Post is just going, I must defer answering the Letter you did me the honor to write me on the 3d till another opportunity. I am with great esteem and respect, Sir, your most obedient and most humble Servant. J Paul Jones* [Jones added in a postscript in the left margin of the second page]: *NB. I beg you therefore to write again to the/Marechal de Castries.*

Following his service during the American Revolution, Captain John Paul Jones was authorized by Congress to collect from France monies owed to the United States as a direct result of his naval operations. Jones reached an impasse with M. Clouet, the Marine Minister at L'Orient, over the payment of prize money to the American members of the crew of *Alliance*. L'Orient is a seaport on the southern coast of Brittany in northwestern France, about 310 miles southwest of Paris. *Alliance* was part of the small Franco-American squadron commanded by Jones at the Battle of Flamborough Head (where the *Bonhomme Richard* captured *Serapis*), and her captain, Pierre Landais, was French-born. Capitalizing on this pretext and exploiting the impatience of the crew to collect their booty, a French merchant named Puchilberg managed, as Jones reported to Jefferson on 29 July 1785, to produce *"a Letter of Attorney, which he obtained from the officers and Men of that Frigate when their Minds were unsettled, authorizing him to Receive their Share in the Prizes"*. In that same letter Jones requested that Jefferson write to the Marquis Charles de Castries, the French Secretary of State of the Navy "to obtain an explicit Order...to Mr. Clouet to pay into my hands the whole Mass of the Prize-Money that appears due the Alliance." Originally named "Hancock," the frigate was launched on 28 April 1778, and renamed "Alliance" on 29 May 1778 by resolution of the Continental Congress. The new frigate's first assignment was to carry Lafayette back to France to petition the French Court for increased support in the American struggle for independence.

On 17 August 1785, the day Capt. John Paul Jones wrote this letter to Thomas Jefferson, Jefferson wrote to both French Secretary of State of the Navy Marquis Charles de Castries about settling the claims, and then, this letter to Capt. Jones: "Mine of the 13th informed you that I had written to the M. de Castries on the subject of Puchilberg's interference. Yesterday I received his answer dated the 12th. In that, he says that he is informed by the 'Ordonnateur' that he has not been able to get an authentic roll of the crew of the Alliance, and that, in the probable case of there having been some French subjects among them, it will be just that you should give security to repay their portions. I wrote to him this morning, that as you have obliged yourself to transmit the money to the treasury of the United States, it does not seem just to require you to be answerable for money which will be no longer within your power; that the repayment of such portions will be incumbent on Congress; that I will immediately solicit their orders to have all such claims paid by their banker here: and that should any be presented before I receive their orders, I will undertake to direct the banker of the United States to pay them, that there may be no delay. I trust that this will remove the difficulty, and that it is the last which will be offered. The ultimate answer shall be communicated the moment I receive it. Having pledged myself for the claims which may be offered, before I receive the orders of Congress, it is necessary to arm myself with the proper checks. Can you give me a roll of the crew, pointing out the French subjects? If not, can you recollect personally the French subjects, and name them to me, and the sums they are entitled to? If there were none such, yet the roll will be material, because I have no doubt that Puchilberg will excite claims upon me, either true or false."

On 30 August 1785, Jefferson wrote to John Jay, U.S. Secretary for Foreign Affairs, about his solution to Capt. Jones' difficulties. In part, "I enclose you a correspondence which has taken place between the Marechal de Castries, minister of the Marine, and myself. It is on the subject of the prize money due to the officers and crew of the Alliance, for prizes taken in Europe, under the command of Captain Jones. That officer has been here, under the direction of Congress, near two years soliciting the liquidation and payment of that money...A Mr. Puchilberg presented powers to receive the money...The M. de Castries doubted the authority of Captain Jones to receive it, and wrote to me for information...I saw but one way to cut short these everlasting delays, which were ruining the officer soliciting the payment of the money, and keeping our seamen out of what they had hardly fought for, years ago. This was, to undertake to ask an order from Congress, for the payment of any French claimants by their banker in Paris; and, in the meantime, to undertake to order such payment, should any such claimant prove his title, before the pleasure of Congress should be made known to me..." **$15,000 - $20,000**

Jones. J. P. 1° Aug. 17. 1785
rec'd Aug. 21. 1785.

Thomas Jefferson dockett see lower image

L'Orient, August 17th 1785

Sir

I am still waiting for a decision respecting the ship in of Mr. Puchilberg. But I think it my duty to inform you that one or two of the common sailors that served on board the Alliance when that Frigate was under my Orders are now here, in a Merchant Vessel, and, as I am this moment informed, they have been persuaded to write to Mr. Puchilberg desiring that their share in the Prizes may not be sent to America but paid to them here. This, I am told, has been urged as a reason to the Marechal to induce him to decide in favour of Mr. Puchilberg's claim. Those two Men will however sail in a Day or two for Boston, and perhaps may never return to

His Excellency
Thomas Jefferson Esq. Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States
Paris.

sion. their Conduct is too baffling
ted, as it would greatly injure the
their interests both Prizes and Men of War that
s would in all probability never receive any
part of their Prize-Money unless they should
come from America to L'Orient on purpose;
which would not pay their expences.
As the Post is just going, I must de-
Answering to nothing you did me the honor
to write me the 3d. till another opportunity.
I am with great esteem and respect
Sir
Your most Obedient
& most humble Servant
E. H. Fitch

Jones J. P.
Aug. 17. 1785
rec'd Aug. 21. 1785.

Helen Keller signed photograph with her beloved Scottish Terrier, Darkie.

128. Keller, Helen. Oversize photograph signed (*"Helen Keller"*), (16 x 11 in.; 406 x 279 mm. – image size 7 x 10 in.; 177 x 254 mm.), sepia-tone, of Keller with her beloved Scottish terrier, Darkie. Keller has inscribed on the matt in dark pencil, *"With affectionate greetings, Helen Keller, Darkie sends her love, too. Nov. 1929."* Additionally, the photograph is signed and dated on the matte by the photographer Nickolas Muray, 1892-1965, Hungarian-born American photographer best known for his portraits of Frida Kahlo. Blind stamped "Nickolas Muray, New York". Light toning to matte, one crease beneath the date; otherwise in very fine condition. A magnificent photograph and one of the finest we've encountered. **$2,000 - $2,500**

129. Keller, Helen. The Story of My Life signed (*"Helen Keller"*). *Doubleday, & Company, New York, 1936.* Hardcover, in green cloth. Inscribed on the free endpaper, in pencil, *"To Andrea With every affectionate wish for happiness Helen Keller"*. Toned vertically along hinge on inscribed page; otherwise, in fine condition. **$200 - $300**

HYANNISPORT
MASSACHUSETTS

October 6, 1944

Dear ~~Jack~~ Hop:

For some time I have wanted to do something to perpetuate Joe's memory among his immediate family and his close friends. I thought, perhaps, of getting together some essays, written by those who knew him well, which together with photographs could be placed in book form. It would be primarily as a gift for my mother and father and for anyone else who wished it.

As I know you were always a great friend of Joe's and that he held you in very high regard, I was wondering if you would care to help out by writing one.

I would suggest that the essay could be any length up to five hundred words and that perhaps you could include in this what to you was Joe's outstanding characteristic and perhaps an anecdote illustrating this on some other side of his character.

Nothing is being said to my father or mother, as I should like to see it all together and finished before they are told about it.

Warmest regards.

Very sincerely,

Jack Kennedy
Lt. USNR

Lt. Warren Hopwood
c/o H.M.C.S. Swift Current
Fleet Mail Office
St. John, Newfoundland

I know you are as busy as hell - but I hope you can work this in. Best of luck to you.
Jack

130. Kennedy, John F. Extraordinary typed letter signed (*"Jack Kennedy"*) as Navy Lieutenant, 1 page (10.25 x 7.25 in.; 260 x 184 mm.), "Hyannisport, Massachusetts" stationery, 6 October 1944, to Lt. Warren Hopgood, c/o H.M.C.S. Swift Current; with original folds, in excellent condition.

John F. Kennedy writes to Lt. Warren Hopwood, soliciting an essay for a memorial book dedicated to Kennedy's brother Joe Jr., recently killed at war.

Kennedy writes in full: *Dear Hop: For some time I have wanted to do something to perpetuate Joe's memory among his immediate family and his close friends. I thought perhaps, of getting together some essays, written by those who knew him well, which together with photographs could be placed in book form. It would be primarily a gift for my mother and father and for anyone else who wanted it. As I know you were always a great friend of Joe's and that he held you in very high regard, I was wondering if you would care to help out by writing one. I would suggest that the essay could be any length up to five hundred words and that perhaps you could include in this what to you was Joe's outstanding characteristic and perhaps an anecdote illustrating this on some other side of his character. Nothing is being said to my father or mother, as I should like to see it all together and finished before they are told about it. Warmest regards. Very sincerely, Jack Kennedy Lt. U.S.N.R.*

In a postscript, at the bottom of the page, Kennedy also pens, *"I know you are as busy as hell – but I hope you can work this in. Best of luck to you. Jack"*. At the top of page there is a note handwritten by the office of the recipient requesting to, *"Please save for scrap book –"*.

Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr., was killed over England on 12 August 1944 while on a super-secret bombing mission in his PB4Y Liberator. Tasked with guiding his airplane - rigged as a drone and loaded with explosives - into a German rocket base, the plane exploded prematurely over the French countryside.

The resulting book titled As We Remember Joe (Cambridge, Massachusetts: Privately Printed at the University Press, 1945), seventy-five pages, is a collection of essays, letters, and memoirs of (and by) Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr. A thoughtful letter written by a grieving Kennedy just two short months after his brother's tragic death. **$3,000 - $5,000**

131. Kennedy, John F. Presidential White House Hotline Travel Telephone. This red, white and blue "White House Hotline" telephone features a red receiver and cord, white base. The center of the phone base has a blue disk with a black and white picture of the White House with the words "White House" printed beneath. The base is metal and has rubber pads placed on each corner. This phone was installed at various locations to which President Kennedy traveled and was connected directly to the White House switchboard without dialing the phone. It was a true hotline to the White House. This phone was installed in the master bedroom in Bing Crosby's home in Palm Desert, California, for the exclusive use of President Kennedy, during his visits to California in March and December 1962.

President Kennedy's White House Hotline Travel Telephone – in use at Bing Crosby's compound during his visits to Palm Desert in March and December 1962.

It was at Bing Crosby's home on March 24th where JFK met Marilyn Monroe. [It's interesting to note that Kennedy was first planning on staying at the home of Frank Sinatra, who was building up his Palm Springs compound for just such a trip, adding phone lines, cottages and a heliport. As the weekend approached, Bobby Kennedy became concerned about Sinatra's extensive links to organized crime. When fellow "Rat Pack" member (and Kennedy brother-in-law) Peter Lawford broke the news to Frank that JFK was staying at rival Bing Crosby's home, Sinatra never forgave Lawford and cut him off (Lawford's role in the upcoming *4 for Texas* was written out, and his part in *Robin and the 7 Hoods* was given to Bing Crosby!)] The telephone is accompanied by a "Directory of Dial Code System Lines, The White House Office Switchboard" with handwritten notes in the margins by Kennedy's faithful secretary, Evelyn Lincoln. Includes a signed letter by Service Foreman Les Willey confirming, as determined by coding information shown on the base of this telephone, that this particular telephone was installed in the Bing Crosby master bedroom during Kennedy's visit on 8 December 1962. At this time, Kennedy was dealing with the aftermath of the greatest challenge of his Presidency – the Cuban Missile Crisis – ending on 28 October. Just days after his Palm Desert visit, on 22 December, the Nassau Agreement between the U.S. and the United Kingdom was concluded, resulting in the U.S. providing the U.K. with a supply of nuclear-capable Polaris missiles in return for leasing a submarine base near Glascow. Also included with the lot are photocopies of May, 1962 and January, 1963 articles in *Life Lines* magazine discussing the installation of special communications equipment, including the red, white and blue White House phones, being installed at Bing Crosby's luxurious home in Palm Desert for Kennedy's visit. Ownership of this phone passed to California State Senator Lawrence E. Walsh (Walsh letter of ownership included) and it subsequently became part of the famed Robert L. White Kennedy collection. White began collecting Kennedy memorabilia when he wrote to Evelyn Lincoln requesting an autograph from the President. This started his relentless and impassioned pursuit in assembling what was to become the largest and most comprehensive private collection of Kennedy artifacts and documents in the world. The white base of the phone has yellowed slightly with age; otherwise, in fine condition. A truly historic piece of Kennedy memorabilia. **$40,000 - $60,000**

MRS EVELYN N. LINCOLN

INFORMATION REGARDING
DIAL CODE SYSTEM LINES
THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

The new White House Office telephone switchboard is now in operation. In addition to your customary manual lines, most of the telephones serviced by the Board are also equipped with dial code system lines

These lines are intended principally for use in inter-office and inter-governmental calls without going through the White House Operator, thus helping to relieve the heavy workload on the Operators They are directly named on your phone by three digit numbers.

The White House code has been changed from 150 to 145.

When you serve your extension number for a return call from any governmental agency reached through the dial code system be sure to leave the code number 145 plus extension number.

Direct dial tie lines to government departments are provided through the automatic government dial system

Consult code list attached for correct code number

ON CALLS TO AGENCIES EQUIPPED FOR THROUGH DIALING, DIAL CODE PLUS EXTENSION NUMBER (IF KNOWN) OR DIAL CODE PLUS '0' TO GET INFORMATION OPERATOR. FOR INFORMATION IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DIAL CODE 3170 AND FOR THOSE AGENCIES USING CODE 13 DIAL 1150

FOR INTER-OFFICE CALLS, AT THE SOUND OF THE DIAL, JUST DIAL EXTENSION NUMBER OF OFFICE REQUIRED.

FOR OUTSIDE (NON-GOVERNMENTAL) CALLS, AT THE SOUND OF THE DIAL TONE, DIAL 9 AND AT SOUND OF SECOND DIAL TONE, DIAL NUMBER REQUIRED.

TO DIAL THE WHITE HOUSE OPERATOR, SIMPLY DIAL THE NUMERAL "0"

A Directory of telephones on the White House Office switchboard with dial code system room and a listing of governmental intergovernmental dial codes has been attached

The Switchboard Operators will be glad to answer any questions that may arise

May 20, 96

WHITE HOUSE OFFICE USE ONLY

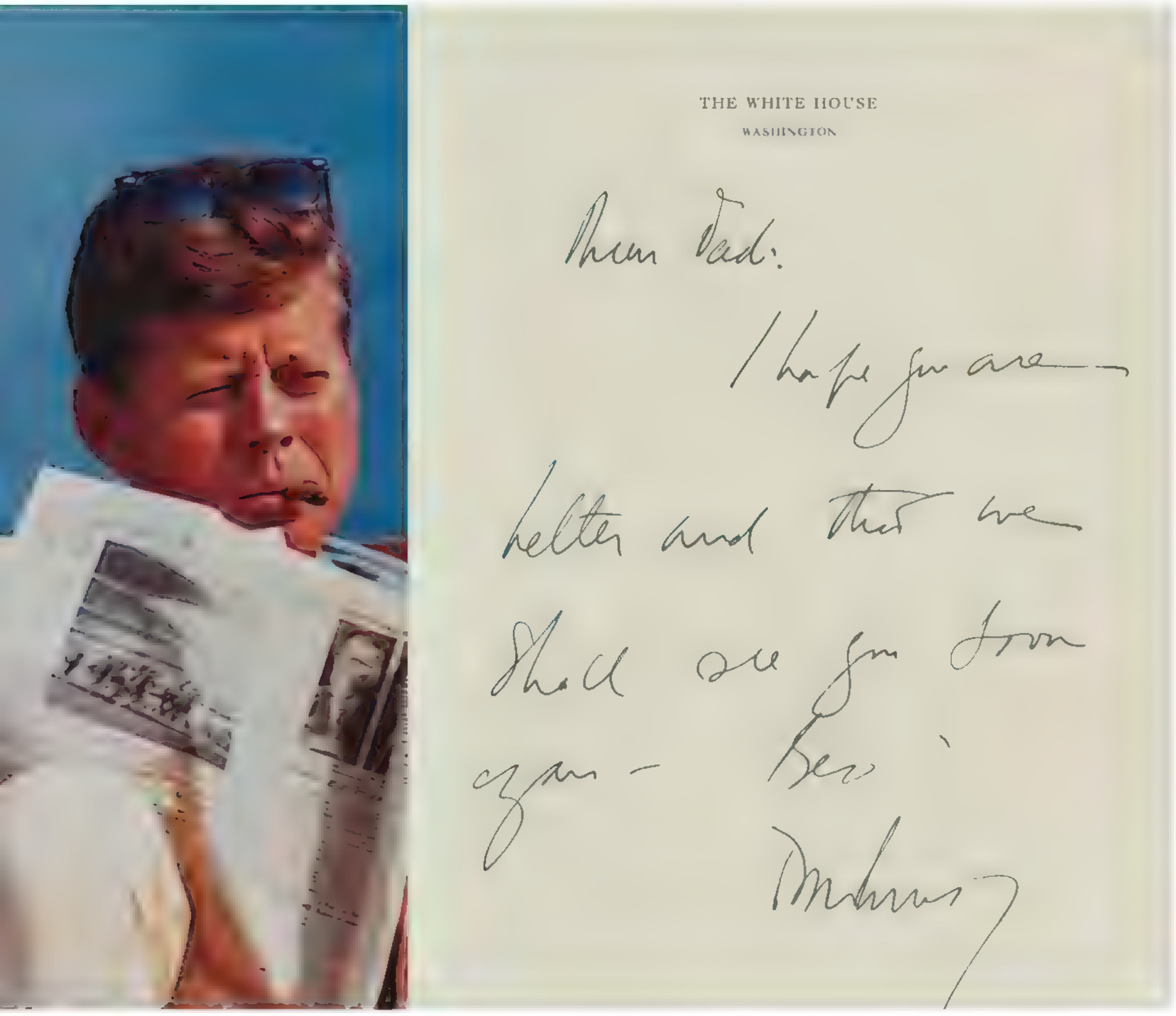
May 20, 96

DIRECTORY

OF

DIAL CODE SYSTEM LINES
THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE
SWITCHBOARD

WHITE HOUSE OFFICE USE ONLY



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Dear Dad:

I hope you are
better and that we
shall see you soon
again - Best
Jack

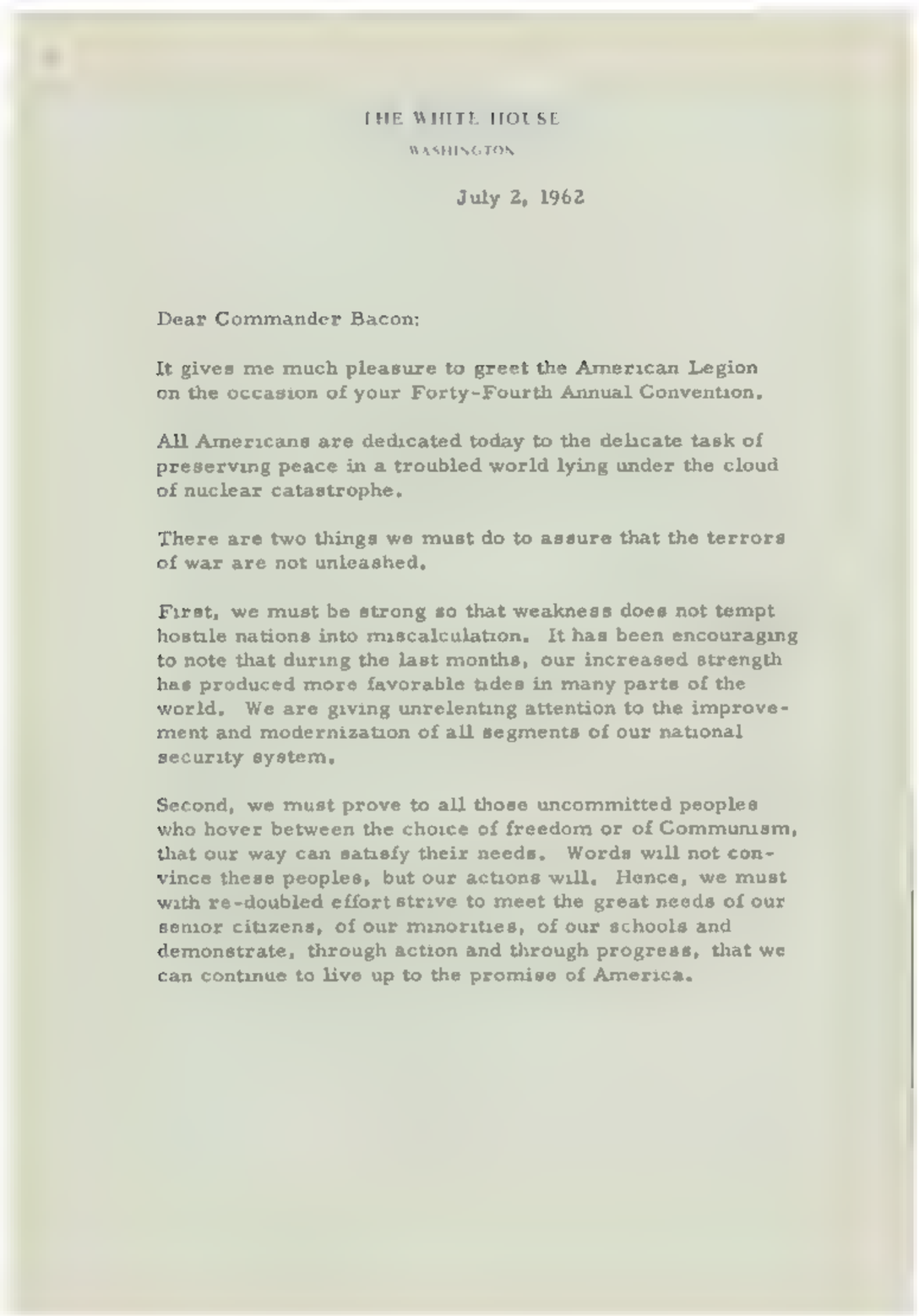
132. Kennedy, John F. Superb autograph letter signed (*"John Kennedy"*) as President, 1 page (6.75 x 9 in.; 171 x 228 mm.), on White House letterhead stationery, undated. In fine condition.

President John F. Kennedy sends words of comfort and encouragement to his father, family patriarch Joseph P. Kennedy, Sr., who had just suffered a massive, debilitating stroke.

Written to his father, Joseph P. Kennedy, Sr. Judging by the content of this letter, we believe it was likely written in the first few weeks of 1962, as the senior Kennedy suffered a massive stroke on 16 December 1961, which made movement and communication extremely difficult and limited until his death some eight years later. JFK writes in full: *Dear Dad: I hope you are better and that we shall see you soon again. Best John Kennedy*

In mid-December 1961, Joe Kennedy began to feel faint while playing golf with his niece in Palm Beach. He sat down, and managed to drag himself to a bench. When he finally rose to walk to the car, he staggered drunkenly. Back at the Palm Beach house he went directly to bed. When his wife, Rose Kennedy, heard what had happened, she looked in and found him ashen-faced and having trouble moving, but said she was sure he would be all right; however, hours later an ambulance was called and he was rushed off to St. Mary's Hospital, and put in a room next to one with a plaque reading "Dedicated to the Memory of Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr." Doctors soon discovered that the senior Kennedy had suffered a massive stroke.

He was very close to death by the time Jack and Bobby arrived on Air Force One. The gathered family members had a very difficult few weeks, but gradually his condition stabilized. However, he was almost completely paralyzed on his right side, and unable to speak intelligibly, in which condition he remained until his death in 1969. With his father's sudden illness, the young President lost one of his most important mentors. This is one of less than a handful of JFK handwritten letters as President we have encountered, penned on White House letterhead of this size. **$8,000 - $12,000**



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 2, 1962

Dear Commander Bacon:

It gives me much pleasure to greet the American Legion on the occasion of your Forty-Fourth Annual Convention.

All Americans are dedicated today to the delicate task of preserving peace in a troubled world lying under the cloud of nuclear catastrophe.

There are two things we must do to assure that the terrors of war are not unleashed.

First, we must be strong so that weakness does not tempt hostile nations into miscalculation. It has been encouraging to note that during the last months, our increased strength has produced more favorable tides in many parts of the world. We are giving unrelenting attention to the improvement and modernization of all segments of our national security system.

Second, we must prove to all those uncommitted peoples who hover between the choice of freedom or of Communism, that our way can satisfy their needs. Words will not convince these peoples, but our actions will. Hence, we must with re-doubled effort strive to meet the great needs of our senior citizens, of our minorities, of our schools and demonstrate, through action and through progress, that we can continue to live up to the promise of America.

With the support of America's war veterans, who know from direct experience what war means, I am sure that we will maintain our strength and fulfill that promise.

Sincerely,

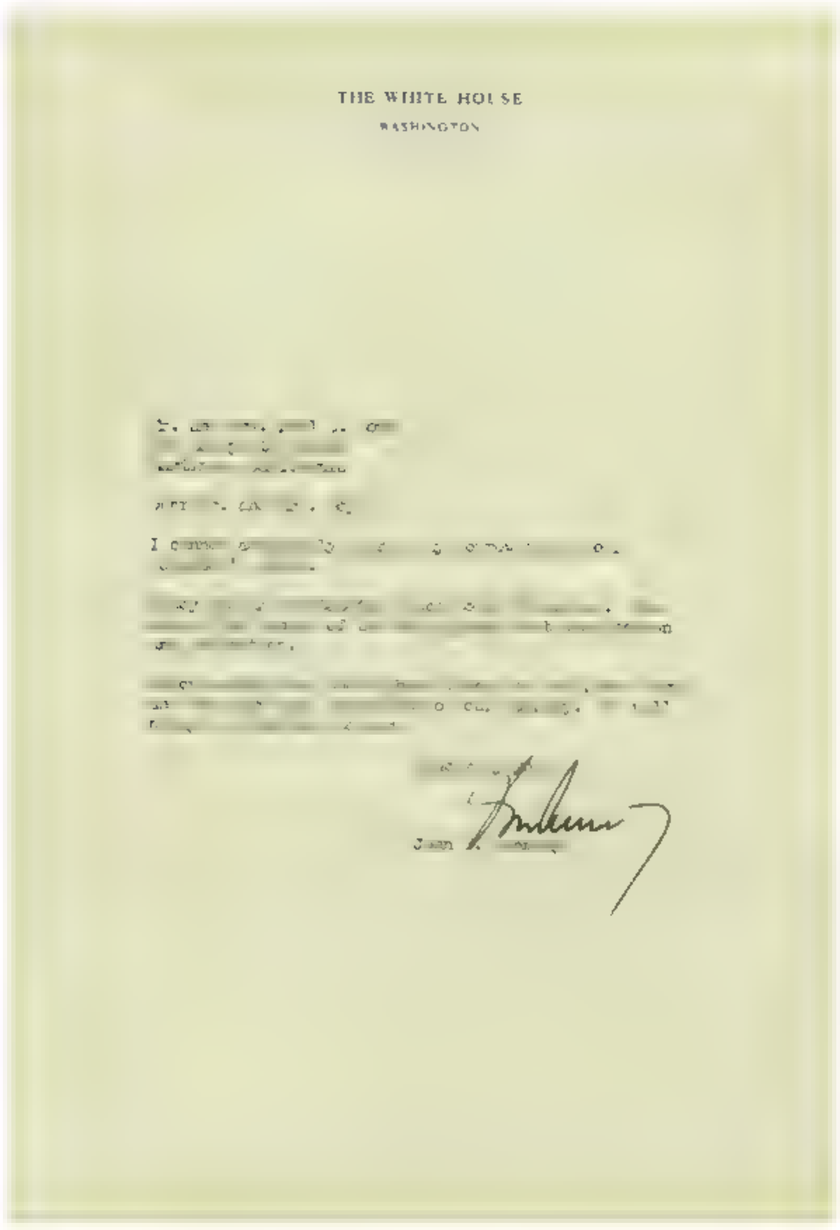
Mr. Charles L. Bacon
National Commander
The American Legion
National Headquarters
Post Office Box 1055
700 North Pennsylvania Street
Indianapolis 6, Indiana

133. Kennedy, John F. Typed letter signed (*"John F. Kennedy"*) as President, 2 pages (7 x 10.25 in.; 178 x 260 mm.), on "The White House, Washington" letterhead, 2 July 1962, to Commander Charles L. Bacon, National Commander, The American Legion National Headquarters, Indianapolis, Indiana. Slight toning along edges from previous display; original staple holes in upper left corners.

In the tense days leading to the Cuban Missile Crisis, President Kennedy writes to the National Commander of the American Legion: *"...the delicate task of preserving peace in a troubled world lying under the cloud of nuclear catastrophe...to assure that the terrors of war are not unleashed...we must be strong so that weakness does not tempt hostile nations into miscalculation."*

Kennedy writes in full: *Dear Commander Bacon: It gives me much pleasure to greet the American Legion on the occasion of your Forty-Fourth Annual Convention. All Americans are dedicated today to the delicate task of preserving peace in a troubled world lying under the cloud of nuclear catastrophe. There are two things we must do to assure that the terrors of war are not unleashed. First, we must be strong so that weakness does not tempt hostile nations into miscalculation. It has been encouraging to note that during the last months, our increased strength has produced more favorable tides in many parts of the world. We are giving unrelenting attention to the improvement and modernization of all segments of our national security system. Second, we must prove to all those uncommitted peoples who hover between the choice of freedom or of Communism, that our way can satisfy their needs. Words will not convince these peoples, but our actions will. Hence, we must with re-doubled effort strive to meet the great needs of our senior citizens, of our minorities, of our schools and demonstrate, through action and through progress, that we can continue to live up to the promise of America. With the support of America's war veterans, who know from direct experience what war means, I am sure that we will maintain our strength and fulfill that promise. Sincerely, John F. Kennedy*

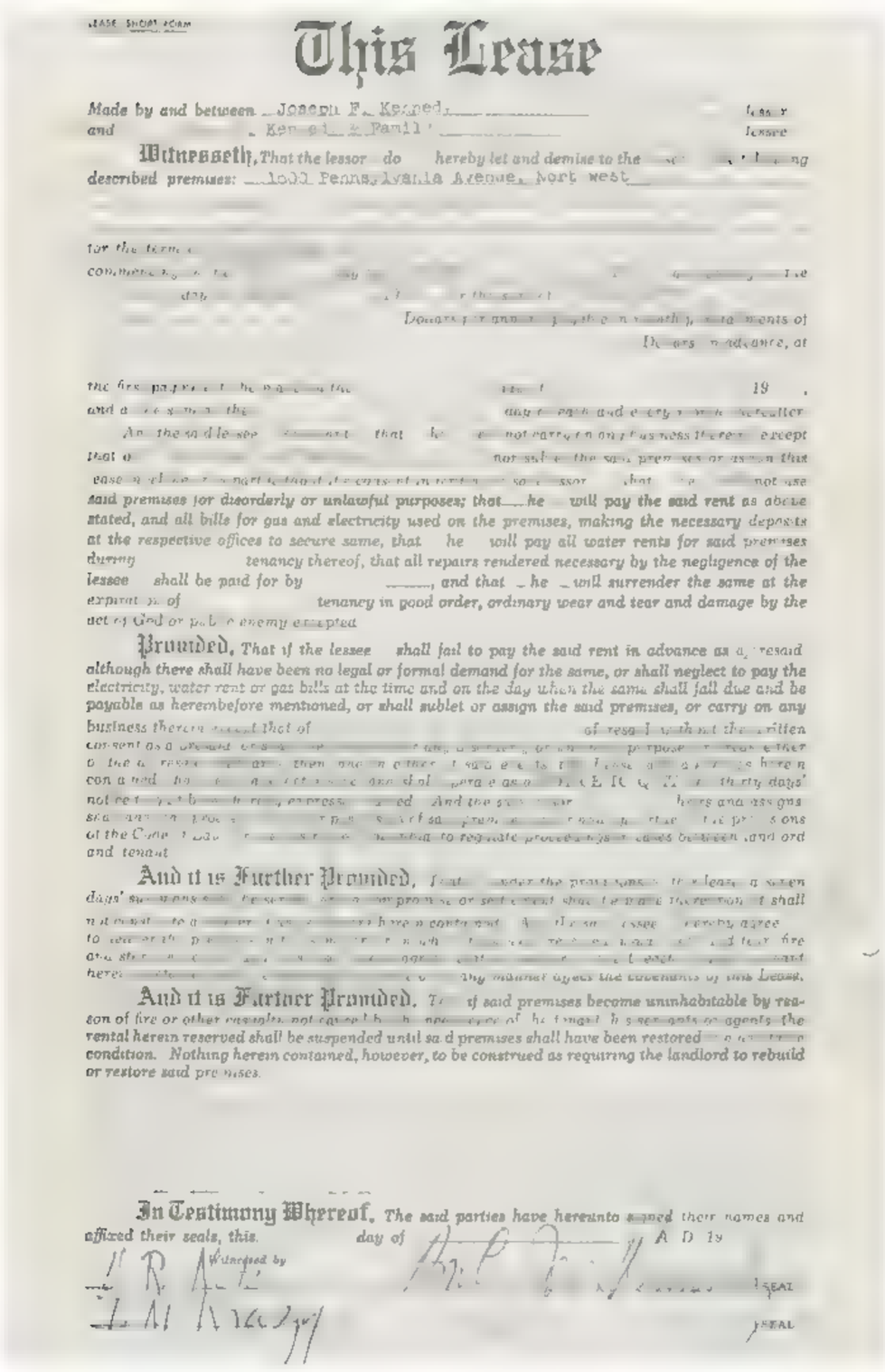
At the Forty-Fourth Annual Convention of the American Legion, held in Las Vegas on 11 October 1962, the delegates unanimously adopted a resolution critical of the Kennedy administration's handling of the Cuban situation. The overthrow of Castro by "unilateral military action" if necessary, "an effective policy of economic sanctions" halting trade with Cuba, and the demand that "the leaders of our government forthwith announce their reliance on the Monroe Doctrine" were part of the resolution. Five days later, on 16 October 1962, President Kennedy met with his national security advisors to discuss the discovery of Soviet nuclear missile sites under construction in Cuba. It wasn't until the evening of the 22 October that the President addressed the nation on radio and television on the Soviet arms buildup, ordering an immediate naval quarantine to prevent shipments of offensive weapons to Cuba. Kennedy declared that *it shall be the policy of this nation to regard any nuclear missile launched from Cuba against any nation in the Western Hemisphere as an attack by the Soviet Union on the United States, requiring full retaliatory response upon the Soviet Union*. **$3,000 - $5,000**


THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

134. Kennedy, John F. Typed condolence letter signed ("*John Kennedy*") as President, 1 page (7 x 10.25 in.; 177 x 260 mm.), The White House, Washington, undated [7 March 1963], to Mr. and Mrs. Paul C. Boyd, 805 Lafayette Street, Martinez, California. Light spot near upper blank edge. With original 7.25" x 3.5" White House envelope postmarked Washington, 7 March 1963. Fine condition.

Kennedy writes in full: *I cannot adequately express my sorrow about your daughter's death. Nancy was an outstanding Peace Corps Volunteer. She served the people of the Philippines with imagination and dedication. Nancy exemplified the highest ideals of the Peace Corps and the very best traditions of our country. We will always be indebted to her. Sincerely yours, John Kennedy*

20-year-old Nancy Boyd was among 24 passengers and three crewmen aboard a Philippines airliner which crashed on Mindanao Island on 2 March, 1963. She was stationed on Mindanao as a teachers' aide in elementary schools. Nancy had joined the Peace Corps in 1962 and had arrived in the Philippines in the early fall. She was returning home after attending a conference in Zamboanga City. After over five decades of service, today's Peace Corps is more vital than ever and still growing. From John F. Kennedy's inspiration came an agency devoted to world peace and friendship and volunteers who continue to help individuals build a better life for themselves, their children, their community, and their country. **$4,000 - $6,000**


This Lease

Made by and between Joseph F. Kennedy, lessor and Kennedy & Family, lessee

Witnesseth, That the lessor do hereby let and demise to the lessee the following described premises: 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, Nort west

for the term of ... commencing on the ... day ... Dollars per month, payments of Dollars in advance, at the first payment to be made on the ... day of ... 19 ... and a like payment on the ... day of each and every month thereafter. And the said lessee ... that he ... not carry on any business thereon ... except that of ... not sublet the said premises or assign this lease without the consent of the lessor ... that he ... not use said premises for disorderly or unlawful purposes; that he will pay the said rent as above stated, and all bills for gas and electricity used on the premises, making the necessary deposits at the respective offices to secure same, that he will pay all water rents for said premises during tenancy thereof, that all repairs rendered necessary by the negligence of the lessee shall be paid for by ..., and that he will surrender the same at the expiration of tenancy in good order, ordinary wear and tear and damage by the act of God or public enemy excepted.

Provided, That if the lessee shall fail to pay the said rent in advance as aforesaid although there shall have been no legal or formal demand for the same, or shall neglect to pay the electricity, water rent or gas bills at the time and on the day when the same shall fall due and be payable as herembefore mentioned, or shall sublet or assign the said premises, or carry on any business thereon without that of ... of ... without the written consent as aforesaid ... or if the premises ... for the purpose ... other than ... herein mentioned ... or if the lessee ... herein contained ... and shall persist as aforesaid ... thirty days' notice ... in writing, expressed ... And the said lessor ... heirs and assigns ... provisions of the Code ... to regulate proceedings ... cases between landlord and tenant.

And it is Further Provided, That ... after the premises ... at least seven days' ... for the purpose of ... that the ... thereupon it shall not be ... to enter ... have been complied with ... lessee hereby agrees to ... premises ... and ... said premises ... and the said lessor ... hereby ... By manner upon the covenants of this Lease.

And it is Further Provided, That if said premises become uninhabitable by reason of fire or other casualty, not caused by the negligence of the tenant, his servants or agents, the rental herein reserved shall be suspended until said premises shall have been restored to their former condition. Nothing herein contained, however, to be construed as requiring the landlord to rebuild or restore said premises.

In Testimony Whereof, The said parties have hereunto set their hands and affixed their seals, this ... day of ... A D 19

Witnessed by

I. R. Nutz

I. M. Krazy

(SEAL)

(SEAL)

135. [Kennedy, John F.] Kennedy, Joseph Sr. Signed gag "White House Lease" for son John F. Kennedy's Second Term in Office, 1 page (8.5 x 13 in.; 216 x 330 mm.), with accompanying 4 x 3 in. card with typewritten poem. Undated, Joe Kennedy had this gag lease drafted and presented to his son, the President, for his 46th birthday on 29 May 1963. The document is a real estate lease *Made by and between Joseph F. [sic] Kennedy, lessor, and John F. Kennedy & Family, lessee.* Completed by typewriter and then signed by the senior Kennedy in ink. Punch holes present on the margin of the document and single corner of the envelope and card. Included is the red ribbon used to attach the card/envelope to the lease.

The White House that never was...gag "White House Lease" signed by Joe Kennedy, Sr. presented to his son John for his second term in office.

The document reads in part: *Witnesseth , that the lessor do hereby let and demise to the lessee, the following described premises: 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, Northwest for the term of Four years (4) commencing on the 20th day of January, 1965, and ending on the 19th day of January, 1969, for the sum of (rent free)*...At the foot of the document Joe Kennedy has signed, *"Amb. Joe Kennedy"* and also signed as witnesses, *U.R. Nutz* and *I.M. Krazy*.

Presented with the "lease" is a small 4 x 3 in. card upon which is typewritten this poem: "As a tenant of the White House, You've been just fine, Not to mention Jackie, John and Caroline. So to show my esteem and appreciation, I've extended your lease. For a four year duration".

An incredible piece from the fiercely ambitious patriarch, Joe Kennedy, who was known to have such control over his children. Through humor, the senior Kennedy is showing that he is still calling the shots despite his son serving the highest office of the land. As fate would have it, Kennedy's son would never have the opportunity to be elected a second term.

Provenance: From the collection of David Powers, Presidential aide to JFK. Gifted to Powers by JFK. **$4,000 - $6,000**

Former and future Presidents Harry Truman and Lyndon Johnson pay tribute to John F. Kennedy.

136. Truman, Harry S. & Lyndon B. Johnson. Color photograph signed and inscribed by both to President John F. Kennedy, oblong, 12.8 x 10.6 in. (325 x 269 mm.), depicting the young President shaking hands with the former and future Presidents. Inscribed in ink by Truman on the photographer's matt, *From Harry Truman to a great President, John F. Kennedy. Feb. 19, 1962.* To the left, Johnson pens, *To President Kennedy, Per your request – here are our hands, our hearts, our votes – Lyndon B. Johnson.* Incredible association and sentiment among the three Presidents.

Provenance: From the collection of David Powers, Presidential aide to JFK. Gifted to Powers by JFK. **$6,000 - $8,000**

137. No Lot

138. Kennedy, Jacqueline and Lyndon B. Johnson to Patrick Moynihan. Archive of (9) letters to Patrick Moynihan (one to "Liz" Elizabeth Moynihan– his wife) dating from 1968 – 1988. (1) TLS signed by President Lyndon Johnson, (8) from Jacqueline Kennedy (one ALS & seven TLSs). All in very fine condition.

Archive of (9) letters (eight from Jackie Kennedy and one from Lyndon B. Johnson) to U.S. Senator Patrick Moynihan – who began rejuvenating Pennsylvania Avenue during Kennedy's Administration.

1) **Johnson, Lyndon B.** Typed letter signed ("*Lyndon B. Johnson*") as President, to Daniel Patrick Moynihan dated 4 December 1968 on mint green (10.25 x 7 in.; 260 x 177 mm.) White house stationery reads in full: Dear Pat: *Thank you for your letter about Pennsylvania Avenue. I will keep your suggestion in mind when I get down to work on my message to Congress. As you know, we were able to get the authorization bill for the Commission through the Senate. The House Committee, however, would not be budged. The only plan for which we might have secures their approval was not acceptable. So the next administration will have to try to gain sufficient support for the kind of Avenue we want. Nevertheless, and in great part because of the Commission's work, we have improved the prospects for Pennsylvania Avenue. That is something to be thankful for. I appreciate your welcome as I return to teaching. With kind regards, sincerely, Lyndon B. Johnson* (Johnson was a teacher prior to becoming a politician. After being President, he again taught at the University of Texas, giving lectures)

2) **Onassis, Jacqueline Kennedy.** Autograph letter signed ("*Jackie*") 2 pages (7.75 x 5.75 in.; 196 x 146 mm.), dated 18 June 1970 on light blue stationery from Vassileos Georgiou 37 Athens. Also includes a handwritten transmittal envelope with "*Onassis*" on the back flap. The letter reads in full: *Dear Pat - I was so touched by your letter and your writing to me on May 29th. I often wondered what happened to all the hopes for Pennsylvania Avenue - I decided they had just fizzled away. It makes me so happy to know they are in your domain - If anyone can make them materialize - it will be you. Your book on Pennsylvania Avenue also just came and I will read it with greatest interest. I miss seeing you when I go to Cambridge - but I'm very glad to know that you are where you are. Thank you, dear Pat. Affectionately, Jackie*

3) **Onassis, Jacqueline Kennedy.** Typed letter signed ("*Affectionately Jackie*") 1 page (5.25 x 7.5 in.; 133 x 190 mm.) dated 22 February 1971 on her 1040 Fifth Avenue stationery. In part: *I am so grateful to you for sending me a copy of the president's special message to the 92 Congress. You know how much I care about the Pennsylvania Avenue project and I will do anything I possibly can to encourage the passing of the bill.*

4) **Onassis, Jacqueline Kennedy.** Typed letter signed ("*Jackie*") 1 page (5.25 x 7.5 in.; 133 x 190 mm.) dated 5 May 1972 on her 1040 Fifth Avenue stationery reads in part: *You are the one who realized with all your heart how much President Kennedy's vision of Pennsylvania Avenue meant to him. And, all these years you have given your devotion and energy to his dream. I hope you know that his children and I will always be grateful for what you have accomplished.*

5) **Onassis, Jacqueline Kennedy.** Typed letter signed ("*Jackie*") 1 page (5.25 x 7.5 in.; 133 x 190 mm.) dated 24 June 1972 on her 1040 Fifth Avenue stationery. In part: *I was so happy to get your letter just as I am about to fly off to Greece. Of course, I remember well Guiding Principles for Federal Architecture and like you I am glad to see none of this has been forgotten.*

6) **Onassis, Jacqueline Kennedy.** Typed letter signed ("*Jackie*") 1 page (5.25 x 7.5 in.; 133 x 190 mm.) dated 20 October 1972 on her 1040 Fifth Avenue stationery. In full: *It is so incredibly wonderful – the message you left me about Pennsylvania Avenue – and now all your brave efforts have come to light. I wish I were there to tell you exactly how I feel but I think you know.*

7) **Onassis, Jacqueline Kennedy.** Typed letter signed ("*Jackie*") 1 page (5.25 x 7.5 in.; 133 x 190 mm.) dated 31 October 1972 on 1040 Fifth Avenue stationery to Daniel Moynihan's wife, Liz, and reads in part: *How very proud you must be of Pat and the incredibly fine job he did for Pennsylvania Avenue. I know a great deal of his heart and energy went into this project and that he is the one responsible for the final outcome. It does make me so happy.*

8) **Onassis, Jacqueline Kennedy.** Typed letter signed ("*Jackie*") 1 page (5.25 x 7.5 in.; 133 x 190 mm.) dated 3 May 1988 on 1040 Fifth Avenue stationery. In full: *How thoughtful of you to take the time to write me about the dedication of the new Canadian Embassy. What a magnificent site for a building. It's comforting to know that Pennsylvania Avenue is living up to all we hoped it would be.*

9) **Onassis, Jacqueline Kennedy.** Typed letter signed ("*Jackie*") 1 page (5.25 x 7.5 in.; 133 x 190 mm.) dated 24 May 1988 on 1040 Fifth Avenue stationery. In full: *It's so wonderful to see the results of your labors in the Pennsylvania Avenue Development report. Thanks so much for sending it to me.*

Patrick Moynihan instigated the redesign of Pennsylvania Avenue after Kennedy's inaugural parade. Moynihan did not like the dilapidated buildings and seedy shops lining the most prestigious Avenue. The rejuvenation of Pennsylvania Avenue started during the Kennedy administration while Moynihan was Chairman of Public Works. Daniel Patrick "Pat" Moynihan was a member of the Democratic Party first elected to the United States Senate for New York in 1976, and was re-elected three times (in 1982, 1988, and 1994). He declined to run for re-election in 2000. Prior to his years in the Senate, Moynihan was the United States' Ambassador to the United Nations and to India, and was a member of four successive presidential administrations, beginning with the administration of John F. Kennedy, and continuing through that of Gerald Ford. He was married to Elizabeth Brennan Moynihan. **$2,000 - $3,000**

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 4, 1968

Dear Pat:

Thank you for your letter about Pennsylvania Avenue. I will keep your suggestion in mind when I get down to work on my message to Congress.

As you know, we were able to get the authorization bill for the Commission through the Senate. The House Committee, however, would not be budged. The only plan for which we might have secured their approval was not acceptable. So the next Administration will have to try to gain sufficient support for the kind of Avenue we want.

Nevertheless, and in great part because of the Commission's work, we have improved the prospects for Pennsylvania Avenue. That is something to be thankful for.

I appreciate your welcome as I return to teaching.

With kind regards,

Sincerely,

Honorable Daniel P. Moynihan
Vice Chairman
President's Temporary Commission
on Pennsylvania Avenue
National Capital Planning Commission
Washington, D. C. 20576

May 5, 1972

I am so pleased you sent me a copy of your testimony, as well as the New York Times article which appeared when I was away.

What can I say to you about all you have done? You are the one who realized with all your heart how much President Kennedy's vision of Pennsylvania Avenue meant to him. And, all these years you have given your devotion and energy to his dream. I hope you know that his children and I will always be grateful for what you have accomplished.

Thank you for everything -- and more than I can say.

June 24, 197

I was so happy to get your letter just as I am about to fly off to Greece Of course, I remember well Guiding Principles for Federal Architecture and like you I am glad to see none of this has been forgotten

Do keep in touch because I always love to hear from you.

9114082155

May 24, 1988

Dear Pat

It's so wonderful to see the results of your labors in the Pennsylvania Avenue Development report. Thanks so much for sending it to me.

VASSILEOS GEORGIOU 37
OLYFADA ATHENS

Dear Pat -

VASSILEOS GEORGIOU 37
OLYFADA ATHENS

February 22 1971

I am so grateful to you for sending me a copy of the President's special message to the 92nd Congress You know how much I care about the Pennsylvania Avenue project and I will do anything I possibly can to encourage the passing of the bill

I really must rely on you to advise me as to whom I should approach at this time As you know I talked to Teddy last year and am more than willing to call him again if you think that is a good step , may be going away shortly so perhaps you can let me know soon just what I can do

I realize how dedicated you are to this proposal and how much time and effort you have devoted on behalf of this bill Please know that you have my continued interest and support

8157012.09

May 3, 1988

How thoughtful of you to take the time to write me about the dedication of the new Canadian Embassy What a magnificent site for a building It's comforting to know that Pennsylvania Avenue is living up to all we hoped it would be.

October 31, 1972

Dear Lis

I feel so badly that I never received your letter until yesterday when the party was all over. It would not have been possible for me to come to Cambridge, but at least I would have liked you to know so.

How very proud you must be of Pat and the incredibly, fine job he did for Pennsylvania Avenue. I know a great deal of his heart and energy went into this project and that he is the one responsible for the final outcome. It does make me so happy.

Thank you so much for thinking of me.

Sincerely,

October 20, 1972

Dear Pat:

It is so incredibly wonderful -- the message you left me about Pennsylvania Avenue -- and now all your brave efforts have come to light. I wish I were there to tell you exactly how I feel but I think you know.

With so much love,

Jackie

...о телефону

Вручить немедленно

М О С К В А

Товарищу СТАЛИНУ И.В.

В 10 час.30 мин.утра был у тов.Затутина. Состояние его резко ухудшилось. В 4 – 5 часов утра были приступы – сильный озноб и высокая температура. Раньше приступы в такое время не наблюдались.

С 10 час.30 мин. до 12 часов дня температура была высокой – 39,9 градусов. Самочувствие больного плохое. Несколько раз он повторял,что не хочет умирать. Профессора,лечащие тов.Затутина и заместитель тов.Бурденко проф.Шамов считают,что операцию нужно сделать не первого апреля,как об этом я Вам сообщил вчера, а немедленно, сегодня же, как только падет температура. Поэтому психологическую подготовку тов.Затутина о возможной ампутации ноги по ходу операции произвести невозможно.Спрашивать его согласия на ампутацию,как это положено, сейчас когда он в таком состоянии, невозможно,так как это резко ухудшит и без того плохое его самочувствие,что очень нетелательно перед такой серьезной операцией. Жену его тоже решили не спрашивать и

2.

не говорить ей,что может быть потребуется произвести ампутацию конечности.

Операция предположительно будет проведена сегодня, 31 марта, в 14-15 часов дня.

Н.ХРУЩЕВ

31.Г-1944г.

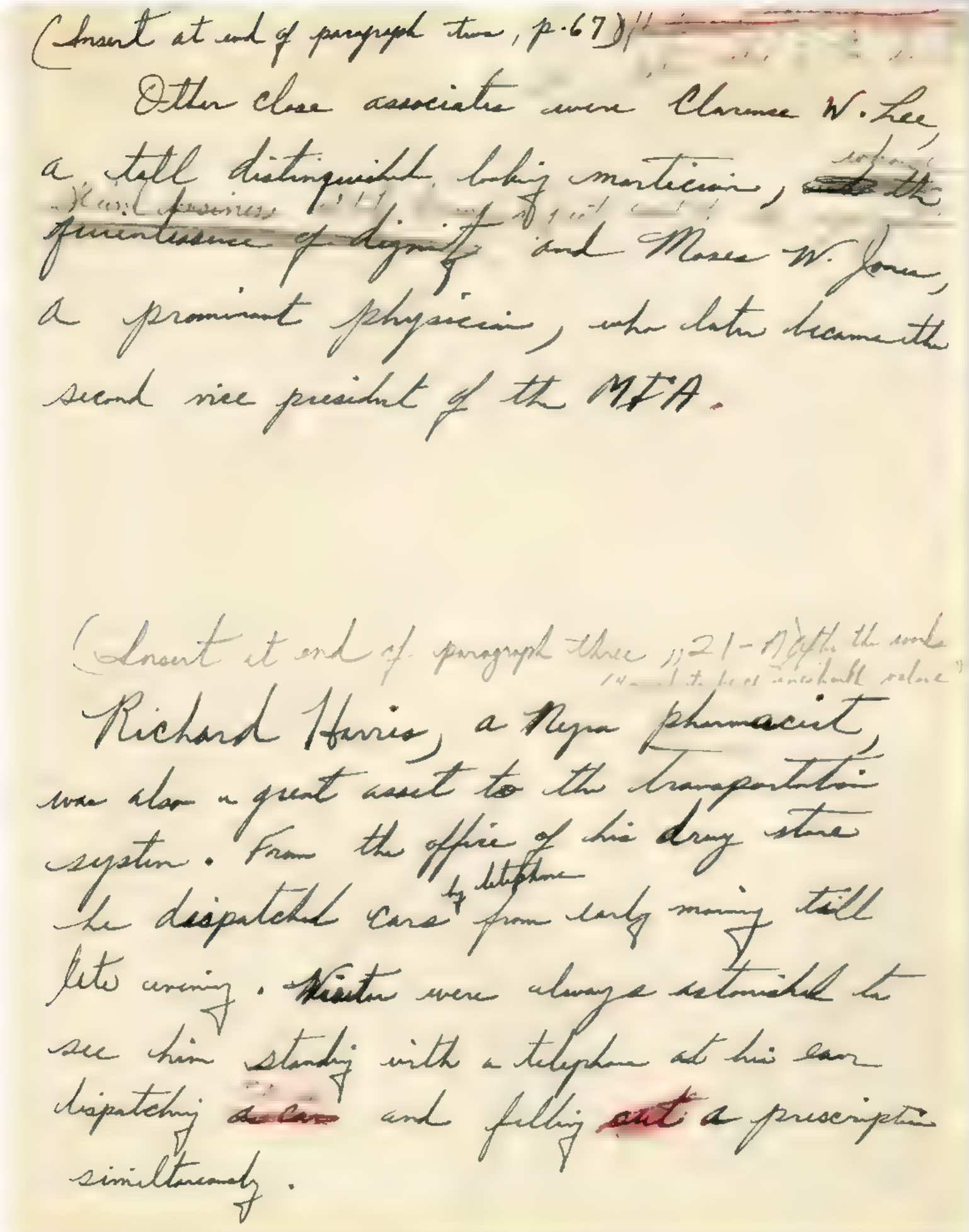
13.00

139. Khrushchev, Nikita. Typed document signed (*"N. Khrushchev"*), in Russian to Joseph Stalin, 2 pages (8 x 11.25 in.; 203 x 285 mm.) 31 March 1944, with notation on page 2 in unknown hand, "transmitted by the telephone to [Comrade?] Loginov at 1:15 p.m. [signature illegible] 31 March 1944 city of Kiev." Light creases, punch holes and paper loss along left margins, not affecting text or signature. Near fine condition.

Nikita Khrushchev writes Joseph Stalin on the deteriorating health of one of Russia's distinguished WWII commanders, Nikolai Vatutin.

The letter reads in full: *To: Comrade I. V. STALIN I paid a visit to Comrade Vatutin at 10:30 in the morning. His condition is rapidly deteriorating. There were fits of chills and high fever around 4-5 in the morning. No observations of fits at such time have been made beforehand. / From 10:30 until 12 o'clock in the afternoon, the temperature remained high at 39.9 degrees. The patient felt very sick. He repeated several times that he does not want to die. The professors who are treating Comrade Vatutin, along with Comrade Burdenko's deputy Professor Shamov, think that the operation needs to be performed not on April 1, as I reported to you yesterday, but today, as soon as the fever drops. For this reason, it is impossible to psychologically prepare Comrade Vatutin for a possible leg amputation during the operation. Given his current condition, it is impossible to ask, as is customary, for his permission to amputate, since it will drastically worsen his already bad state of being, which is undesirable before such a serious operation. It was decided to not ask his wife or tell her that a limb may need to be amputated either. The operation will be tentatively performed today, on March 31 around 2-3 o'clock in the afternoon. N. Khrushchev*

In this letter, the man who Khrushchev refers to as "Comrade Vatutin" was Nikolai Vatutin, a Soviet General for the Southwestern and Ukrainian Fronts. Today, many Western scholars regard Vatutin as one of World War II's most creative commanders. On 28 February 1944, Vatutin regrouped for a new operation and was heading to Slavuta when he was ambushed by the Ukrainian Insurgent Army far behind the front lines near the village of Mylyatyn in Ostroh Raion. He did not immediately die from his wounds and was taken to a hospital for treatment. This letter was written roughly two weeks before Vatutin would succumb to sepsis, resulting from his injuries.
$2,000 - $3,000


(Insert at end of paragraph two, p. 67)

Other close associates were Clarence W. Lee, a tall distinguished looking mortician, ~~whose~~ sound business ability became a great asset to the organization and Moses W. Jones, a prominent physician, who later became the second vice president of the MIA.

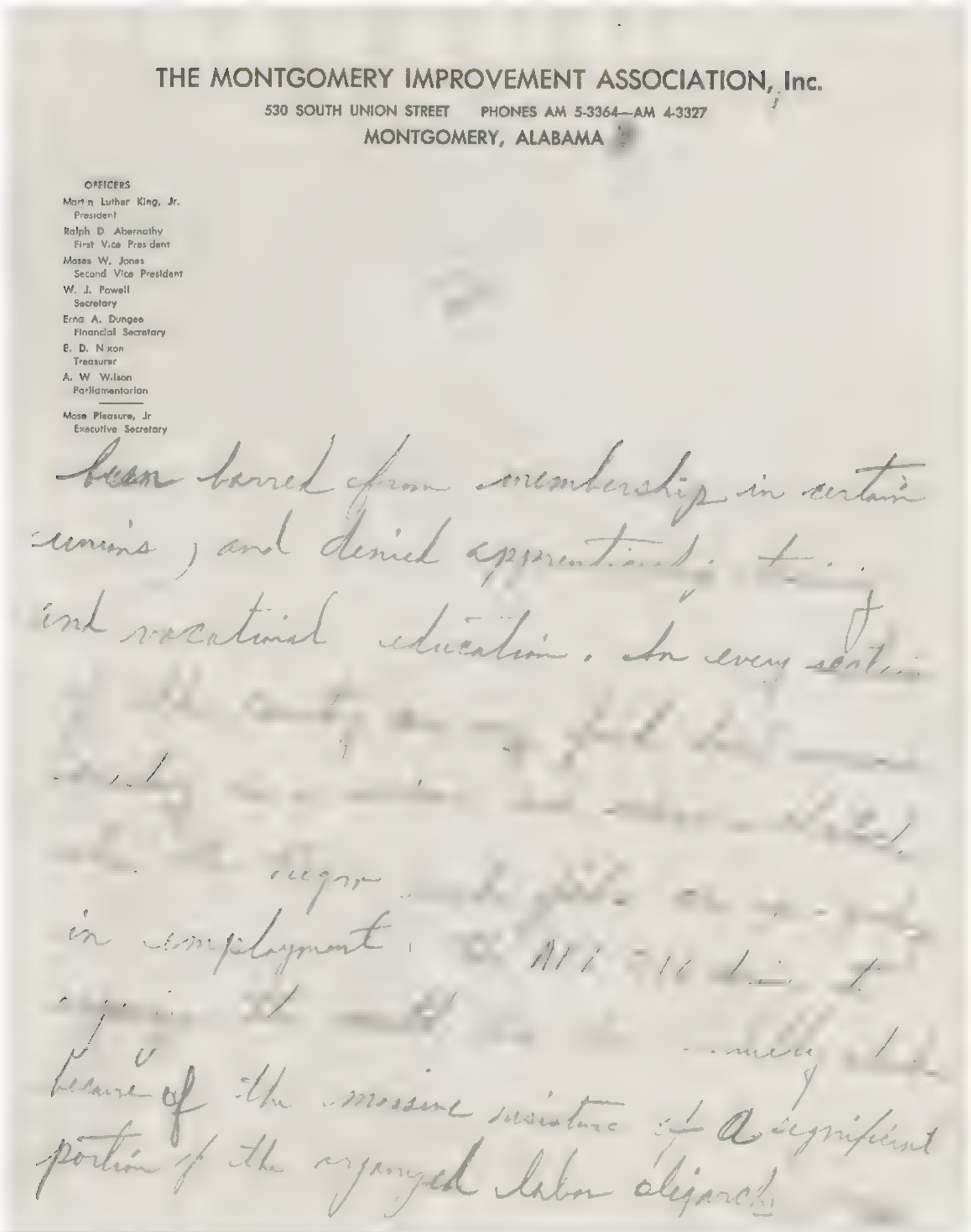
(Insert at end of paragraph three, 21-A) after the words "proved to be of inestimable value" Richard Harris, a Negro pharmacist, was also a great asset to the transportation system. From the office of his drug store he dispatched cars by telephone from early morning till late evening. Visitors were always astonished to see him standing with a telephone at his ear dispatching cars and filling a prescription simultaneously.

140. King, Martin Luther Jr. Autograph manuscript for Chapter V of his book, Stride Toward Freedom, with edits. 1 page (8 x11 in.; 203 x 279 mm.) Montgomery, n.d. [ca. 1957]. Fully accomplished in King's hand, in ink with edits in pencil and in red. King asks for the text, which is in two parts, to be inserted into separate paragraphs of the chapter. Lightly toned.

Martin Luther King Jr. single page from his handwritten manuscript for his book, Stride Toward Freedom, his first-hand account of the Montgomery Bus Boycott.

King writes in full: *(Insert at end of paragraph two, p. 67) Other close associates who were later added to the board were Clarence W. Lee, a tall distinguished looking mortician, whose sound business ability became a great asset to the organization and Moses W. Jones, a prominent physician, who later became the second vice president of the MIA [Montogomery Improvement Association]. (Insert at end of paragraph three, 21-A) after the words "proved to be of inestimable value" Richard Harris, a Negro pharmacist, was also a great asset to the transportation system. From the office of his drug store he dispatched cars by telephone from early morning till late evening. Visitors were always astonished to see him standing with a telephone at his ear dispatching cars and filling a prescription simultaneously.*

Martin Luther King, Jr.'s first book, Stride Toward Freedom, is a first-hand account of the Montgomery Bus Boycott. Just months after the boycott's end [20 December 1965], King was being asked to write a book chronicling the year long struggle against Alabama's bus segregation laws, which ended with a decision by the US Supreme Court finding said laws unconstitutional. In the book he discusses the racial tension in Alabama before and after the boycott and his personal beliefs in nonviolent resistance. "Stride" was published on September 17, 1958, to critical acclaim. **$8,000 - $12,000**



THE MONTGOMERY IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION, Inc.

530 SOUTH UNION STREET PHONES AM 5-3364—AM 4-3327

MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

OFFICERS

Martin Luther King, Jr.
President

Ralph D. Abernathy
First Vice President

Moses W. Jones
Second Vice President

W. J. Powell
Secretary

Erna A. Dungee
Financial Secretary

E. D. Nixon
Treasurer

A. W. Wilson
Parliamentarian

Mose Pleasure, Jr
Executive Secretary

been barred from membership in certain unions, and denied apprenticeship training and vocational education. In every section of the country one may find local unions existing as a serious and vicious obstacle when the Negro seeks jobs or up-grading in employment. The AFL-CIO drive to organize the south has been virtually abandon because of the massive resistance of a significant portion of the organized labor oligarchy, many.

141. King, Martin Luther Jr. Important autograph manuscript in dark pencil, unsigned, 1 page (8.5 x 11 in.; 215 x 279 mm.). Montgomery, Alabama, [1957/1958]. On a sheet of stationery of The Montgomery Improvement Association, Inc., Montgomery, Alabama, listing Martin Luther King, Jr. as President. Light smudges at letterhead. Expertly and unnoticeably conserved with fortifying silking on verso; overall in fine condition.

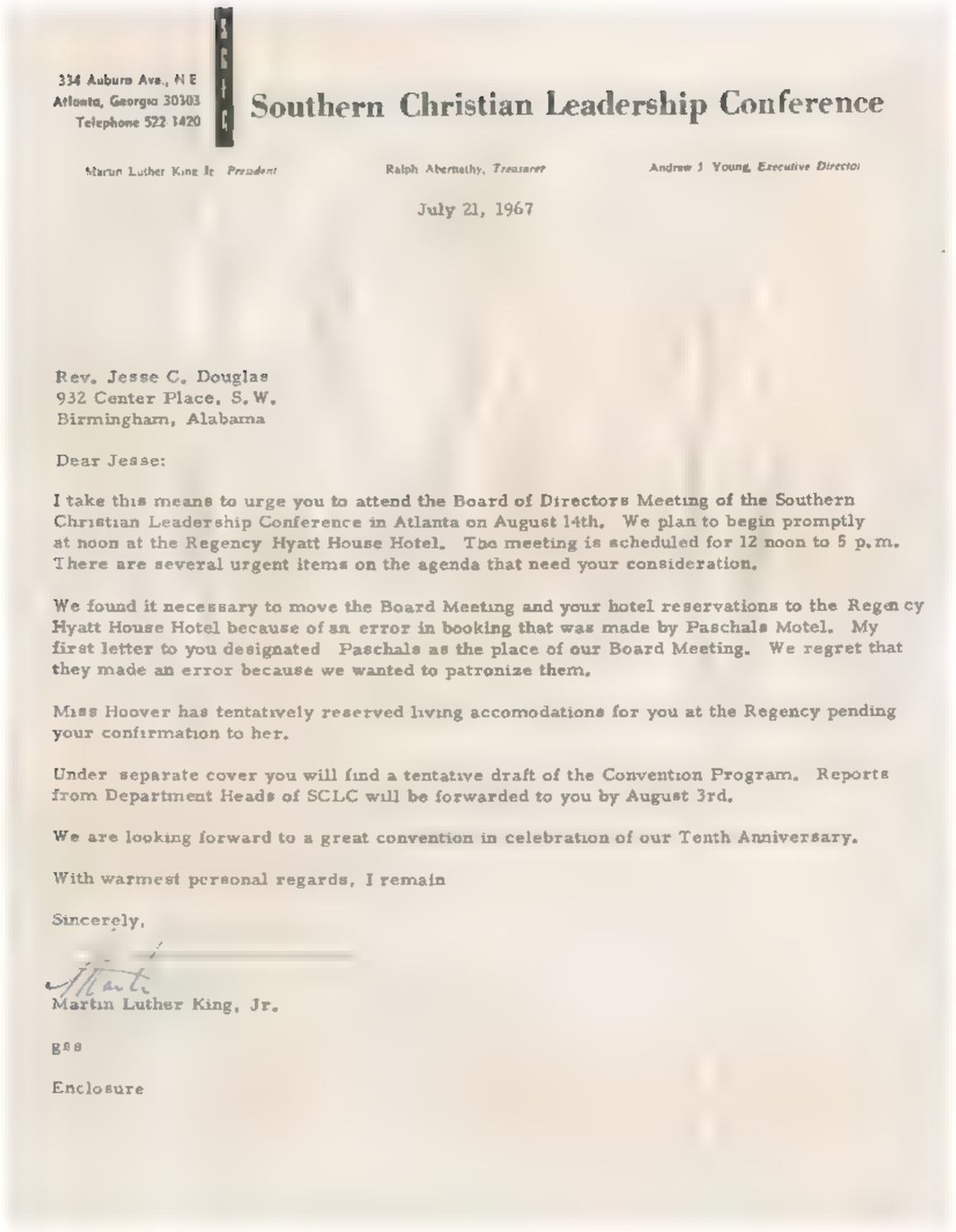
Original manuscript handwritten by Martin Luther King Jr. for his first book, Stride Toward Freedom – Over 60 words including, *"In every section of the country one may find local unions existing as a serious and vicious obstacle when the Negro seeks jobs..."*

Headed 2. In full: *been barred from membership in certain unions, and denied apprenticeship training and vocational education. In every section of the country one may find local unions existing as a serious and vicious obstacle when the Negro seeks jobs or up-grading in employment. The AFL-CIO drive to organize the south has been virtually abandon because of the massive resistance of a significant portion of the organized labor oligarchy, many.*

A late draft of part of Chapter XI of Dr. King's first book, Stride Toward Freedom, published on 17 September 1958. Except for a few edits ("can" instead of "may," capitalization of "South," adding "ed" to "abandon"), what is written here is exactly as it was published on page 204 in the chapter "Where Do We Go From Here?," ironically the title of his last book, published in 1967. The words immediately preceding what Dr. King handwrote in the manuscript here offered: "Negroes have" The complete phrase after what Dr. King has written here: "many of whom have been active in White Citizen Councils." **$8,000 - $12,000**

142. King, Martin Luther Jr. Typed letter signed ("*Martin*"), 1 page (8.5 x 11 in.; 203 x 279 mm.) Atlanta, Georgia, on Southern Christian Leadership Conference stationery, 21 July 1967, to Rev. Jesse C. Douglas, Birmingham, Alabama. Light soiling and rippling do not materially affect the letter's appearance. Very good condition.

A week after African Americans rioted in Newark and two days before the Detroit riots, Martin Luther King urges civil rights leader Rev. Jesse Douglas, who had helped organize the historic Selma-to-Montgomery March in 1965, to attend a Board of Directors meeting of the S.C.L.C. – *"There are several urgent items on the agenda..."* – King proposed a massive new campaign of civil disobedience to combat urban riots



334 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
Telephone 522-1420

SCLC

Southern Christian Leadership Conference

Martin Luther King Jr. *President* Ralph Abernathy, *Treasurer* Andrew J. Young, *Executive Director*

July 21, 1967

Rev. Jesse C. Douglas
932 Center Place, S.W.
Birmingham, Alabama

Dear Jesse:

I take this means to urge you to attend the Board of Directors Meeting of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference in Atlanta on August 14th. We plan to begin promptly at noon at the Regency Hyatt House Hotel. The meeting is scheduled for 12 noon to 5 p.m. There are several urgent items on the agenda that need your consideration.

We found it necessary to move the Board Meeting and your hotel reservations to the Regency Hyatt House Hotel because of an error in booking that was made by Paschals Motel. My first letter to you designated Paschals as the place of our Board Meeting. We regret that they made an error because we wanted to patronize them.

Miss Hoover has tentatively reserved living accomodations for you at the Regency pending your confirmation to her.

Under separate cover you will find a tentative draft of the Convention Program. Reports from Department Heads of SCLC will be forwarded to you by August 3rd.

We are looking forward to a great convention in celebration of our Tenth Anniversary.

With warmest personal regards, I remain

Sincerely,

Martin Luther King, Jr.

gss

Enclosure

Kings writes in part: *Dear Jesse: I take this means to urge you to attend the Board of Directors Meeting of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference in Atlanta on August 14th. We plan to begin promptly at noon at the Regency Hyatt House Hotel. The meeting is scheduled for 12 noon to 5 p.m. There are several urgent items on the agenda that need your consideration ... We are looking forward to a great convention in celebration of our Tenth Anniversary...*

King also tells Rev. Douglas that an error in booking necessitated the move from Paschals Motel to the Regency, "We regret that they made an error because we wanted to patronize them." He has enclosed a one-page sheet (included) with convention registration information and convention highlights (Sidney Poitier speech, entertainment by Aretha Franklin).

The Associated Press story, datelined Atlanta, 15 Aug., printed in the Wednesday, 16 August 1967, edition of the "Chicago Tribune," was headlined "King Urges Massive Civil Disobedience Weigh Camp-Out in Washington."

The recipient of this letter, Rev. Dr. Jesse Douglas, retired as pastor of St. Luke CME Church, Champaign, Illinois, in 2004. In a letter written by Mrs. Coretta Scott King for his retirement celebration, she stated that Dr. King would often ask Rev. Douglas to sing before Dr. King spoke. He loved to sing, and would often end his sermons by singing a heart stirring hymn or a gospel song.

Rev. Douglas participated in the lunch-counter desegregation sit-ins during the early 1960s in Atlanta. In 1961, Douglas and several fellow students helped desegregate the Georgia State Capitol building cafeteria. He filed a lawsuit against Georgia Gov. Ernest Vandiver which paved the way for the integration of restaurants in the state. Douglas' blond hair and light skin allowed him to be mistaken as a white man. He more than once stated, "I could go in and eat because they wouldn't know I was colored. They used me as a decoy." During one of his sermons while pastoring at St. Luke CME, he shared how he was asked to infiltrate the Ku Klux Klan to find out their plans. He completed the task knowing he was putting his life in danger if the Klan had discovered he was there to spy on their activities.

In 1965, Rev. Jesse Douglas helped organize the historic Selma-to-Montgomery march. At the time, he was president of the Montgomery Improvement Association and marched alongside Dr. King. The march included thousands of protestors who went on a ten mile march to the capitol building. For 32 years, Rev. Douglas was a member of the national board of directors of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

The August 1967 10th Annual Convention of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, held at the Ebenezer Baptist Church in Atlanta, was Dr. King's last. He was assassinated in Memphis, Tennessee, on 4 April 1968. Four months later, on 14 August 1968, the 11th Annual Convention of the S.C.L.C. met, symbolically, in Memphis.

From the collection of Martin Luther King's personal secretary, Maude Ballou, who worked closely with King in the late 1950s.
$3,000 - $5,000

143. Lincoln, Abraham. Important autograph letter signed ("*A. Lincoln*") as President, 2 pages (7.75 x 9.75 in.; 196 x 247 mm.), front and verso, on "Executive Mansion, Washington" stationery, 23 May 1863. To Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton. Includes the front panel of original transmittal envelope, including an Abraham Lincoln autograph note signed *("A. Lincoln")*, in full: *Please see Mr. Butler May 23, 1863 A. Lincoln"* with a note by Stanton: *"Referred to the Quarter Master for report. Edwin M. Stanton"*. Fine condition.

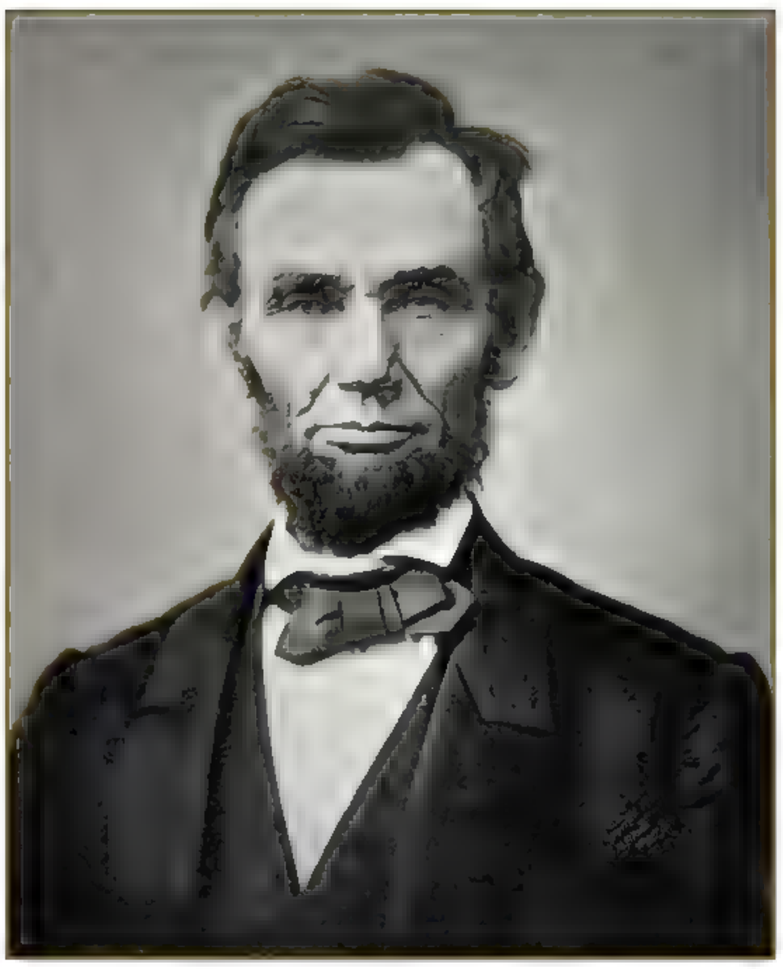
Prior to the tide of war turning in the Union's favor, as massive Union assaults on the fortifications at Vicksburg fail, Lincoln directs Secretary of War Stanton to settle a problem vital for the transportation of troops, *"At the beginning of the present war the Railroad did certain carrying for the U.S. for which it claims pay; and, as I understand, the U.S. claims that at least part of this the road was bound to do without pay. Though attempts have been made to settle the matter, it remains unsettled...If I had the leisure which I have not, I believe I could settle it..."*

Lincoln writes in full: *My dear Sir, In order to construct the Illinois Central Railroad, a large grant of land was made by the United States to the State of Illinois, which land was again given to the Railroad Company by the State, in certain provisions of the Charter. By the U.S. grant, certain previleges [sic] were attempted to be secured from the contemplated Railroad to the U.S., and by the Charter certain per centage of the income of the road was to be from time to time paid to the State of Illinois. At the beginning of the present war the Railroad did certain carrying for the U.S. for which it claims pay; and, as I understand, the U.S. claims that at least part of this the road was bound to do without pay. Though attempts have been made to settle the matter, it remains unsettled; meanwhile the Road refuses to pay the per-centage to the State. This delay is working badly; and I understand the delay exists because of there being no definite decision whether the U.S. will settle its own account with the Railroad, or will allow the State to settle it, & account to the State for it. If I had the leisure which I have not, I believe I could settle it; but prima facie it appears to me we better settle the account ourselves, because that will save us all question as to whether the State deals fairly with us in the settlement of our account with a third party – the R.R. I wish you would see Mr. Butler, late our State Treasurer, and see if something definite can not be done in the case. Yours truly, A. Lincoln*

President Lincoln did not like the delay in settling the matter with the railroad, noting *"this delay is working badly,"* ostensibly impeding the movement of troops, so he wrote this letter to his Secretary of War. Lincoln had defended and prosecuted cases for the railroad as a lawyer for eight years and had won a lawsuit against them just six years earlier as a practicing attorney. Being the Commander in Chief, and with the fate of the Union uncertain, he had more important matters to deal with. Days prior to Lincoln writing this letter to his Secretary of War, two major Union assaults against Confederate fortifications at Vicksburg were repulsed with heavy casualties (19 and 22 May), leading Grant to besiege the city on the 25th. The Siege of Vickburg lasted until the city surrendered to Union forces on 4 July 1863. The Battle of Vicksburg, in conjunction with the Battle of Gettysburg (1-3 July), tipped the scales strongly in the Union's favor.

It is not known if Secretary of War Stanton met with Lincoln's old friend William Butler (1797-1876) who had first met Lincoln when he was Clerk of the Sangamon County Circuit Court (1836-1841) and Lincoln was a circuit lawyer. Butler later served as Illinois State Treasurer (1859-1862). Secretary of War Stanton referred President Lincoln's letter to Quartermaster General Montgomery C. Meigs "for Report" on 29 May. Meigs wrote to Major General Lewis B. Parsons, Chief of Railroad and River Transportation for the Department of the Mississippi. On 3 June 1863, Meigs instructed the Chief Quartermaster, Colonel Robert Allen of the Department of the West at St. Louis, to settle all accounts with the railroad prior to 3 May 1862.

Published in Roy Basler's Collected Works of Abraham Lincoln. **$40,000 - $60,000**



Executive Mansion,

Washington, May 23, , 1863.

Hon. Sec. of War.

My dear Sir

In order to continue the Illinois Central Railroad, a large grant of land was made by the United States to the State of Illinois, which land was again given to the Railroad Company by the State, in certain portions of the Road. By the U. S. grant, certain privileges were exempted to be persons from the contemplated Road. Income to the U. S. and by the Charter certain per centage of the nicome of the road was to be from time to time paid to the State of Illinois. At the beginning of the present war the Railroad was certain carrying for the U. S. for which it claims pay; and, as I understand, the U. S claims that at least part of the the road has become to be military pay. Though attempts have been made to settle the dates, it remains unsettled. Meanwhile the Road refuses to pay the per centage to the State. This delay is working badly; and I understand the delay exists because of there being no definite decision whether the

our account with the Rail. [illegible] the State to settle it, & [illegible] for it. If I have the [illegible] not, I believe I could [illegible] facie it appears to be [illegible] the account ourselves, because [illegible] all questions as to what the State deals fairly with us in the settlement of our account with a third party - the R.R. I wish you would see Hon. Butler, Sate on Sect. Treasury, and see if something definite can not be done in the case.

Yours truly

A. Lincoln

144. Lincoln, Abraham. Historic autograph letter signed (*"A. Republican"* and *"A. Lincoln"*), 2 pages (8 x 10 in.; 203 x 254 mm.), Springfield, Illinois, 9 March 1858, to Richard Yates (1815-1873), a Lincoln friend, serving as lawyer, state legislator and member of Congress and later served as governor of Illinois from 1861-1865. Some show-through, very lightly and expertly silked; tipped to another sheet.

A politically re-energized Lincoln shrewdly plots to stop the spread of slavery after the infamous 1857 Dred Scott case, proposing his Best Man from his wedding for Congress.

Why may not all anti-administration men in this District vote for James H. Matheny, of Springfield, for Congress? He was opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; was for Fillmore in 1856, but never was a Know-Nothing. He is now opposed to the Lecompton Constitution, and the Dred Scott decision. Who can be more suitable, when a union of Fremont and Fillmore men, is indispensable? A. republican.

Lincoln asks Illinois' future governor to plant an anonymous endorsement for Congressional candidate James Matheny in local newspapers. Though Matheny was not a Republican, Lincoln explains, *"he is with us"* in opposing the Dred Scott decision. Broadening the base of the Republican Party, Lincoln argues, is essential to defeating pro-slavery forces.

Lincoln writes in full: *My dear Sir: If you approve of the following contrive to have it appear in some one of the anti-administration papers down your way – better there than here.*

"Mr. Editor:
Why may not all anti-administration men in this District vote for James H. Matheny, of Springfield, for Congress? He was opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; was for Fillmore in 1856, but never was a Know-Nothing. He is now opposed to the Lecompton Constitution, and the Dred Scott decision. Who can be more suitable, when a union of Fremont and Fillmore men, is indispensable? A. republican."

We have thought this over here. The leading Fillmore men here wish to act with us, and they want a name upon which they can bring up their rank and file. It will help us in Sangamon, where we shall be hard run, about members of the Legislature. Think it over, and if you can approve it, give it a start as above.

I have not forgotten my course towards "Jim" [Matheny] for a nomination in 1856, which you also well know. The difficulty then was on a point which has since been measurably superseded by the Dred Scott decision; and he is with us on that.

[William] Butler says you rather have an eye to getting our old friend Bill Greene on the track. Nothing would please me better, whenever he got on to ground that would suit you, except it would give us no access to the Fillmore votes. Don't you see? We must have some one who will reach the Fillmore men, both for the direct and the incidental effect.

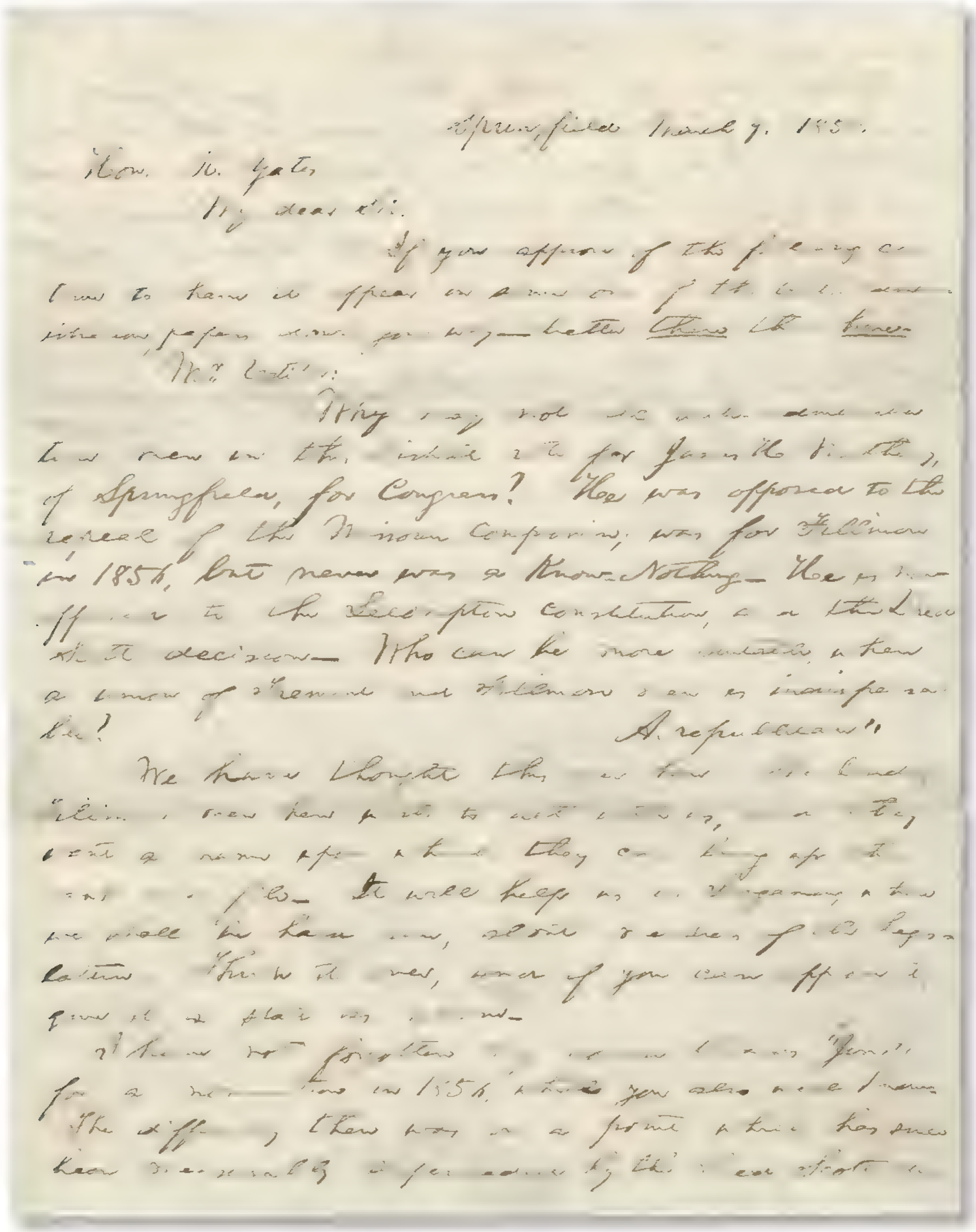
I wish you would see Nult. [Lynn McNulty] Greene, and present this view to him. Point out to him the necessities of the case, and also how the question, as to "Jim" is varied since 1856.

~~Let this be strictly confidential.~~

Yours as ever,
A. Lincoln

In 1854, opposition within the Whig Party to the Kansas-Nebraska Act gave birth to the Republican Party. Lincoln allied himself with the new movement, led by John C. Frémont, while Matheny stayed with Millard Fillmore's Whigs. Though Matheny had been the best man at Lincoln's and Mary Todd's wedding in 1841, Lincoln opposed his old friend's 1856 Congressional bid. By then, the Whig Party had collapsed. Matheny and others who would not join the Republicans backed Fillmore's bid for the presidency as leader of the American Party (the "Know-Nothings," an anti-Catholic, nativist movement).
The next year, the political landscape shifted dramatically. Chief Justice Taney ruled in March 1857, in *Dred Scott* v. *Sandford*, that a slave could not sue for his freedom since African Americans had "no rights which the white man was bound to respect." The court declared the 1820 Missouri Compromise unconstitutional, giving license to expand slavery throughout the western territories.

After his stint in Congress from 1847 to 1849, Lincoln retreated from politics, but the Dred Scott decision drew him back. For Lincoln, old political divisions that had pitted Frémont's Republicans against Fillmore's Know-Nothings in 1856 were insignificant in the face of the growing threat posed by the "Slave Power." Lincoln's plan was to use published statements, political stumping, and the strategic choice of candidates to help defeat pro-slavery forces. He hoped Matheny's candidacy would help bring about the "*union of Fremont*



page 1 of 2

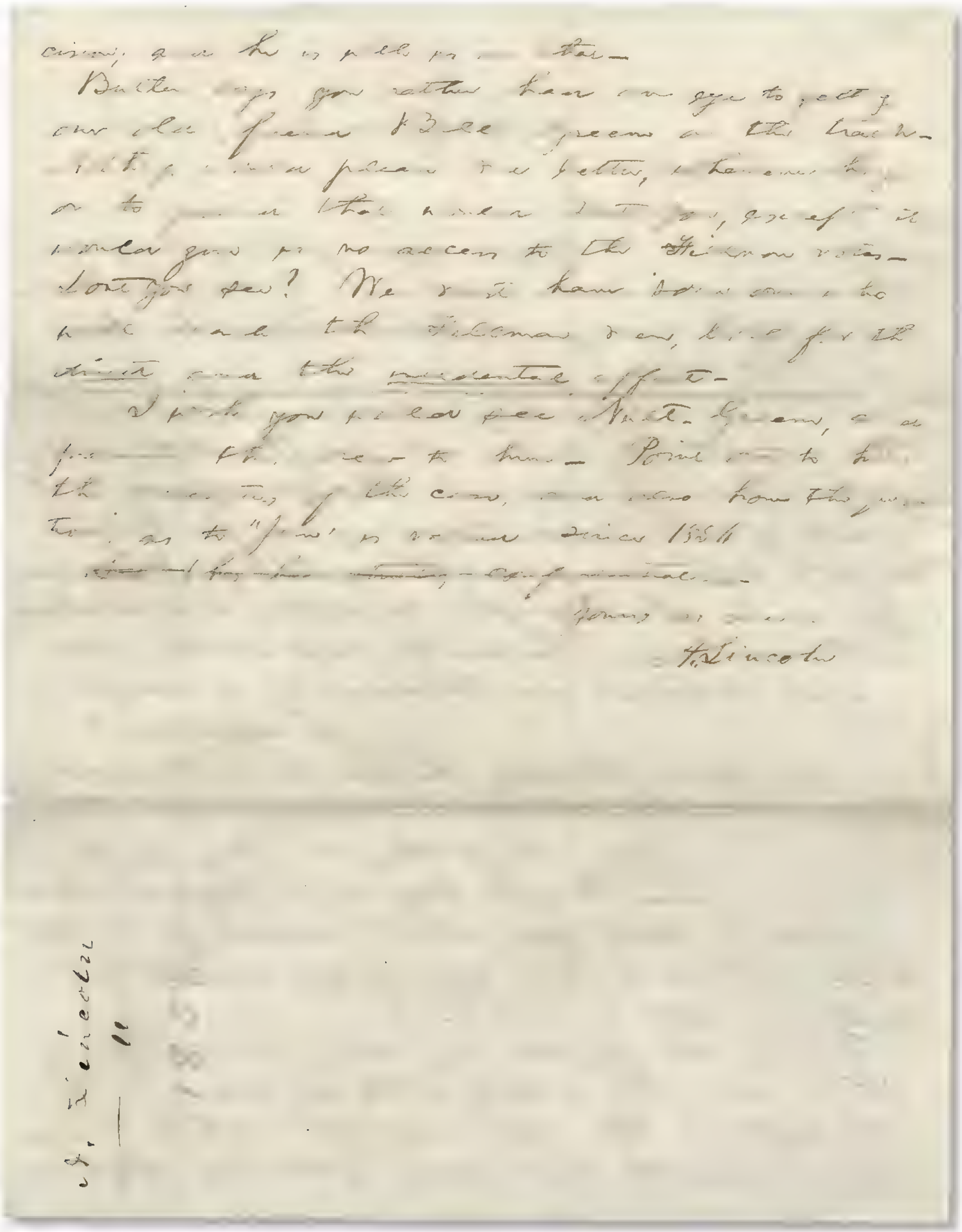
and Fillmore men" that Lincoln saw as "*indispensible*" to blocking the westward expansion of slavery. Acknowledging that Yates preferred a different candidate, Lincoln opts for expediency over party loyalty: "*Don't you see? We must have someone who appeals to the Fillmore men.*" Lincoln originally closed with a request that his plan be kept "*strictly confidential,*" which he then crosses out. Despite Lincoln's strategizing, Matheny lost his 1858 Congressional bid to Democrat Thomas L. Harris.

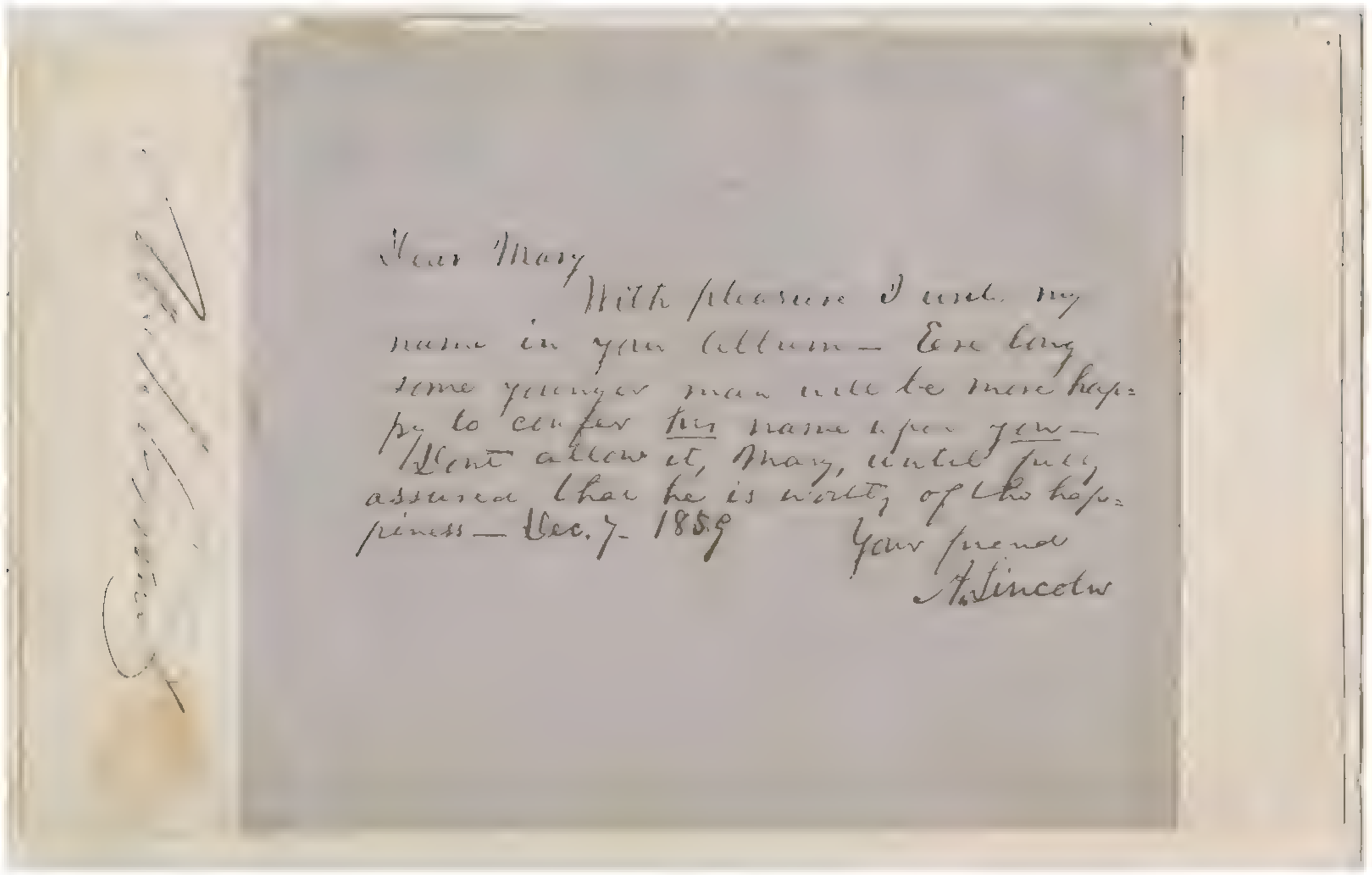
In Lincoln's own race for the Senate that year, his coalition-building strategy would help the Republicans carry the popular vote against the far better known Stephen A. Douglas. Before the 17th Amendment, however, senators were chosen by the state legislatures, and Douglas handily won the seat.

An historic letter in which Lincoln *twice* cites the Dred Scott decision. Published in Roy Basler's The Collected Works of Abraham Lincoln, First Supplement. **$90,000 - $120,000**

continues next page ⟶

144. Lincoln, Abraham (continued) page 2 of 2




Dear Mary

With pleasure I write my name in your album — Ere long some younger man will be more happy to confer his name upon you — Don't allow it, Mary, until fill assumed that he is worthy of the happiness — Dec. 7- 1859

Your friend
A. Lincoln

145. Lincoln, Abraham. Autograph letter signed (*"A. Lincoln"*), 1 page (6 x 5.1 in.; 152 x 130 mm.), [Leavenworth, Kansas], 7 December 1859, to Mary Delahay. Letter tipped to a larger 8.5 x 5.1 in.; 216 x 130 mm.) leaf with President Ulysses S. Grant's signature, *"U.S. Grant"*, penned in ink vertically to the left of the letter. Minor staining and spotting; adhesive bleed through touching "t" in *"Grant"*.

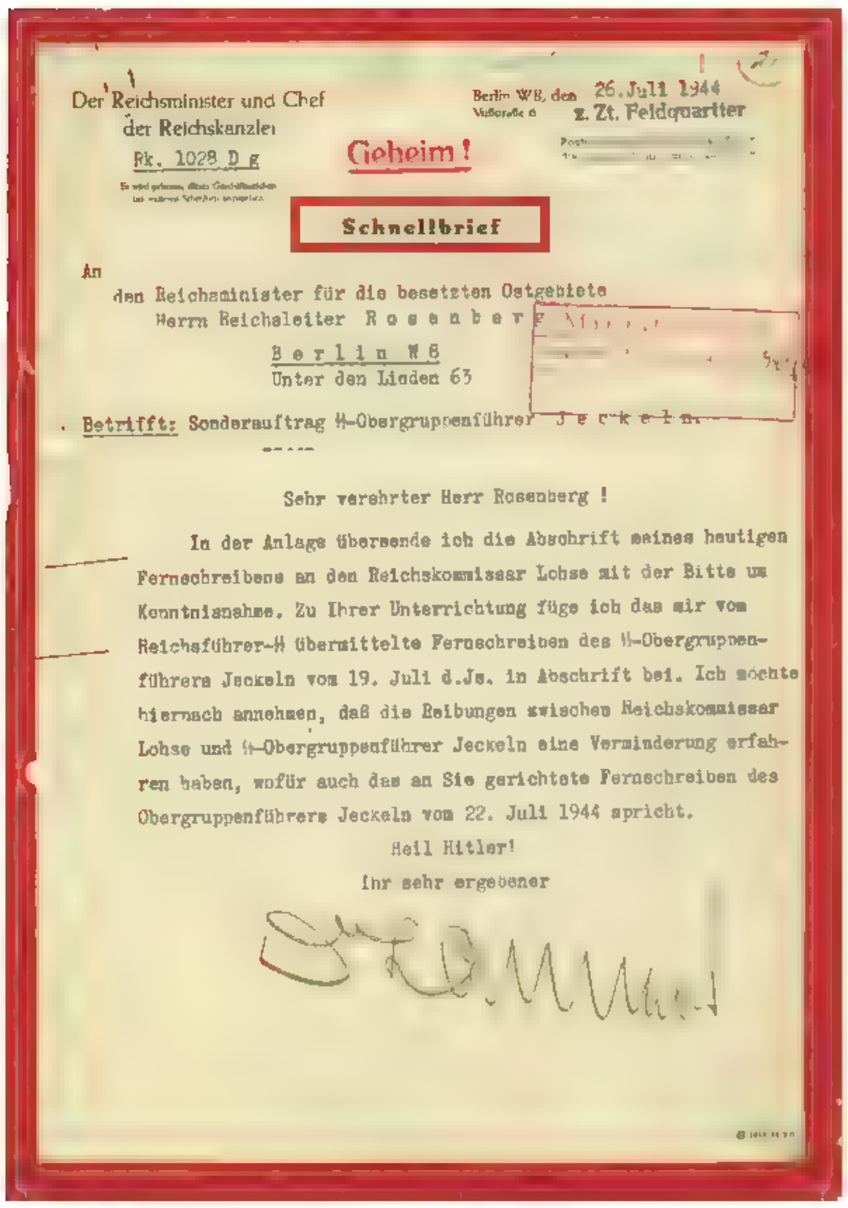
While campaigning for the Presidency in the Kansas Territory, Lincoln gives sage advice to the daughter of an old friend.

Lincoln writes in full: *Dear Mary, With Pleasure I write my name in your album, Ere long some younger man will be more happy to confer his name upon you. Don't allow it, Mary, until fill assumed that he is worthy of the happiness. Dec. 7, 1859 Your friend A. Lincoln*

Mary was the daughter of Lincoln's old friend Mark W. Delahay, in whose home he had been a guest during his stay at Leavenworth, Kansas. The inscription was written on the day Lincoln departed for Springfield, Illinois. While campaigning for the Presidency in the Kansas Territory, Lincoln was taken to Leavenworth on December 3 where a brass band and local dignitaries escorted him to his lodgings at the Mansion House. Speaking that evening, Lincoln reiterated his position that the "new policy" for dealing with the territories as set forth in the Kansas-Nebraska Act was "based on the idea that slavery is not wrong." This was a failed policy, he insisted, for contrary to its promise, it had not brought a speedy end to slavery agitation or given the people of the territories more control over their own affairs. "All those who believe slavery is wrong," proclaimed Lincoln, "should unite on a policy, dealing with it as a wrong." Their policy should contain no ambiguity or "deceitful contrivances," but, Lincoln insisted, "we are not trying to destroy it [slavery]. The peace of society, and the structure of our government both require that we should let it alone" in those states where it already existed. It was not, however, to be allowed to spread further; this, Lincoln insisted, was simply and "exactly the policy of the men who made the Union. Nothing more and nothing less."

Provenance: Ex-Oliver Barrett Collection; Sotheby's, N.Y., 3 December 2004, Lot 374.

$12,000 – $15,000



Der Reichsminister und Chef der Reichskanzlei
Rk. 1028 D g

Berlin W 8, den 26. Juli 1944
Voßstraße 6 z. Zt. Feldquartier

Geheim!

Schnellbrief

An
den Reichsminister für die besetzten Ostgebiete
Herrn Reichsleiter Rosenberg
Berlin W 8
Unter den Linden 63

Betrifft: Sonderauftrag SS-Obergruppenführer Jeckeln.

Sehr verehrter Herr Rosenberg!

In der Anlage übersende ich die Abschrift meines heutigen Fernschreibens an den Reichskommissar Lohse mit der Bitte um Kenntnisnahme. Zu Ihrer Unterrichtung füge ich das mir vom Reichsführer-SS übermittelte Fernschreiben des SS-Obergruppenführers Jeckeln vom 19. Juli d.Js. in Abschrift bei. Ich möchte hiernach annehmen, daß die Reibungen zwischen Reichskommissar Lohse und SS-Obergruppenführer Jeckeln eine Verminderung erfahren haben, wofür auch das an Sie gerichtete Fernschreiben des Obergruppenführers Jeckeln vom 22. Juli 1944 spricht.

Heil Hitler!

Ihr sehr ergebener

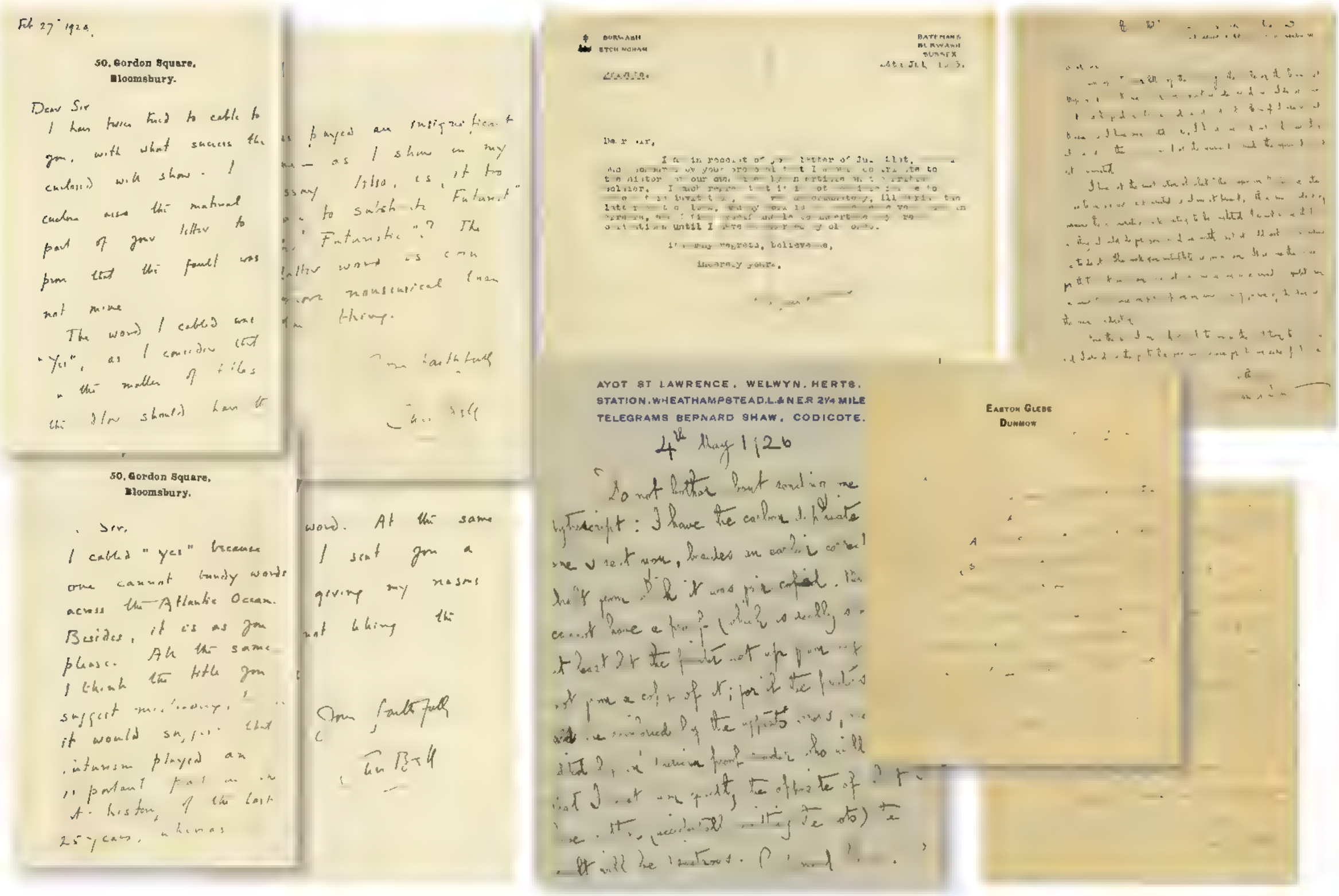
146. Lammers, Hans. Typed letter signed (*"Dr. Lammers"*) as Chief of the Reich Chancellery under Adolf Hitler, 1 page (8.25 x 11.5 in.; 210 x 292 mm), Berlin, 26 July 1944, in German, on red-bordered "Der Reichminister und Chef der Reichskanzlei" letterhead stamped "Geheim!" [secret] in red at the top, to "den Reichminister für die besetzten Ostgebiete Herrn Reichsleiter Rosenberg" [The Reich Minister for the Occupied Eastern Territories Reich Rosenberg]. Signed boldly in ink, *"Dr. Lammers"*. Two holes punched in left margin; otherwise, fine.

Hans Lammers served as Chief of the Reich Chancellery under Hitler from 30 January 1933 – 24 April 1945, becoming the center of communications and chief legal advisor for all government departments. From the vantage point of most government officers, Lammers seemed to speak on behalf of Hitler and he was one of the first officials to sign government correspondence with "Heil Hitler!" (present in this letter), which became a requisite greeting for civil servants and proliferated so much so that failure to use this greeting could bring one under Gestapo suspicion since it indicated an "overt sign of dissidence." **$200 - $300**

ORDONNANCE DU ROY,
portant
DECLARATION DE GUERRE
contre
Le ROY d'ANGLETERRE,
du 15. Mars 1744.

Königliche Verordnung,
Worin
Eine Kriegs-Erklärung
Wieder den
König von Engelland
enthalten,
Vom 15. Mertz 1744.

147. King Louis XV. 1744 Declaration of War from Louis XV to the King of England, 4 pages, text in French and German, signed at the conclusion of both translations by Louis XV in print, ornately printed folded pamphlet (7 x 9 in.; 177 x 228 mm.) with manuscript docketing that reads: "Prelat: dd7, April 1744 No. 1." After the War of the Spanish Succession, France and Britain had an uneasy alliance only because both nations had political leaders who saw peace as necessary for national prosperity. Absent those leaders (Cardinal Fleury died and Robert Walpole resigned), there was then nothing to restrain the long-standing enmity between the two nations. In March 1744, King Louis XV declares war on Britain and makes plans to invade crossing the Channel. The invasion fails when bad weather damages the French fleet and the French then divert their energies short term to an attack on the Austrian Netherlands. Two similar Declarations were offered at Christies in December 2004, and estimated to be valued as high as $15,000. The catalog descriptions for these accompany the Declaration. Small repair to lower left spine, light soiling, otherwise very good. **$2,000 - $3,000**



148. [Literary and Cultural Figures.] Fine group of (40+) autograph letters signed and typed letters signed by American, British and European literary and cultural figures of the early 20th century to Franklin Hooper, American editor of the fourteenth edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica. Some letters have been trimmed with partial content. Highlights of the collection include:

H. G. Wells. Autograph letter signed, 2 pages (7 x 8.75 in.; 178 x 222mm.), Easton Glebe, Dunmow, 10 July 1923, expressing his hopes for writing a long novel, in the genre of the Pickwick Papers, about a retired laundryman and his daughter.

Bertrand Russell. Autograph letter signed, 2 pages (5 x 5 in.; 127 x 127 mm.), no place, no date, commenting on changes made in the copy of an article he has written.

George Bernard Shaw. Three autograph letters signed (*"G. Bernard Shaw" and "G.B.S."*) various sizes, Eccles Hotel and Ayot St Lawrence, Welwyn Herts, 8 August 1923, 12 June 1925 (partial) and 4 May 1926, piquantly agreeing to contribute to the Encyclopaedia Britannica.

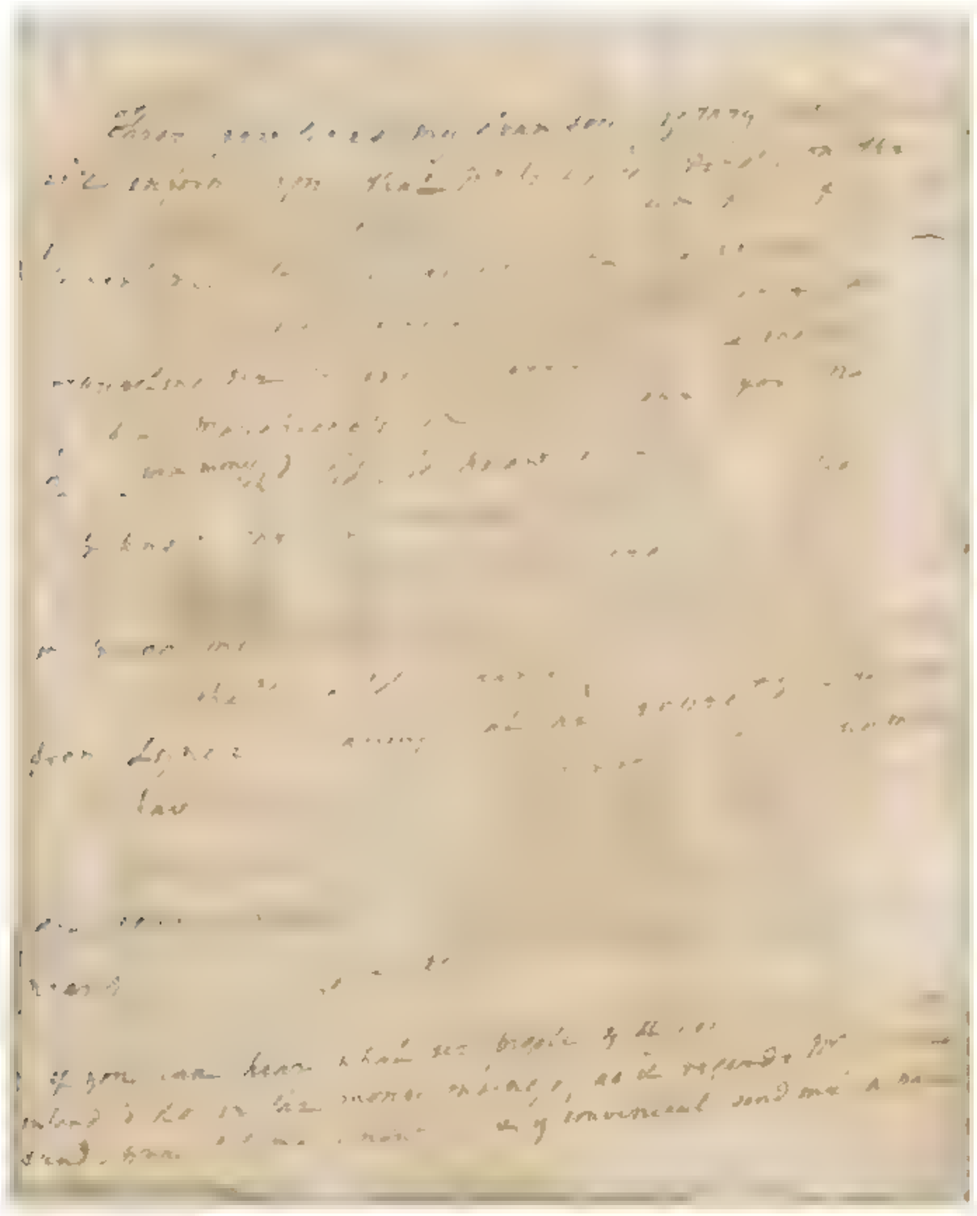
Rudyard Kipling. Typed letter signed, 1 page (8 x 7 in.; 203 x 178 mm.), Bateman's Burwash, Sussex, 24 July 1924, declining an offer to write an article on the British Soldier noting he was ill during the latter part of 1922 and his work is *very much in arrears.*

H. L. Mencken. Typed letter signed, 1 page (216 x 140 mm., Baltimore, 30 January 1924, regarding an article by Admiral von Tirpitz.

Clive Bell. Two autograph letters signed, each 2 pages (4.4 x 7 in.; 112 x 178 mm.), Bloomsbury, 25 and 27 February 1924, expressing his dismay with the title of an article he has contributed to the Encyclopaedia Britannica.

Amy Lowell. Two typed letters signed, each two pages (8.5 x 11 in.), 216 x 279 mm.), Brookline, Massachusetts, 5 and 23 September 1923, being lengthy letters concerning the present movements in poetry.

Among the other authors included in the lot: James Fitzmaurice-Kelly, Havelock Ellis, Otis Skinner, Elihu Root, W.R. Inge, Sir Oliver J. Lodge, Edith Kermit Roosevelt, Admiral Reinhard Scheer, Hideyo Noguchi, Gilbert Murray, Charles Evans Hughes, Erich Fromm, Charles Mangin, Bruce Bairnsfather, David Beatty (1st Earl Beatty), Fridtjof Nansen, John Gould Fletcher and Admiral Alfred von Tirpitz.
$1,500 - $2,500



149. Madison, Dolley. Autograph letter signed (*"Mother"*), 1 page (8 x 9.8 in.; 203 x 249 mm.), 6 July 1826. Written to her son, John Payne Todd (by her marriage to John Todd, Jr. who died of yellow fever in 1793). Archivally backed to mend separations at folds; overall damp staining with areas of light text.

Dolley Madison informs her son of the death of Thomas Jefferson: *"These few lines my dear son, if they reach you, will inform you that Mr. Jefferson died on the 4th about 12 or 1 o'clock. Mr. M[adison] feels his departure deeply as no doubt his family must…"*

Mrs. Madison writes in full: *These few lines my dear son, if they reach you, will inform you that Mr. Jefferson died on the 4th about 12 or 1 o'clock. Mr. M[adison] feels his departure deeply as no doubt his family must. I wrote you immediately after your last signaling the letters of introduction & enclosed one for the Marchioness &co. and one for Madame Pachon with mony. I 'd like to know that you rec'd them & to know whether Hariot embarked & took them. In truth I'd be gratified to hear from and to communicate with you if it was possible. I shall add mearly that I had a message from Lynch saying that he expected & hoped I w'd have sent for your horse last summer. Your Aunt Todd writes me that George got home safe. All here are as usual (nearly). Your aff'te Mother*

If you can hear what the people of N. York & other cities intend to do in the mony business as it regards to Mr. Jefferson's fund, pray let me know & if convenient send me a paper of fine snuff.

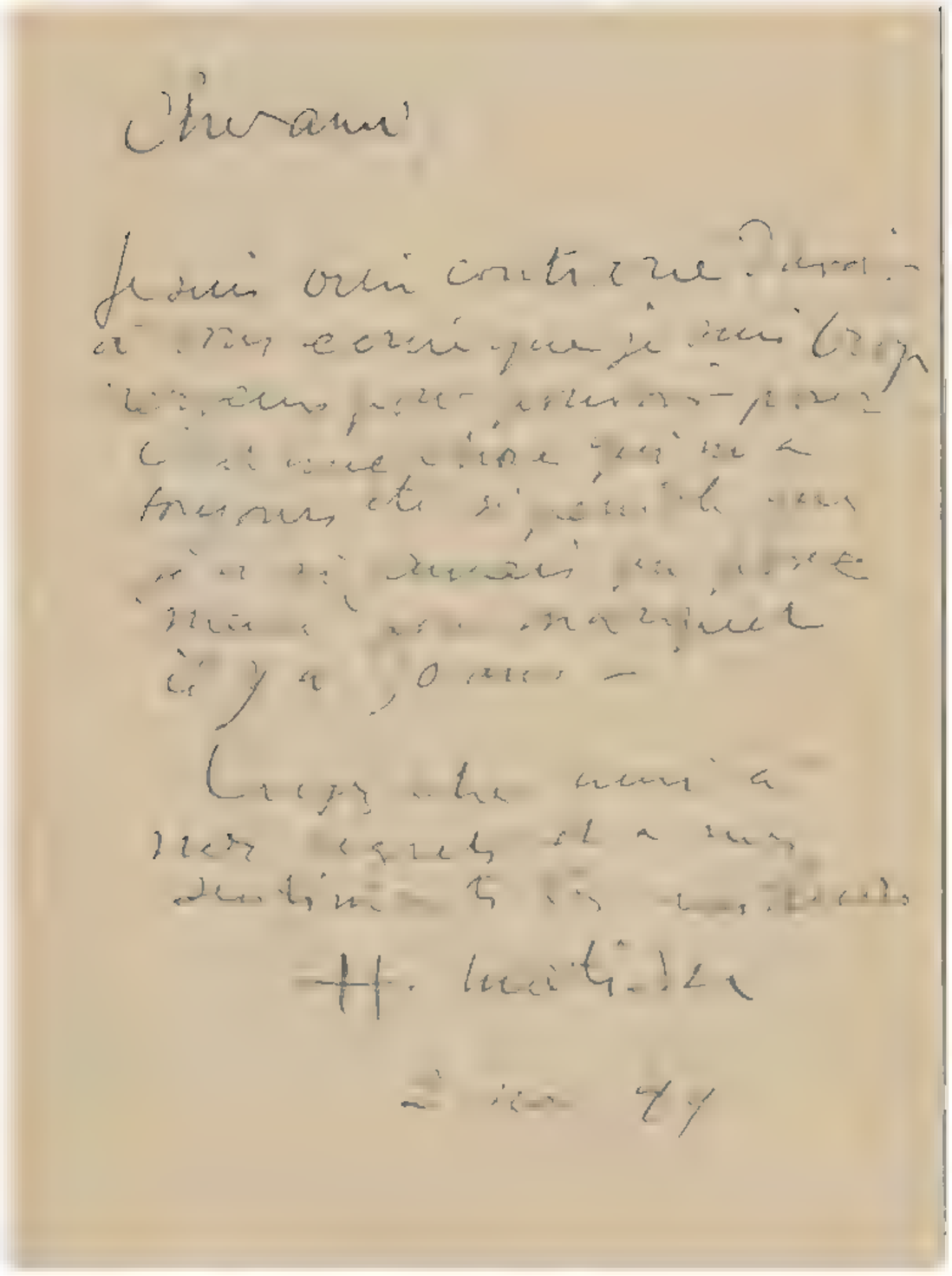
James Madison's friendship with Thomas Jefferson was one of the longest and richest relationships of Madison's life. The two first met in October 1776, when both were members of the Virginia House of Delegates and served on the Committee on Religion. They both shared many common interests and had similar outlooks on American government, approaching it as a great experiment in applying the principles of ancient republics. **$800 - $1,200**

150. Marshall, James. Rare card signed (*"Jas. W. Marshall"*) (5.25 x 2.75 in.; 133 x 69 mm.) Oval image at upper left captioned "Old Sutter Mill." Printed at upper edge "Autograph of" and below "The Discoverer of Gold in California January 19th, 1848." In the center, Marshall has boldly signed his name for a collector who penned in a blank area above his signature: *This Card was given to me by Mr. Marshall 1882 P.E. McCarthy.* Light mounting remnants on verso. Fine condition.

AUTOGRAPH OF
This Card was given to me by
Mr Marshall 1882 P.E. McCarthy
Jas. W. Marshall
DISCOVERER OF GOLD IN CALIFORNIA
January 19th, 1848.

James Marshall – the discoverer of gold in California.

Patrick E. McCarthy (1846-1921) was born in Killarney, Ireland. When he was three, his parents immigrated to Canada, where he served as a quartermaster's clerk in the U.S. Army in Kansas. He arrived in San Francisco in 1868 when the Gold Rush fever had begun to settle down. McCarthy began publishing "The Standard" and "The Pathfinder" and worked on the staff of the "San Francisco Chronicle" in the 1880s. McCarthy acquired paintings from all the major California painters from the 1870s to the turn of the century. His collection, ostensibly including this card, was the only one in San Francisco that survived the 1906 earthquake intact. Pioneer autograph expert Charles Hamilton wrote about James W. Marshall in his definitive volume "Collecting Autographs and Manuscripts" (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1961), "Near the end of his long life he printed a few cards, picturing Sutter's mill, with a note about his discovery of gold…" **$2,000 - $3,000**

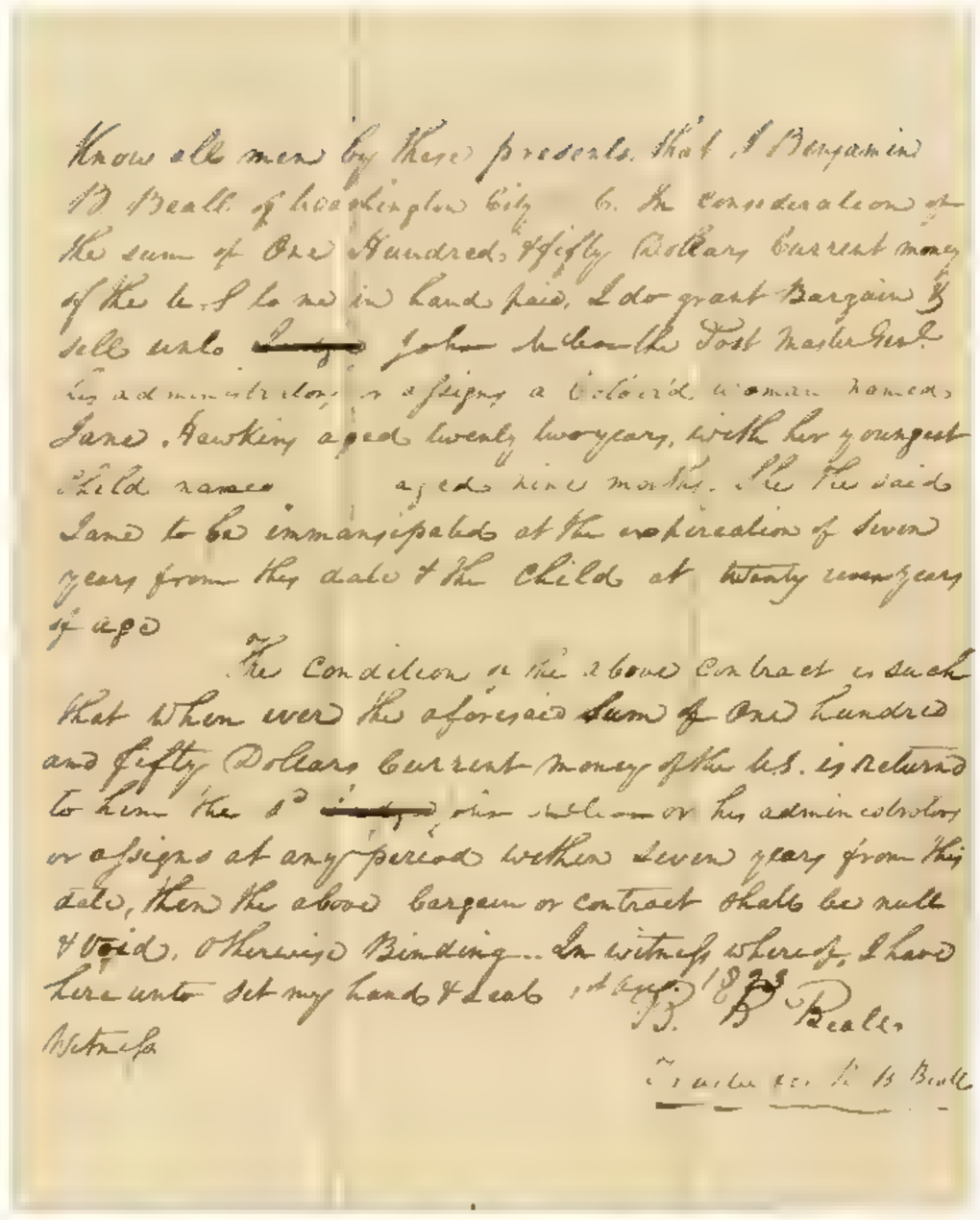


151. Matisse, Henri. Autograph letter signed (*"H. Matisse"*), 1 page (5.5 x 7.25 in.; 139 x 184 mm.), in French, no place, 2 November 1949, to *"Dear Friend"*. In fine condition.

Henri Matisse's handwritten response to a request to pose for a painting.

Matisse writes in full: *Dear Friend, I am quite upset about having to write to you that I am too nervous to be able to pose. It is something that has always been painful for me. I have never been able to pose even for Marquet 50 years ago. Please believe, dear friend, in my regrets and in my best wishes. H. Matisse*

Matisse and Albert Marquet were among the foremost painters in the Fauvist movement. Matisse and Marquet were roommates for a time and they influenced each other's work. Wonderful associations between the two luminaries with interesting insight in Matisse being too nervous to pose for a portrait.
$2,000 - $3,000



152. McLean, John. Manuscript document signed (*"John McLean"*) twice in the text and, at the conclusion, (*"B. B. Beall, Trustee for R.B. Beall"*) 1 page, (8 x 9.75 in.; 203 x 247 mm.) Washington, D.C., 1 August 1823. Fine condition.

One of the two dissenting Justices in the pivotal Dred Scott decision 34 years later, John McLean twice signs his purchase of *"a Color'd woman named Jane Hawkins aged twenty two years with her youngest Child named [blank] aged nine months."*

In full: *Know all men by these presents that I Benjamin B. Beale of Washington City D.C. In consideration of the Sum of One Hundred & fifty Dollars Current money of the U.S. to me in hand paid, I do grant Bargain & sell unto John McLean the Post Master Genl. his administrators or assigns a Color'd woman named Jane Hawkins aged twenty two years with her youngest Child named [blank] aged nine months. She the said Jame [sic] to be immansipated [sic] at the expiration of seven years from this date & The child at twenty seven years of age.*

The condition of the above contract is such that when ever the aforesaid Sum of One hundred and Fifty Dollars current money of the U.S. is returnd to him the sd. John McLean or his administrators or assigns at any period within seven years from this date, then the above bargain or contract shall be null & void. Otherwise Binding. In witness whereof, I have here unto set my hand & seal…

In April 1823, two months before he became Postmaster General in the cabinet of President James Monroe, Ohioan John McLean, bought Negro Thomas Hawkins for a period of 10 years after which he was to give him his liberty; McLean freed him in 1831 after only eight years. In August 1823, by the document here offered, McLean bought Hawkins' wife Jane and nine month old child. McLean was appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court in 1829.
$1,500 - $2,000

153. Morris, Robert. Superb Archive of (7) documents, 15 pages. Ms, Philadelphia & New York, 17 May 1783 to 1 June 1795, the majority of which concerns Morris' reemergence as a private merchant at the close of the Revolutionary War in 1783. The documents, which include three lengthy contemporary copies of Robert Morris' instructions to his mercantile correspondents in Charleston, SC, London and Amsterdam, involve his relationship with important merchants of the period with documents signed by Morris, together with others involved in the affair: merchants John Holker, Jr. (1745-1822), Daniel Parker, and John Ross (1726-1800).

As the Revolutionary War draws to a close, Robert Morris gets back to business: a remarkable archive of documents concerning some of Morris' first overseas commercial ventures in December 1783, the first month of official peace between the United States and Great Britain

During Robert Morris' tenure as Superintendent of Finance, he left much of his private business affairs to others and his income suffered for it. As the British prepared to evacuate their headquarters in New York in November of 1783, Morris again set his sights on regaining his fortune in international shipping. The best known of these ventures was the voyage of the Empress of China, the first American merchantman sent to the Far East following the end of the war. What is less known is that this was one of three shipping ventures Morris undertook at the same time. Morris and his partners also backed the voyages of the ship Columbia bound for Amsterdam and the Compte d'Artois which would sail to Nantes. Both were to be loaded with Rice in Charleston, South Carolina and then sail for Europe. The archive documents the complex arrangements required to undertake the voyages that included arrangements for finance, insurance, cargo and potential markets.

The majority of the archive concerns the financing and outfitting of the two voyages and include the following documents:

(1) Daniel Parker document signed ("*Dan Parker Co*") 1 page (6 .5 x 8 in.; 165 x 203 mm.), Philadelphia, 17 May 1783, a draft for $2,000 "specie dollars" payable to John Ross and endorsed by John Holker.

(2) John Ross autograph document signed ("*J W Ross*"), 1 page (9 x 7.25 in.; 228 x 184 mm.), Philadelphia, 14 October, 1783, certifying receipt of a note for $35,000 from Parker and Morris. Ross was a Scottish merchant who set up shop in Philadelphia in 1763, and was a signatory to the 1765 Philadelphia non-importation agreement. In May 1776, Congress employed him to procure arms, clothing and powder for the Continental Army, and Ross made several trips to Nantes and Paris to secure supplies, pledging £20,000 of his own capital in the effort.

(3) (Robert Morris) Letter in the hand of a secretary, 4 pages (12 x 7.25 in.; 304 x 184 mm.), Philadelphia, 30 December, 1783 to "*Mrssrs Le Couteulx & Co.*" advising them of *the Arrangements I have taken for dispatching a Cargo of Rice from Charlestown South Carolina for Nantes or such other market as you may better approve. The Ship Compte d'Artois was built at Nantes or Bordeaux and is only about seven years old, She is a very fine large ship of six hundred tons burthen sails fast, is well found & fitted in every respect…shall… depart from New York within 20 to 30 days… Mr. Parker will send in her the money arising from the sale of my Bills on John Motteux Esqr. & Co. to the extent of Five thousand pounds Sterling addressing Ship and Cash to Mrssrs. Robert Haxlehurst & Co. in Charlestown…*

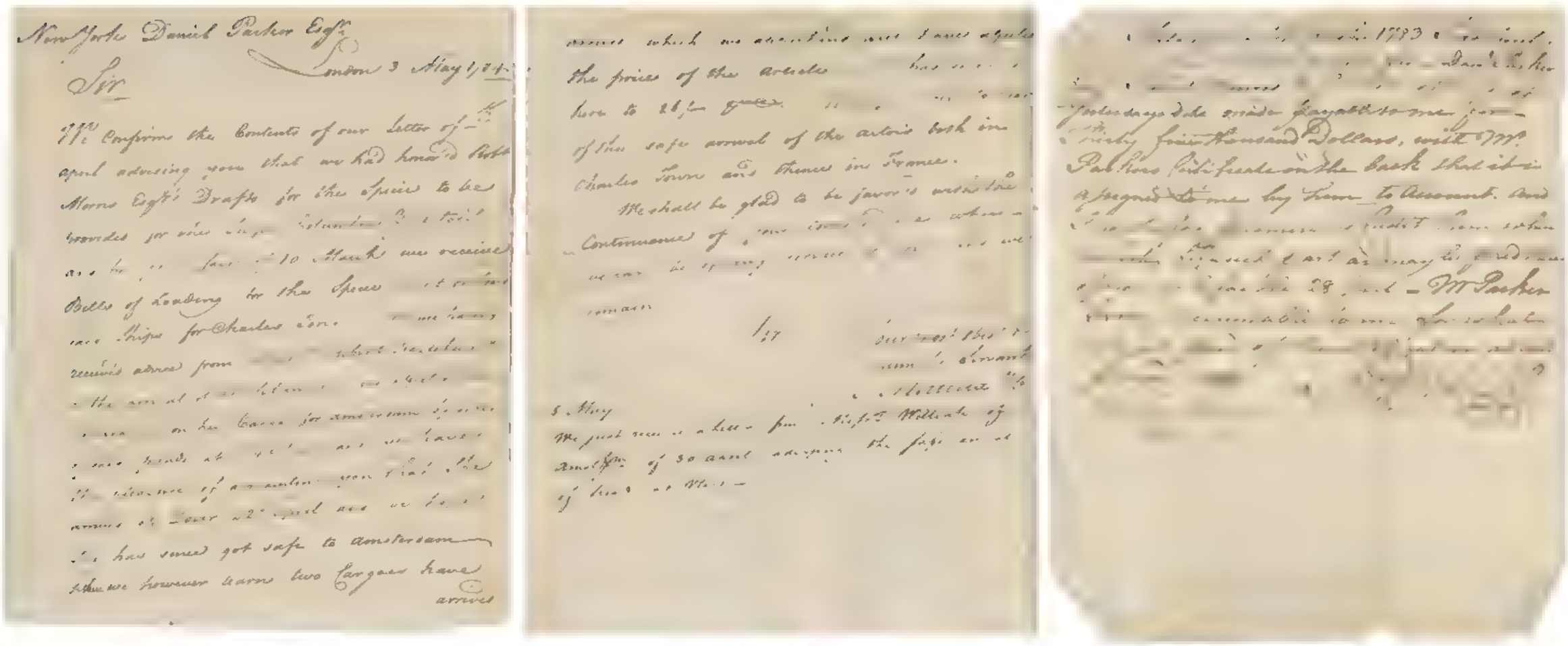
(4) (Robert Morris) Letter in the hand of a secretary, 5 pages (12 x 7.25 in.; 304 x 184 mm.), Philadelphia, 31 December 1783 to "Messrs. Wilhelm & Jan Willink [in] Amsterdam": *I am accidentally became [sic] a very considerable proprietor (instead of a very small one which was intended) in a Ship called the Columbia now at New York, and as the Voyage for which she was originally designed is laid aside I have advised that she shall be dispatched immediately for Charlestown to the Address of Messrs Robt. Hazelhuerst & Co with orders for a Cargo of Rice to be sent from thence to your Address on acct. of the owners of the said Ship* - Morris gives the Willinks the option of selling the ship rather than having it return to North America with only a partial (and thus unprofitable) cargo.

(5) (Robert Morris) Letter in the hand of a secretary, 2 pages (12 x 7.25 in.; 304 x 184 mm.), Philadelphia, 31 December, 1783 to "Messrs Robt Hazelhurst & Co Charlestown South Carolina" writing: *This will be forwarded to you by D[a]n[ie]l Parker Esq. pr the Ship Columbia which he is to dispatch to your address with the Value of 2,000 £ Str[lin]g in specie & some few articles suitable to your market if he can procure them in New York. I am interested with him in this Ship as well as in the Compte de Artois [sic] which is to follow with £5000 Ster[lin]g - on the arrival of the ship Columbia you will please to advise John Matteux Esr. Co. merch[ant]s in London, inform them how soon you expect to dispatch her & the probably cost of her Cargo for their Judgement in making Insurance, you will immediately purchase a Cargo of Rice for this Ship on the Columbia… to the address of Messrs Wilhelm & Jan Willink…*

(6) J. Motteux & Co. Autograph letter signed "J. Motteux & Co." 2 pages (9.5 x 7.25 in.; 241 x 184 mm.), London, 3 May, 1784 to Daniel Parker: *We confirm the contents of our Letter of 7th April advising you that we had honor'd Robt Morris Esqr's Drafts for the Specie to be provided for the Ships columbia & Artois and by your favor of 10 March we received Bills of Loading for the Speica shipt [sic] on board said ships for Charles Town…. we have the pleasure of acquainting you that she [the Columbia] arrived at Dover 22d April, and we hope she has since got safe to Amsterdam where we however learn two Cargoes have arrived which we apprehend will have affected the price of the article… We hope soon to hear of the safe arrival of the Atois both in Charles Town and thence in France…*

(7) Robert Morris. Partly-printed document signed ("*Robt Morris*") 1 page (5.5 x 9.5 in.; 139 x 241 mm.), Philadelphia, 1 June 1795 an order for £900 (Sterling) to John Nicholson who endorses it on the verso to "*Messrs Philips, Cramond & Co.*" That concern assigned the bill to "Messrs Thomas Philips & Co." on April 5,1797. The relationship between this bill and the balance of the archive is as of yet unclear. (Though considering the tangled web of Morris' finances, we cannot rule anything out).

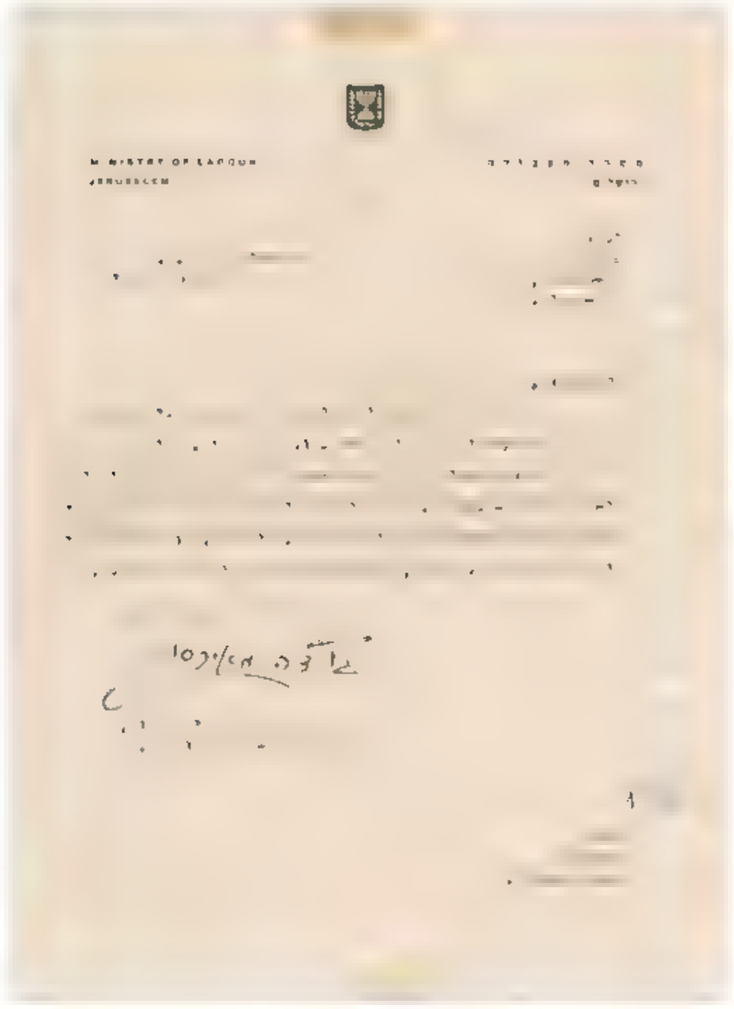
While the archive is important in that it reminds us that the Empress of China was but one of several mercantile adventures



undertaken by Morris at the close of the Revolutionary War, these enterprises become more intriguing against the backdrop of his role as Superintendent of Finance and his soon-to-be public dispute with John Holker. Holker was the son of an English Jacobite who found refuge and opportunity in France. Holker came to America in early 1778, with letters of introduction from Silas Deane and Benjamin Franklin, as a commercial agent and unofficial diplomat. After the alliance between France and the United States came into effect, Holker became commercial agent for supplying French forces in America. Holker, who had met the financier in July 1778, granted Morris the power to act as his agent—with a very wide degree of latitude. Prior to 1783, the arrangement worked quite well for both Morris and Holker and the two enjoyed a close personal and business relationship. But it wove a very tangled web, intertwining public and private business that garnered harsh criticism in the press who portrayed them as opportunistic profiteers. What Morris' critics failed to appreciate is that he had access to the international credit markets the Continental Congress sorely lacked. In exchange for this access, Congress tacitly acknowledged Morris' right to co-mingle his private and public affairs during his tenure on the Secret Board of Trade. Since he risked his own personal credit for the good of the country, it was understood that he could also make a profit for his trouble. Morris' appointment as Superintendent of Finance in 1781 invited his critics to complain of corruption once again. To assuage popular fears, Morris agreed to devolve his personal business affairs to surrogates including none other than John Holker.

It was Holker who convinced Morris to invest in a voyage to China. He had been lobbying him to undertake one since 1780, but it was only with the close of hostilities that the venture became viable. "Holker is full of schemes," observed Morris, complaining to a friend that he "cannot pass much time with him nor enter into his Plans and Views..." But Morris promised to "promote his ... views as far as in my power." Morris owned half of the enterprise, while Holker, together with Daniel Parker of Massachusetts and William Duer of New York controlled the other. Daniel Parker had been involved in supplying army contracts (approved by Morris in his official role), and profits from those contracts helped finance the voyages of the Empress. For reasons unknown, but likely because Parker lacked capital, Morris also (in his words) "accidentally" became involved with two other ships being outfitted by Parker: the Columbia and the Compte d'Artois.

At the same time as these ships set sail, the relationship between Morris and Holker soured as the latter came under pressure by the French government to settle accounts with Morris and recover funds lost in the depreciation of the Continental dollar. In an effort to deflect blame from his own lax supervision of his affairs, he shifted the blame to Morris accusing him of unauthorized speculation with Holker's money, despite the fact that Holker explicitly tolerated Morris' behavior. The dispute burst into the public sphere in early 1784 and raged for several years before the two settled their affairs. **$4,000 - $6,000**



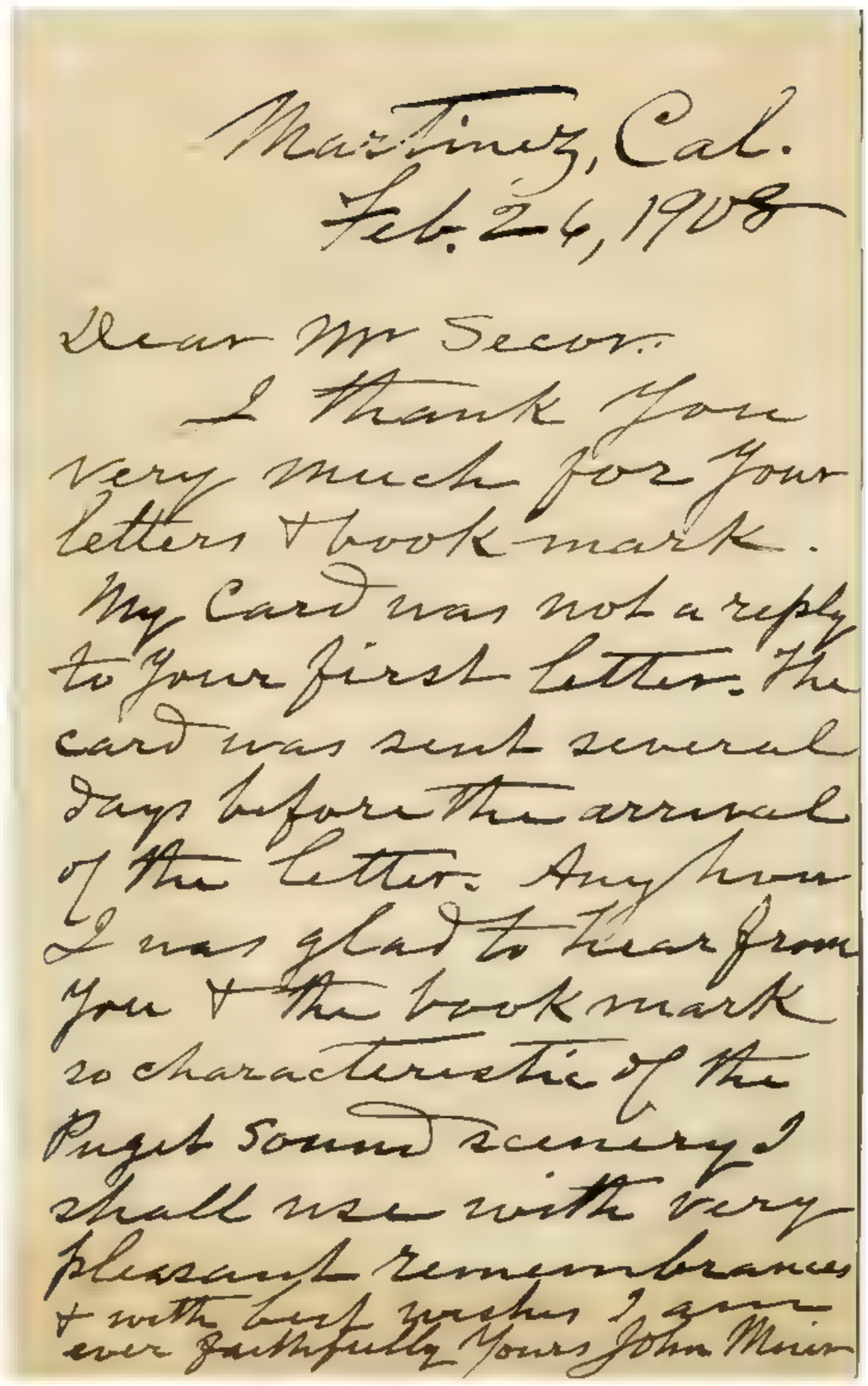
154. Meir, Golda. Typed letter signed (*"Golda Myerson"*), in Hebrew, 1 page (8.75 x 6.25 in.; 222 x 158 mm.), on "Minister of Labor, Jerusalem" letterhead, 14 February 1954, to Pinhas Lavon (1904–1976), Minister of Defense. Original binder holes to right margin, light stains from mounting remnants on verso, otherwise in fine condition.

Extraordinary Golda Meir letter written to Pinhas Lavon, only days before the Lavon Affair scandal.

Arab Tyrant Leaders [wish] to throw the Jews into the sea…Who would have thought that the Nazi madness to annihilate the Jews would ever be executed…but it was. Nothing is unthinkable these days…that is why it is our duty to protect our country.

The Meir writes in part: *It is not a comfortable thought for you that the wish of some of the Arab tyrant leaders to "throw the Jews into the sea" is their true intent. Who would have thought that the Nazi madness to annihilate the Jews would ever be executed – but it was. Some decent people simply can't believe such things. But nothing is unthinkable these days and that is why it is our duty to protect our country. Respectfully, Golda Myerson Minister of Labor.*

Pinhas Lavon would resign his post not long after this letter as a consequence of being blamed for an Israeli covert operation in Egypt, Operation Susannah, that went awry. The plan was conceived to prevent the British from departing Egypt which would leave Israel vulnerable to an attack. Israeli agents masquerading as Arabs intended to bomb British and U.S. facilities, but the plan was leaked to Egyptian authorities through what appears to have been a double agent. Eleven Jews were tried in Egypt for spying; two were executed, two committed suicide and the rest served long jail terms. Relations between Israel and Egypt, Britain, and the U.S. were strained and, despite Lavon's self-proclaimed innocence, he resigned February 1955 as Minister of Defense. Many years later, Lavon's innocence appears to have been substantiated by additional inquiry, but the damage to his reputation and the schism it caused between Golda Meir and her mentor, Ben-Gurion, would remain. Incredible content; one the finest Golda Meir letters we've ever encountered. **$6,000 - $8,000**


Martinez, Cal.
Feb. 26, 1908

Dear Mr Secor.

I thank You very much for Your letters & book-mark.

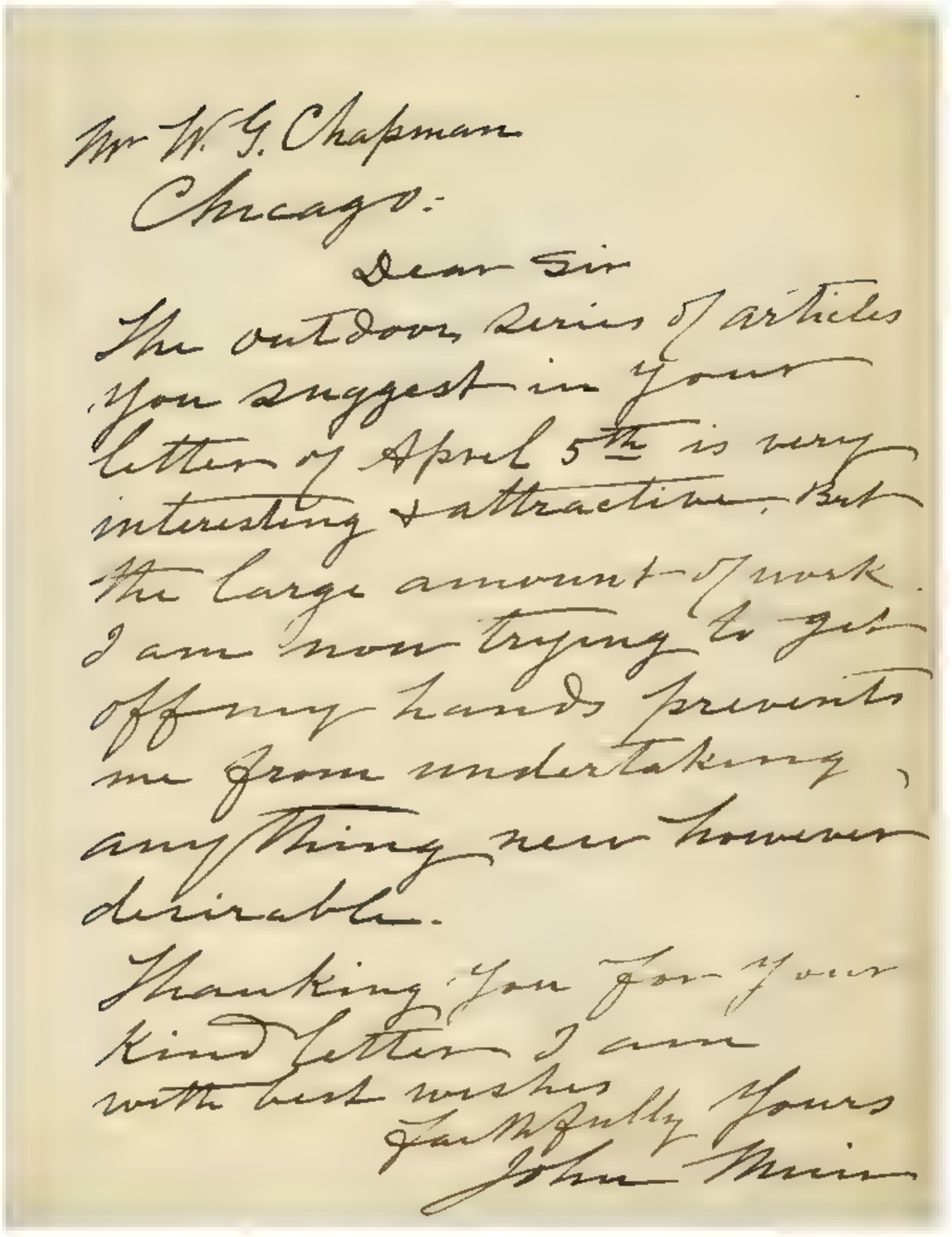
My Card was not a reply to Your first Letter. The card was sent several days before the arrival of the Letter. Anyhow I was glad to hear from You & the book mark so characteristic of the Puget Sound scenery I shall use with very pleasant remembrances & with best wishes I am ever faithfully Yours John Muir

155. Muir, John. Scarce autograph letter signed (*"John Muir"*) 1 page (5 x 8 in.; 127 x 203 mm.) Martinez, California, 26 February 1908. To Mr. Secor. Light toning at lower edge. Fine condition.

John Muir thanks artist David Pell Secor for his letter and *"the book mark so characteristic of the Puget Sound scenery I shall use with very pleasant remembrances…"*

In full: *I thank you very much for your letters & book mark. My card was not a reply to your first letter. The card was sent several days before the arrival of the letter. Anyhow I was glad to hear from you & the book mark so characteristic of the Puget Sound scenery I shall use with very pleasant remembrances & with best wishes I am ever Faithfully Yours John Muir*

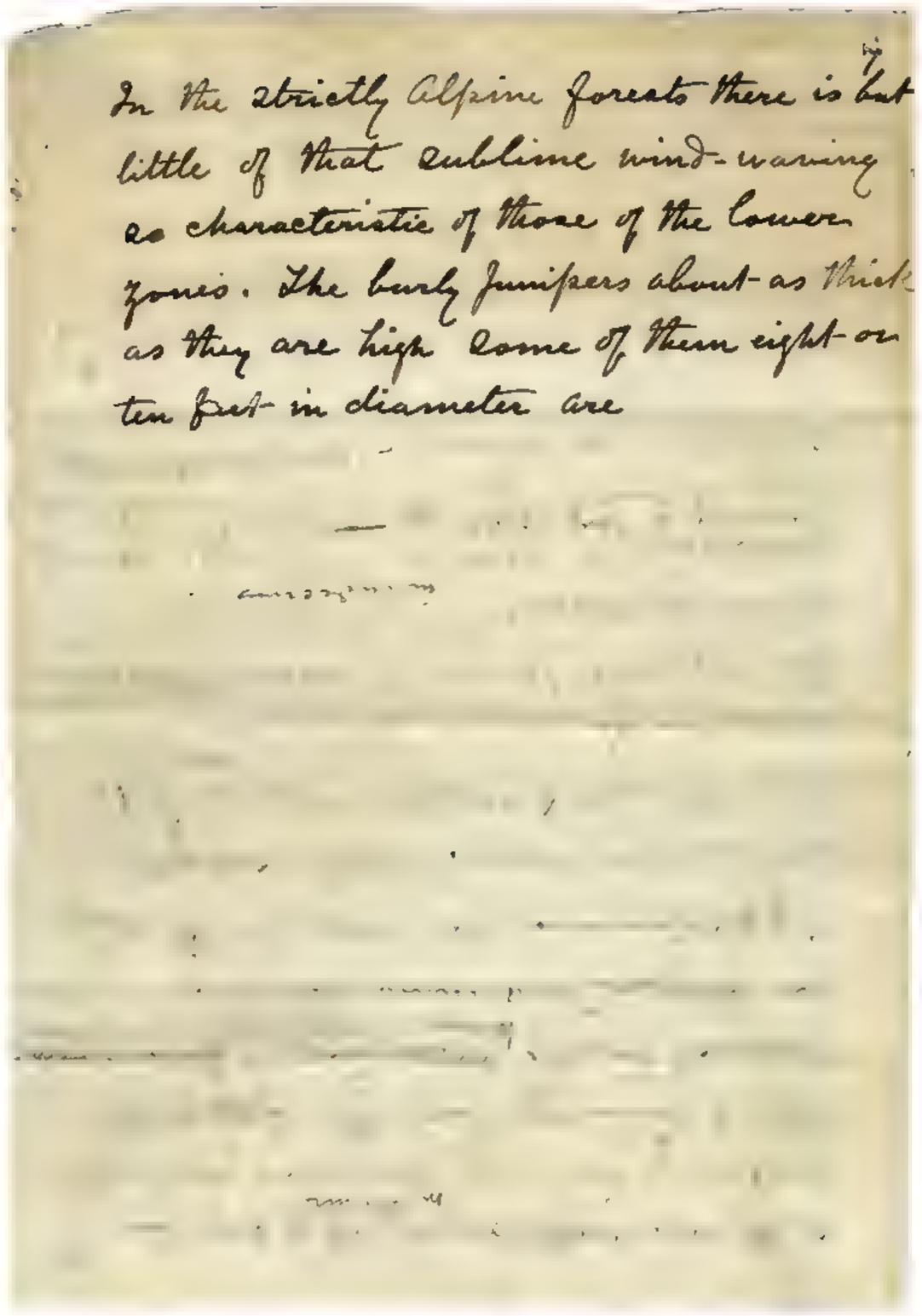
In 1889, artist David Pell Secor (1824–1909) donated two of his drawings to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, "A Refuge from the Storm (Shadow from the Heat)" depicting deer in a forest and "Mountain Landscape." Secor presented the herbarium collection of botanist William H. Harvey of Trinity College, Dublin, the most complete in the world, containing over 70,000 specimens, to Stanford University, in the summer of 1891, before California's newest college first opened for classes. **$1,500 - $2,000**


Mr W. G. Chapman
Chicago:

Dear Sir

The outdoor Series of articles you suggest in your letter of April 5th is very interesting & attractive, But the large amount of work I am now trying to get off my hands prevents me from undertaking any thing new however desirable.

Thanking you for your kind letter I am with best wishes Faithfully Yours John Muir


In the strictly Alpine forests there is but little of that sublime wind-waving as characteristic of those of the lower zones. The burly junipers about as thick as they are high some of them eight or ten feet in diameter are

156. Muir, John. Scarce autograph letter signed ("*John Muir*") 1 page (8.5 x 11 in.; 215 x 279 mm.) Martinez, California, April/May 1909, To Mr. W.G. Chapman, Chicago. Fine condition.

John Muir declines an invitation to write *"an outdoor series of articles".*

Muir writes in full: *The outdoor series of articles you suggest in your letter of April 5th is very interesting & attractive. But the large amount of work I am now trying to get off my hands prevents me from undertaking anything new however desirable. Thanking you for your kind letter. I am with best wishes Faithfully Yours John Muir*

A photocopy of the 5 April 1909, letter of William G. Chapman, Manager, International Press Bureau, to Muir is present. In part, "There is such an encouraging trend toward everything pertaining to Nature at this period, that I am tempted to issue in our service to newspapers a series of articles on the out-of-doors --- articles dealing with the wild life of the woods, such as you know it, perhaps better than anyone else … If this idea appeals favorably to you I should be very happy to discuss it with you in greater detail. The best form such a series should take, I believe, would be twelve papers of about 2,000 words each, devoted to the 'human interest' of the woods, fields, waters and their denizens--not a scientific dissertation, but a record of your observations presented in a manner that would appeal to and be understood by the average city dweller who has but little opportunity to study Nature at first hand…" **$2,000 - $3,000**

157. John Muir. Autograph manuscript (unsigned) from Muir's working manuscript of The Mountains of California, 1 page (8.5 x 12.25 in.; 215 x 311 mm.), no date, but the book was published in October 1894. Light spotting.

Numbered "7" by Muir in the upper right, he writes in full: *In the strictly Alpine forests there is but little of that sublime wind-waving as characteristic of those of the lower zones. The burly Junipers about as thick as they are high some of them eight or ten feet in diameter are.*

There are a few differences between the above and his actual final version published in Chapter 10 - A Wind-storm in the Forests: "Little, however, of this noble tree-waving and tree-music will you see or hear in the strictly alpine portion of the forests. The burly Juniper, whose girth sometimes more than equals its height, is about as rigid as the rocks on which it grows."

Inverting the page, Muir then works on Chapter 9 - The Douglas Squirrel, numbering it "*3.*" In full, first describing a thrush reacting to his singing and whistling: *in the air within 8 or 10 feet of my head sustaining himself in the air for a few seconds like a hummingbird- then light on the nearest branch. Never have I ever spoken or played to a more interesting audience no human audiences could be more attentive. My performance had now lasted half an hour or more. & after whistling Over the Water to Charlie Yankee Dood not one listened more patiently attentively than my first Sq[uirrel] but the moment I began Old 100 he screamed his Ind[ian] name Pil[lillooeet] & darted out of sight in ludicrous haste seeming to say I'll be ____ if you listen as if he would be d—d if he would hear so solemn – unforest-like*" **$1,500 - $2,000**

158. Naismith, James. Historic and extensive personal basketball archive including Naismith's hand-annotated manuscript for his 1934 book, Basketball: The Fascinating Story of the Game the Whole World Plays Told by the Man Who Invented It. Originating from the Estate of Dr. James Naismith (1861 – 1939), the inventor of basketball, this archive contains crucial elements to the history of one of the world's most popular sports. In 1891 Naismith was studying at Springfield College in Massachusetts and was asked by his instructor in physical education, James Gulick, to develop an indoor activity that would keep the students active and provide a more exciting alternative to calisthenics. The game Naismith devised was basketball and he presented the new sport, along with its original thirteen rules, to his fellow classmates. The experiment was a huge success and the game's popularity spread throughout the world. Though he was wholly responsible for its invention, Naismith never sought to capitalize on its success or bask in the glory of fame. His only reward was the enjoyment of those playing and watching the game. Naismith's greatest thrill with regard to the sport came in 1936, when he was sponsored by the National Association of Basketball Coaches (NABC) to witness basketball become an Olympic sport at the 1936 Games held in Berlin. Varied condition, from fine to good; scrapbook has typical newspaper toning with chipping on edges; other items exhibit handling; photo albums missing a few photographs.

Incredible archive from the inventor of basketball, James Naismith, including his hand-annotated manuscript for his book on basketball, 9-page hand-annotated document *"The Basket Ball Rules"* and his annotated and signed 5-page report on basketball's debut at the 1936 Berlin Olympics, personal 1890s scrapbook and much more.

1) *"Author's Copy"* 1934 manuscript for Basketball: The Fascinating Story of the Game the Whole World Plays Told by the Man Who Invented It, 170+ typewritten pages (approx. 8.5 x 11 in.; 216 x 279 mm.) heavily annotated in Naismith's hand as well as his secretary, organized in (9 x 11.7 in.; 229 x 298 mm.) files for all but two of the 12 chapters, including Chapter I. "Bennie's Corners" discussing the games and physical activities Naismith and his friends played while he attended grade school in Canada; Chapter II. "The Need of a New Game" where Naismith takes the reader to what led him to invent basketball in the summer of 1891 while he taught at the International YMCA Training School in Springfield, Massachusetts; Chapter III. "The Origin of Basketball" discussing his formulation of the 13 basic rules of the indoor game devised as an "athletic distraction" to keep athletes in shape; Chapter IV. "Changes in the Game"; Chapter V. "Development of Basketball Equipment"; Chapter VI. "Changes in the Rules Body"; Chapter IX. "Development of Girls' Basketball"; Chapter X. "The Physiology of Basketball" and Chapter XI. "The Values of Basketball" (missing are Chapters VII and VIII. "The Spread of the Game in the United States" and "The Foreign Spread", though a vintage carbon copy of Chapter VIII is present).

2) *"The Basket Ball Rules By Dr. James Naismith"*. The 9-page (8.5 x 11 in.; 216 x 279 mm.) typed document features hand-annotations, in pencil, by Naismith concerning the updates in the rules of basketball from 1892 to ca. 1932. Naismith writes in part: *The rules of basket ball as they were first printed were formulated before the game was tried out, they were typewritten on two sheets of letter paper and were posted on the bulletin board in the gymnasium before the class assembled. These were read to the members of the class…In January 1892, the rules were printed in the school paper, "The Triangle", under the title, "A New Game" as it had not yet been named…[The Changes in the Court] When the rules were first formulated, there were few gymnasiums in the country that had sufficient floor space to make rules necessary, and one of the requirements was that it could be played on any kind of a floor. The original floor on which basket ball was played was 45 feet by 60 feet, with a gallery running around… The next step was to require that there be a certain number of square feet on the floor and later it was specified as being 90 by 50 feet for colleges…[The Ball] The first ball used was a soccer ball, and this was continued for four years until a special ball slightly larger was introduced, It has been subject to several changes as to weight…[The Goals] The original goal was a peach basket which hung on the gallery or the wall. The upper part, being larger than the bottom, and the opening had an inclination so that a shot from the front was much easier than a shot from the side. The first change was necessitated by the fact that the peach basket was not strong enough to stand the repeated shock of the ball, and the first change was to a cylinder of heavy woven wire, This when fastened to the gallery, made the opening horizontal and shots from the side were as valuable as from the front… The next change was introduced by the Narragansett Machine Company when a ring of the required dimensions was fastened to the gallery and a basket closed at the bottom was put into use. In order to get the ball out of this basket, it was necessary to hit it with a bar-bell or long rod… The rule at present states that the bottom must be such that it will stop the ball temporarily, but this is seldom observed and the spectators are often unable to tell whether a goal has been made or missed.*

3) A highly significant basketball item signed by Naismith relating to the introduction of Basketball in the Olympics, entitled, *"Basketball at the Olympics 1936"*. The 5-page (8.5 x 11 in.; 216 x 279 mm.) typed report signed (*"J. Naismith"*), has hand-annotations by Naismith in ink and pencil. Naismith writes in part: *[The introduction of basketball into the Olympic program] emphasized the difference in the physical makeup of the different nations, eg. The tallest man on the Philippine team was 5'11" and the tallest man on the American team was 6'9". This brought out the fact that tall men were monopolizing the game and that the shorter races were greatly handicapped, not alone in the center jump, but in the whole game. So apparent was this that it has been suggested that there be two classes, the short and the tall, following the plan in boxing and wrestling. The next Olympics will be held in Japan whose men are under six feet, and the neighboring countries, China and the Philippines are all short. The only team with extremely tall men was the U.S.A.; Turkey, Egypt, Switzerland, Italy, France and Canada ranged from 5'10' to about 6'2". These latter teams have set their estimate of the high limit as 6'3" or 190 c.m. This would exclude the extremes but would not quite meet the requirements of the Chinese.* On Naismith's "Results of Including Basketball in the Olympics," he states, *it [basketball] has won a permanent place on the program, there being 22 countries represented; and there will be a greater number willing to put more teams in the next.* He also mentions, *Girls teams may be included* and *the game may have wooden floors even though played out of doors.* When Naismith returned from basketball's inaugural Olympic games in Berlin, he commented that seeing the game played by many nations was the greatest compensation he could have received for his invention.

4) The pencil in the decorative metal holder is purported to be the pencil used by Dr. Naismith when formulating the Rules of Basketball in 1891. The notarized letter from the Naismith family member states: "...Family lore states this pencil and holder was used to wite the original rules of the game of Basketball." Measuring 3.25 in. (83 mm.), the pencil is encased in a decorative metal holder featuring an elaborate filigree design; it has been cherished by the Naismith family through the generations as being the writing instrument used to write the historic rules of the game. Includes a family member's notarized LOA attesting to the pencil's incredibly significant history.

5) James Naismith's personal 1892 – 1936 scrapbook, including an historic letter from George W. Ehler, dated 23 April 1892, on YMCA letterhead discussing the introduction of the sport of basketball to New York; 120+ pages (9.25 x 12 in.; 235 x 305 mm.) blue and crimson University of Kansas book with large "K" on the cover. Includes newspaper and magazine articles, as well as letters on the subject of basketball, beginning with a clipping from the 27 April 1892 edition of *The New York Times* entitled, "A New Game of Ball. A Substitute for Football Without its Rough Features."

6) James Naismith signed 1885 McGill University Athletic Association Constitution, By-Laws with Laws of Athletics, 20-page booklet (4.1 x 6.5 in.; 104 x 165 mm.), signed, *"J. Naismith"* on the cover in pencil. Naismith attended McGill University in Montreal, Canada from 1883 – 1887, earning a BA in Physical Education.

7) Gold-filled medallion, decorated with red and clear semi-precious stones, presented to Naismith in honor of his trip to the Berlin Olympics in 1936. The medallion measures 1.5 in. (38mm.) diameter and reads, "*A.A.U. Rocky Mountain Assn.*" on the front and is engraved, "*To Dr. James Naismith In Appreciation Rocky Mt. A.A.U. 1936,*" on the reverse. Complete with its original chain.

8) Pair of James Naismith autograph letters signed (*"Florence & Dad"* and *"Dad"*), (each 8.5 x 11 in.; 216 x 279 mm.), (1) 2-page letter dated 19 July 1939 (4 months prior to his death); the other is 1-page and undated (written on the reverse of another letter). Both are written to his daughter Maude (*"Dimps"*).

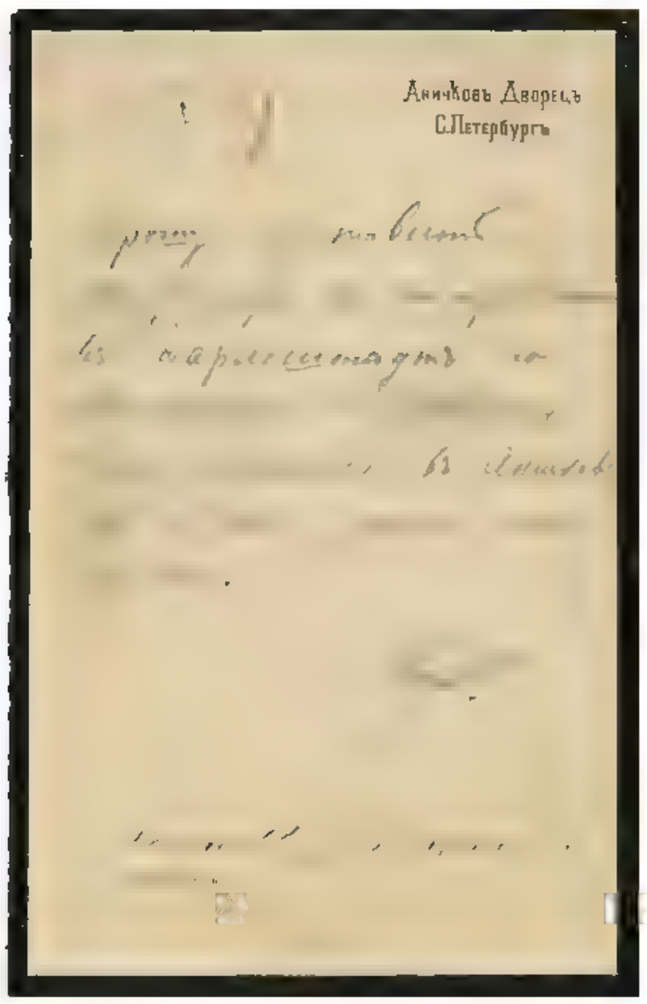
9) Pair of Naismith's personal photo albums: (11.75 x 7.25 in.; 298 x 184 mm. and 8.25 x 5.5 in.; 210 x 140 mm.) featuring family photographs ranging from 9.25 x 6.5 in. (235 x 165 mm.) to 3.5 x 2.5 in. (89 x 64 mm.).

10) 1899 University of Kansas yearbook picturing coach Naismith with his team.

11) Helms Athletic Foundation Hall of Fame Award plaque honoring Naismith "For Noteworthy Contributions [to the] National Association of Intercollegiate Basketball" (13.5 x 19.5 in.; 343 x 495 mm.).

12) Vintage Naismith-endorsed Rawlings basketball (one of the few products Naismith ever endorsed).

Also included is a miscellaneous grouping of material including (3) photographs of Naismith (one of him holding an early basketball with a pair of peach baskets), a pair of wooden bookends from his office and an array of Naismith ephemera (programs, booklets & photos), a 1941 hard bound edition of Basketball: The Fascinating Story of the Game the Whole World Plays Told by the Man Who Invented It and various correspondences (written by others). In December 2010 Sotheby's sold Naismith's 2-page "First 13 Rules of Basketball" for an astounding $4.3 million. Far too much to list, interested buyers are strongly encouraged to view this historic collection in person. **$20,000 - $30,000**

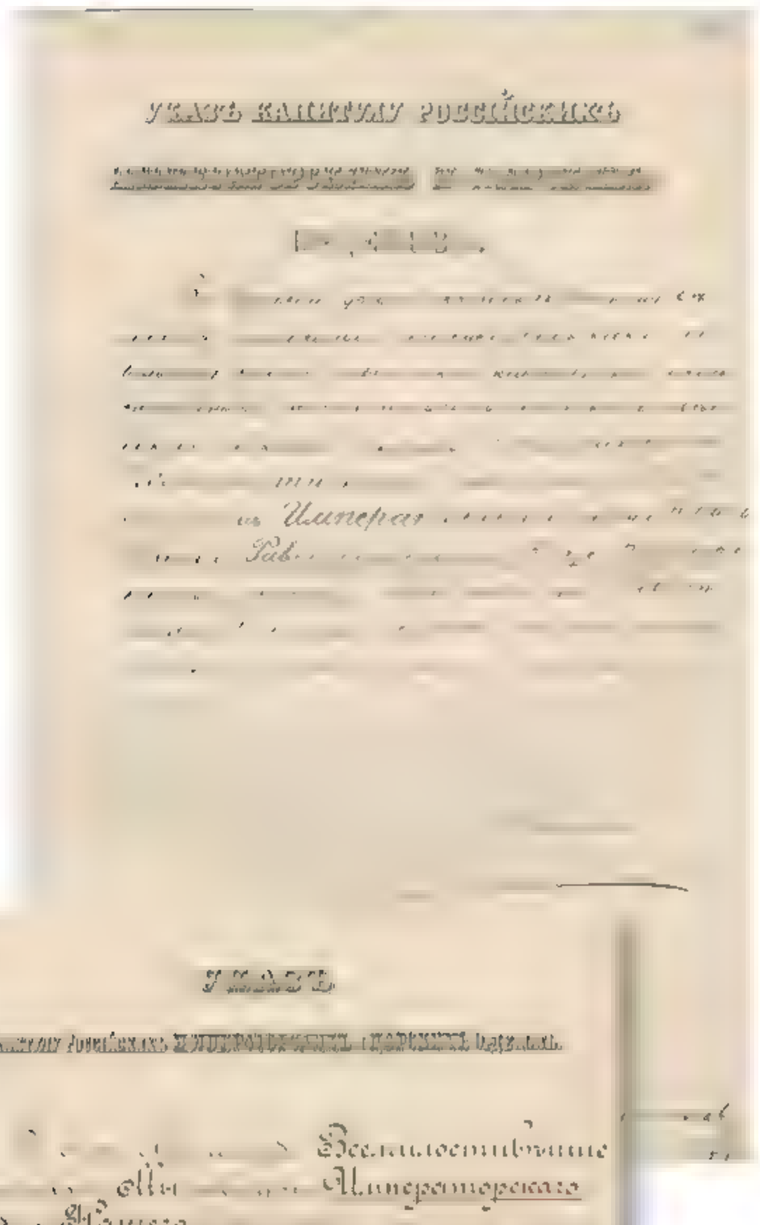


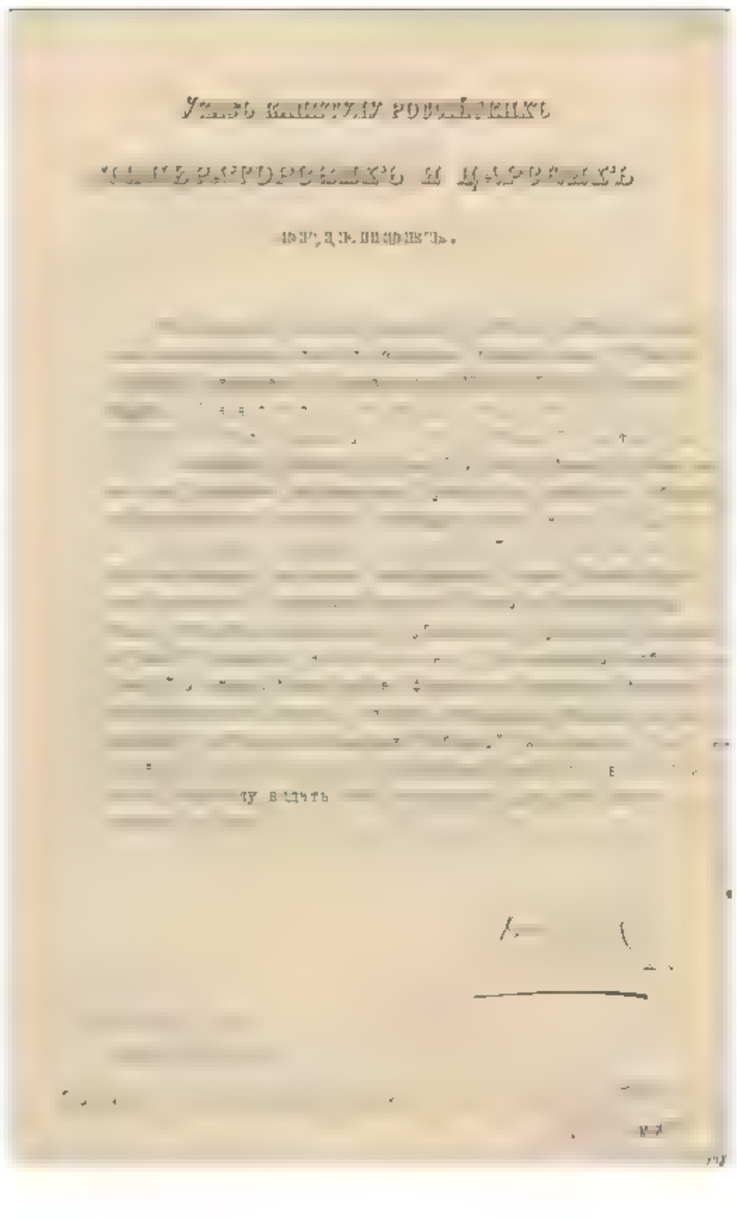
159. Czar Nicholas II of Russia. Black-bordered autograph letter signed ("*N*") in dark pencil as Czar of Russia, 1 page (5 x 7.75 in.; 127 x 196 mm.), on laid paper watermarked in English "Extra Superfine." St. Petersburg, 5 February 1895. In Russian, not translated. Light mounting remnants at edges on verso. Fine condition.

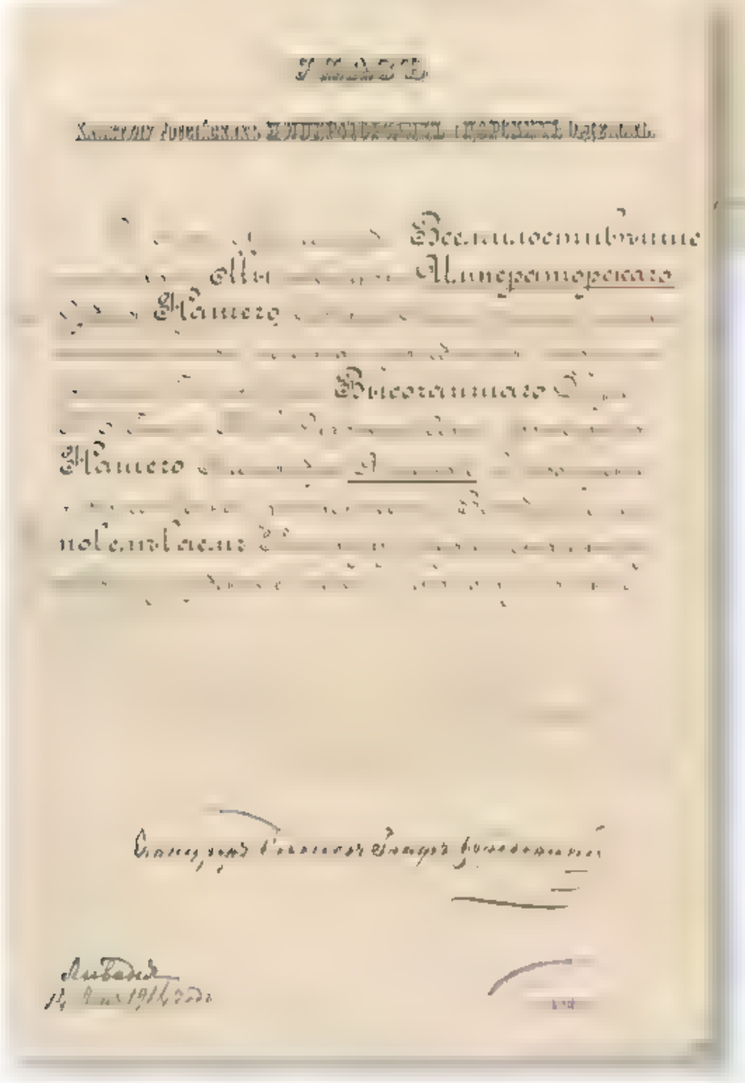
Mourning letter of Russia's last Czar.

Nicholas's father, Czar Alexander III, had died on 1 November 1894, just three months before his son and heir to the throne wrote this letter, hence, the mourning black-border. Czar Nicholas II, his wife, and their five children were executed by the Bolsheviks on 17 July 1917. They were canonized as passion bearers by the Russian Orthodox Church in 2000.

Accompanied by a sepia postcard photograph printed in Paris (3.25 x 5.25 in.; 82 x 133 mm.), depicting Czar Nicholas II, captioned "S.M. Nicolas II / Empereur de Russie." Light mounting remnants at edges on verso. Fine condition. **$2,500 - $3,500**







Collection of (16) royal documents signed by "The Last Czar" – Nicholas II of Russia.

160. Czar Nicholas II. Archive of (16) printed and typed royal commendation documents signed (*"Nicolay"*) as the last Czar. Documents range from 1 to 3 pages each (9 x 14 in.; 228 x 355 mm.) with Cyrillic text, some pages with content on the verso. All signed in black ink, *"Nicolay"* in Cyrillic; (4) are dated in 1905 – being royal decorations for soldiers who fought in the Russo-Japanese War; (12) are dated in 1914, either during, or immediately prior to Russia entering World War I. Documents exhibit light toning and soiling. Signatures remain bold. **$8,000 - $12,000**

161. Nixon, Richard. Archive of (11) autograph preliminary speech notes and (65) pages of hand-annotated speech drafts by Richard Nixon for his "First Hundred Days Speech" as Vice President under Eisenhower. Nixon delivered the speech to the Bureau of Advertising of the American Newspaper Publishers Association on 23 April 1953 in New York City. Exhibits minor toning with occasional staple holes; some draft pages have been cut down in size to retain a desired paragraph; overall, in fine condition.

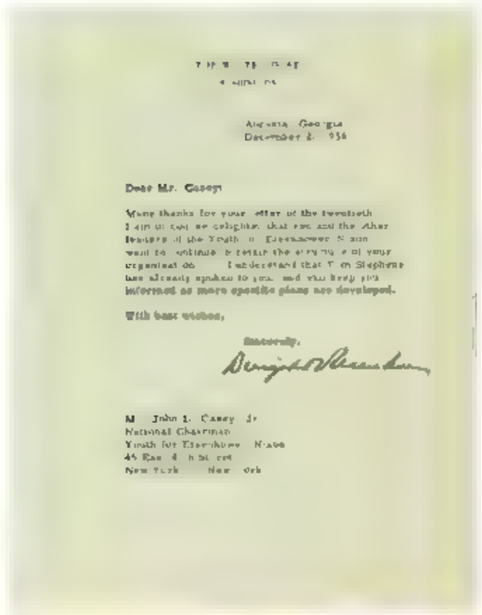
Vice President Richard Nixon's extensive hand-annotated drafts for his "First Hundred Days Speech" delivered 23 April 1953.

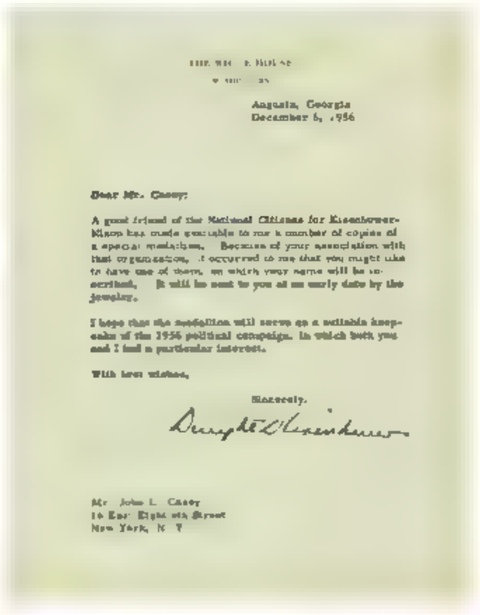
This extensive collection includes:

(11) Pages of handwritten preliminary notes in Nixon's hand, including speech outline, written in both pencil and pen, on varying "The White House" (5 x 8 in.; 127 x 203 mm.), "Office of the Vice President" (5.1 x 7.9 in.; 130 x 200 mm.), "United States Senate Memorandum" (4 x 5.25 in.; 102 x 133 mm.) stationery, including yellow ruled (8 x 12.5 in.; 203 x 318 mm.) paper. Among the notes: *"Integrate New Adm. to public. What has it done? What is the difference between it and Truman? What is its purpose? McCarthy: This Adm. has handled problem better…Ike does not surrender"*

(65) Pages of typed rough drafts (mostly 8 x 10.5 in.; 203 x 267 mm., some being cut down) extensively worked and re-worked by Nixon with numerous corrections in his hand (in both pen and pencil). Some elements are incorporated in the final draft speech, with other elements ultimately rejected. Selected excerpts: *"What has this Administration done? How does it differ from its predecessor? What are the long range objectives?…Let us examine the situation which confronted the President when he was inaugurated on January 20. He had received the biggest vote in history. A solid majority of the American people were behind him. On the other hand, he faced problems probably as critical as any American leader has faced since Washington rallied the ragged Continentals at Valley Forge…Certainly most reasonable people would agree that 100 days is not too long a time to expect anyone, however gifted in leadership, to win the cold war, fix up the U.S. economy, halt inflation, reduce taxes, liberate the satellites, settle Korea and make everyone happy. But despite the immensity of the problems, remarkable progress has been made in solving them. The Administration is following one principle which the previous Administration failed to recognize adequately, and that is that both at home and abroad a healthy domestic economy is inseparable from true defense. The greatest asset the free world has is a strong, free and productive American economy…We recognize that we must continue to give leadership in strengthening the free world and the recent move by the Soviet[s] have not affected our views in that respect to any extent…You who have been reared in the newspaper tradition know what freedom means to you…Freedom may mean many things to many people. But in our time freedom can mean to all people – peace. May we therefore pledge our unqualified support to the promotion and protection of freedom at home and abroad because freedom is the key to peace."*

Excellent testimony of Nixon's proactive and detailed approach to drafting an important speech from his first 100 days as Vice President. **$3,000 - $5,000**





Augusta, Georgia
December 6, 1956

Dear Mr. Casey:

A good friend of the National Citizens for Eisenhower-Nixon has made available to me a number of copies of a special medallion. Because of your association with that organization, it occurred to me that you might like to have one of them, on which your name will be inscribed. It will be sent to you at an early date by the jeweler.

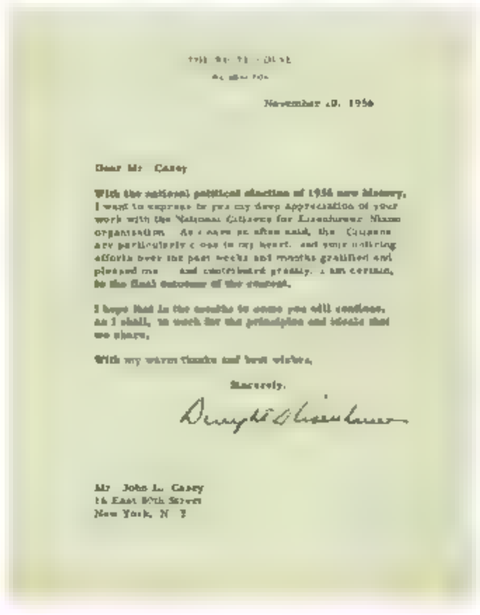
I hope that the medallion will serve as a suitable keepsake of the 1956 political campaign, in which both you and I had a particular interest.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Dwight D. Eisenhower

Mr. John L. Casey
16 East Eighth Street
New York, N. Y.



November 10, 1956

Dear Mr. Casey

With the national political election of 1956 now history, I want to express to you my deep appreciation of your work with the National Citizens for Eisenhower-Nixon organization. As I have so often said, the Citizens are particularly close to my heart, and your untiring efforts over the past weeks and months gratified and pleased me -- and contributed greatly, I am certain, to the final outcome of the contest.

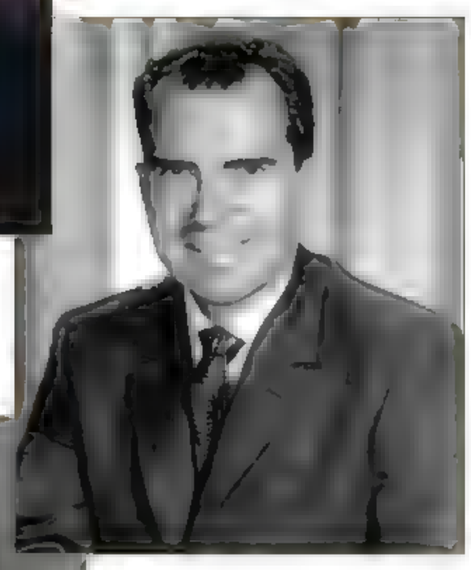
I hope that in the months to come you will continue, as I shall, to work for the principles and ideals that we share.

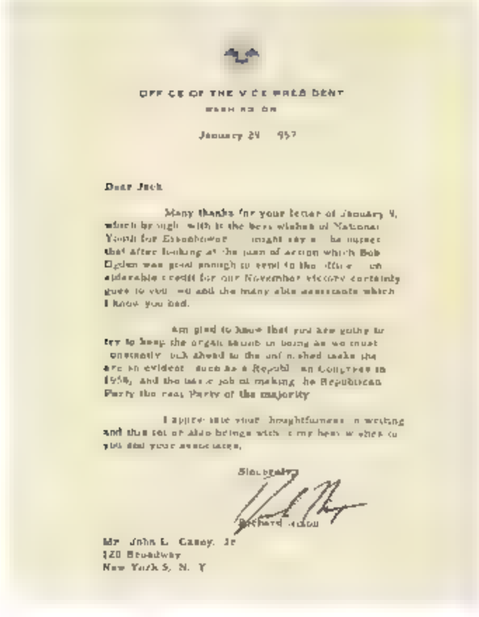
With my warm thanks and best wishes,

Sincerely,

Dwight D. Eisenhower

Mr. John L. Casey
16 East 80th Street
New York, N. Y.





OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON

January 24, 1957

Dear Jack:

Many thanks for your letter of January 9, which brought with it the best wishes of National Youth for Eisenhower. I might say at the outset that after looking at the plan of action which Bob Ogden was good enough to send to the office, considerable credit for our November victory certainly goes to you two and the many able assistants which I know you had.

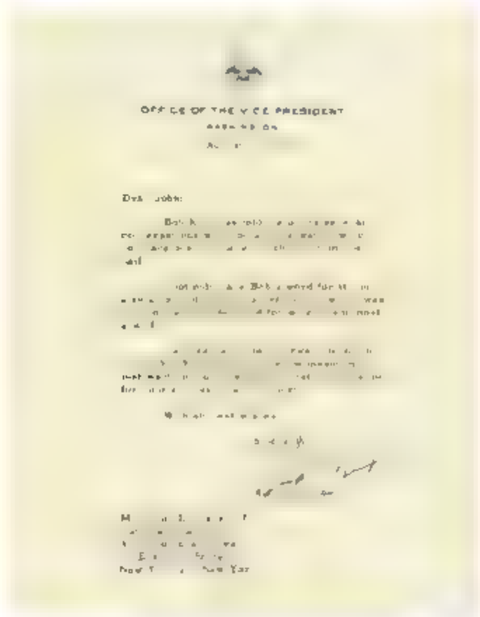
I am glad to know that you are going to try to keep the organization in being as we must constantly look ahead to the unfinished tasks that are so evident, such as a Republican Congress in 1958, and the basic job of making the Republican Party the real Party of the majority.

I appreciate your thoughtfulness in writing and this letter also brings with it my best wishes to you and your associates.

Sincerely,

Richard Nixon

Mr. John L. Casey, Jr.
120 Broadway
New York 5, N. Y.



OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON

Dear John:

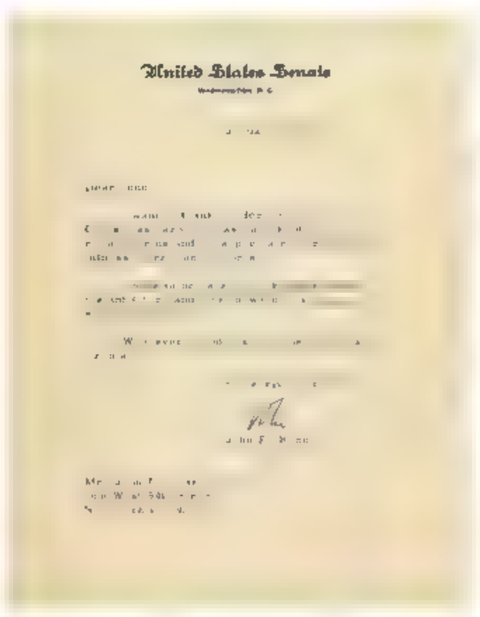
Bob King has told me of his several conversations with you and the way in which you have been in there "pitching" in my behalf. I not only have Bob's word for it, but also a copy of the your letter of July 24 which was sent to the President and for which I am most grateful.

I will certainly look forward to seeing you in San Francisco, but in the meantime I just want you to know of my great appreciation for your friendship and support.

With all best wishes,

Sincerely,

Dick Nixon



United States Senate
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Dear John:

I want to thank you for your very nice Christmas card. It was most kind of you to remember us and we appreciate your thoughtfulness more than we can say.

I hope to be back to work in the not too distant future and look forward to seeing you some time soon.

With every good wish for the New Year, I remain

Sincerely your friend,

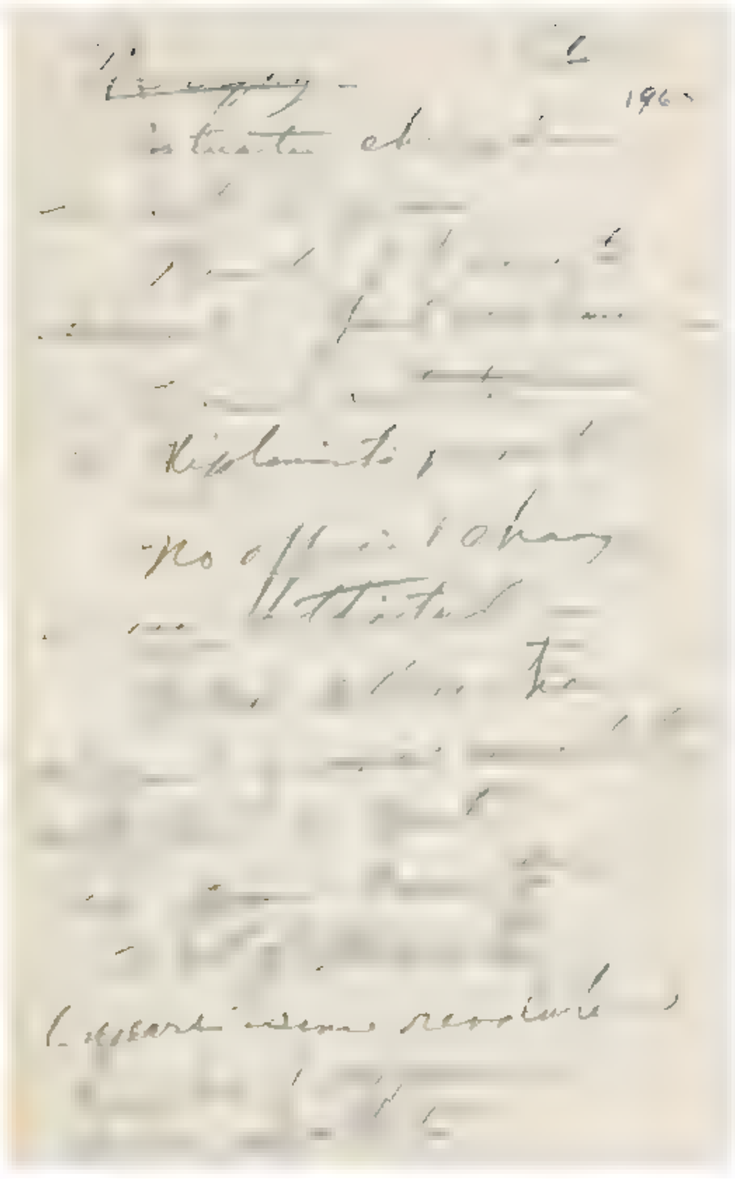
John

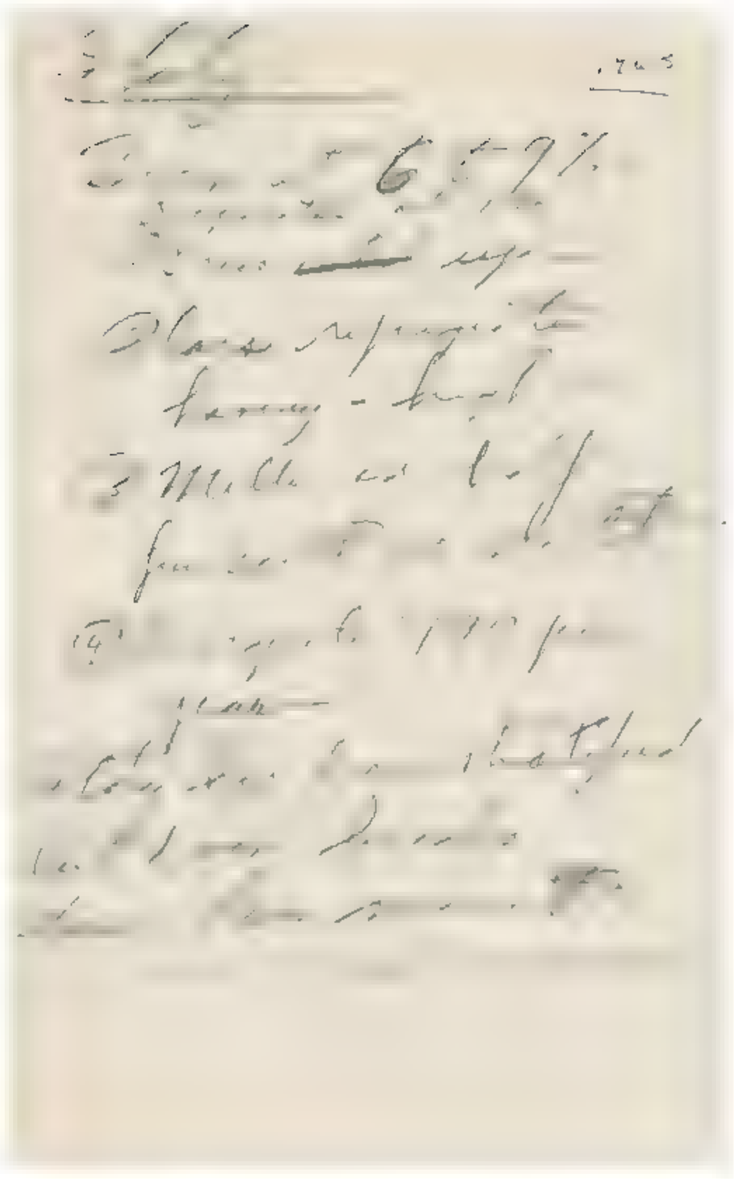
162. (U.S. Presidents) Collection of (6) historic correspondence letters to John L. Casey Jr. from John F. Kennedy, Dwight D. Eisenhower and Richard M. Nixon.

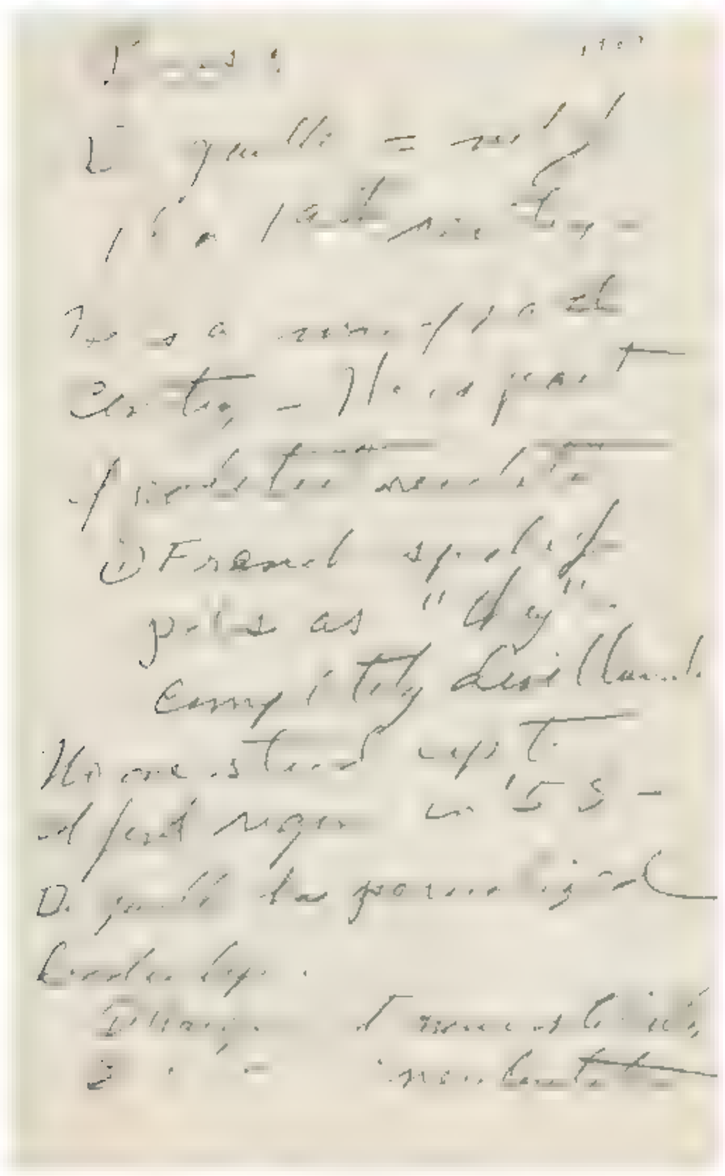
Kennedy, John F. (1) Typed letter signed ("*John*") as U.S. Senator to John L. Casey, Jr., the National Chairman for the Youth for Eisenhower-Nixon organization. 1 page (6.25 x 8 in.; 158 x 203 mm.), on "United States Senate, Washington, D.C." stationery, 15 January 1955. Kennedy writes in full: *Dear John: I want to thank you for your very nice Christmas card. It was most kind of you to remember us and we appreciate your thoughtfulness more than we can say. I hope to be back to work in the not too distant future and look forward to seeing you some time soon. With every good wish for the New Year, I remain sincerely your friend, John*

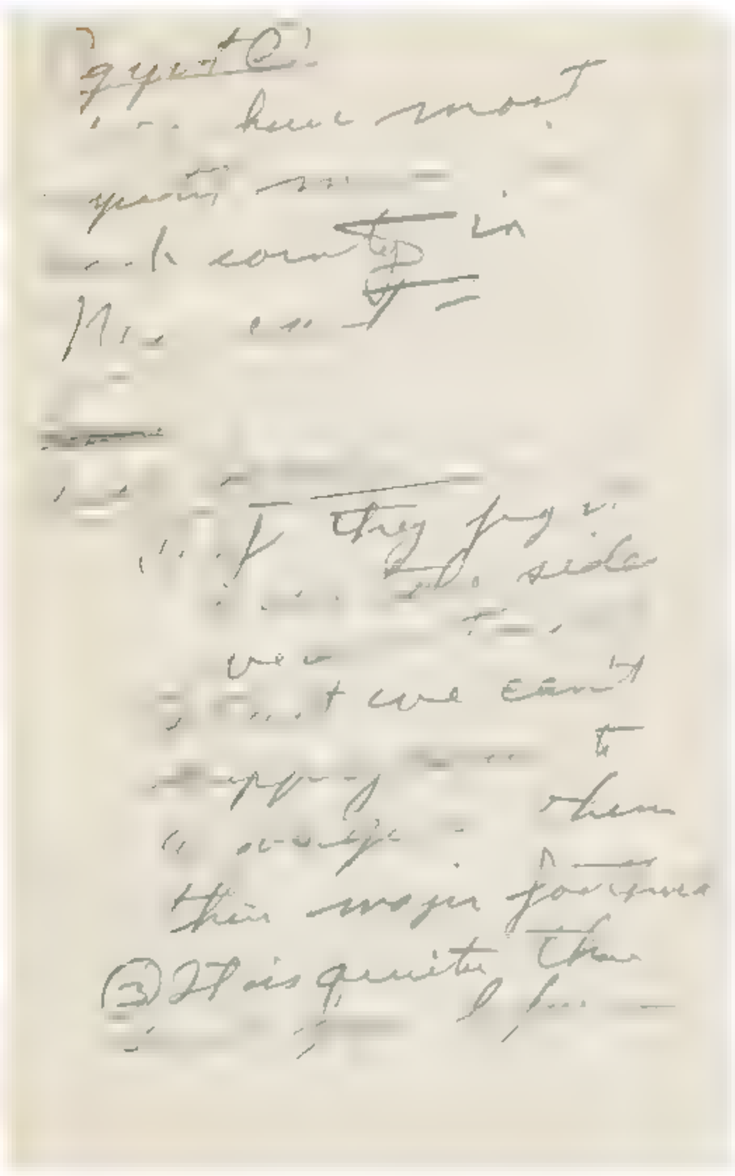
Eisenhower, Dwight D. (3) Typed letters signed ("*Dwight Eisenhower*") as President to John L. Casey, Jr. on "The White House, Washington" stationery. (1) 1 page (7 x 9 in.; 177 x 228 mm.), Washington, 10 November 1956 and writes in full: *Dear Mr. Casey: With the national political election of 1956 now history, I want to express to you my deep appreciation of your work with the National Citizens for Eisenhower-Nixon organization. As I have so often said, the "Citizens" are particularly close to my heart, and your untiring efforts over the past weeks and months gratified and pleased me -- and contributed greatly, I am certain, to the final outcome of the contest. I hope that in the months to come you will continue, as I shall, to work for the principles and ideals that we share. With my warm thanks and best wishes. Sincerely, Dwight D. Eisenhower.* (2) 1 page (7 x 9 in.; 177 x 228 mm.), Augusta, Georgia, 2 December 1956 and writes in full: *Many thanks for your letter of the twentieth. I am of course delighted that you and the other leaders of the Youth for Eisenhower-Nixon want to continue to retain the structure of your organization. I understand that Tom Stephens has already spoken to you, and will keep you informed as more specific plans are develops. With best wishes, Sincerely, Dwight D. Eisenhower.* (3) 1 page (7 x 9 in.; 177 x 228 mm.), Augusta, Georgia, 6 December 1956 and writes in full: *Dear Mr. Casey: A good friend of the National Citizens for Eisenhower-Nixon has made available to me a number of copies of a special medallion. Because of your association with that organization., it occurred to me that you might like to have one of them, on which you name will b inscribed. It will be sent to you at an early date by the jeweler. I hope that the medallion will serve as a suitable keepsake of the 1956 political campaign, in which both you and I had a particular interest. With best wishes, Sincerely, Dwight D. Eisenhower.*

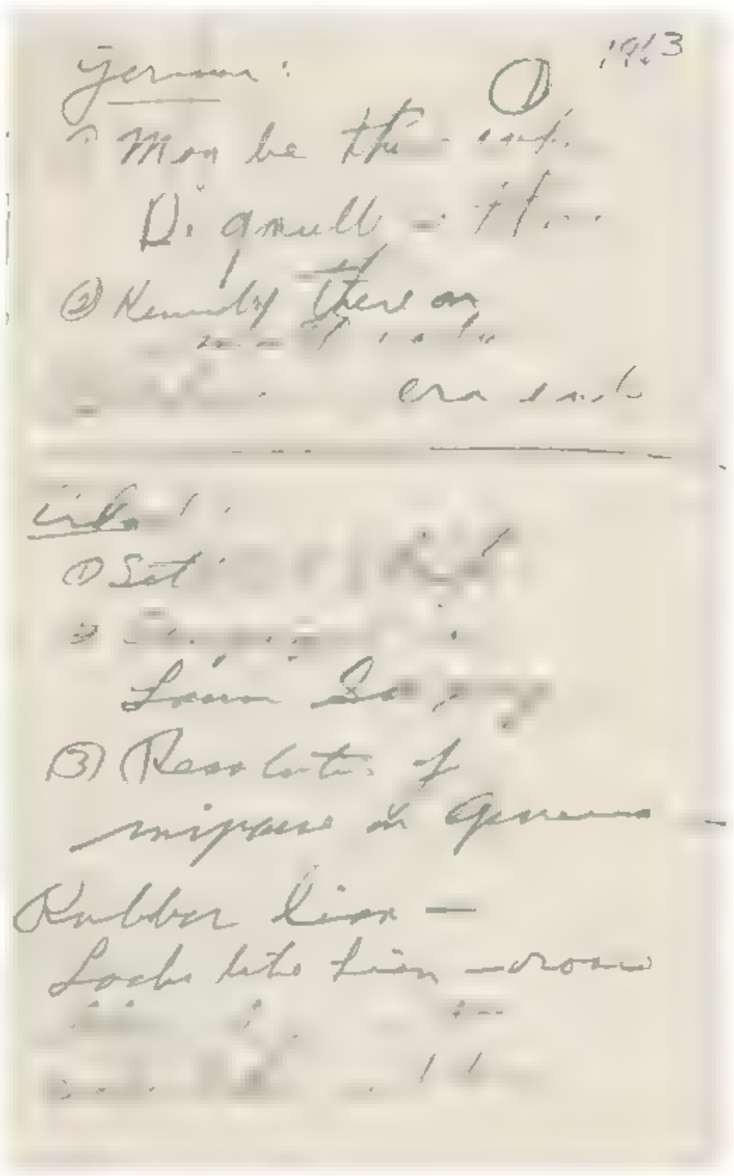
Nixon, Richard M. (2) Typed letters signed ("*Dick Nixon*") as Vice President to John L. Casey, Jr. on Office of the Vice President stationery. (1) 1 page (7 x 9 in.; 177 x 228 mm.), Washington, 6 August 1956 and writes in full: *Bob King has told me of his several conversations with you and the way in which you have been in there "pitching" in my behalf. I not only have Bob's word for it, but also a copy of the your letter of July 24 which was sent to the President and for which I am most grateful. I will certainly look forward to seeing you in San Francisco, but in the meantime I just want you to know of my great appreciation for your friendship and support. With all best wishes, Sincerely, Richard Nixon,* (2) 1 page (7 x 9 in.; 177 x 228 mm.), Washington, 29 January 1957 and writes in full: *Dear Jack: Many thanks for your letter of January 9, which brought with it the best wishes of the National Youth for Eisenhower. I might say at the outset that after looking at the plan of action which Bob Ogden was good enough to send to the office, considerable credit for our November victory certainly goes to you two and the many able assistants which I know you had. I am glad to know that you are going to try to keep the organization in being as we must constantly look ahead to the unfinished tasks that are so evident, such as a Republican Congress in 1958, and the basic job of making the Republican Party the real Party of the majority. I appreciate your thoughtfulness in writing and this letter also brings with it my best wishes to you and your associates. Sincerely, Richard Nixon.* All letters in fine condition. **$3,000 – $5,000**











163. Nixon Richard. Handwritten notes on foreign affairs, dated 1963, a total of (18) pages (5 x 8 in.; 127 x 203 mm.), written in pencil on five paper-clipped sets. Dated at the top right of each set, *"1963"* and titled with the subject country/city at the top let of each page.

During his "Wilderness Years" (1963-67), Richard Nixon hones his foreign policy skills in preparation for a political comeback.

During this period, Nixon was a named partner in the New York law firm of Nixon, Mudge, Rose, Guthrie and Alexander. After losing the Presidential election of 1960 and the California governor's race in 1962, Nixon took a hiatus from politics (though he assumed it would be for good), with the memorable press conference in which he lashed out at reporters, "You won't have Nixon to kick around anymore, because, gentlemen, this is my last press conference." With his political appetite returning, Nixon makes notes on several important countries: Italy, Hungary, France, Egypt, German and England – replete with his personal insights and opinions as to the current and future issues facing each country, vis-à-vis the United States and their closest geographical neighbors.

An excellent collection of country notes, which wonderfully illustrate Nixon's greatest asset – his strength in foreign affairs. **$800 - $1,200**

RICHARD M. NIXON
20 BROAD STREET
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

February 1, 1966

Dear Earl:

I found your suggestions most stimulating and you will probably see them plagiarized in some of my speeches in the weeks and months ahead, provided of course, they get any news coverage.

I was, naturally, most interested in your monograph on Johnson and Nixon, the politicians! I hope some day it may be published. And I also think that some enterprising reporter will, at some time in the future, write a story on the vote frauds of 1960 which might have a great national impact. I suppose, of course, that additional time must expire so that such a work would not appear to cast a reflection on the Kennedy memory.

Again, many thanks for giving me the benefit of your suggestions with regard to my upcoming speeches. With my limited staff it helps immensely to pick other people's brains for good ideas.

With every good wish,

Sincerely,

Dick

Mr. Earl Mazo
5915 Nebraska Avenue N.W.
Washington, D.C.

164. Nixon, Richard. Typed letter signed ("*Dick*") 1 page (7.25 x 10.5 in.; 184 x 266 mm.), New York, 1 February 1966. To Earl Mazo, author of Richard Nixon: A Political and Personal Portrait (1959). Written on Nixon's personal stationery, with his law firm's address, a little over two years after John F. Kennedy's assassination and three years before Nixon's election as President. Fine condition.

Richard Nixon shares his thoughts on 1960 voter fraud with author Earl Mazo.

...some enterprising reporter will, at some time in the future, write a story on the vote frauds of 1960 which might have a great national impact. I suppose, of course, that additional time must expire so that such a work would not appear to cast a reflection on the Kennedy memory.

In full: *I found your suggestions most stimulating and you will probably see them plagiarized in some of my speeches in the weeks and months ahead, provided of course, they get any news coverage. I was, naturally, most interested in your monograph on Johnson and Nixon, the politicians! I hope some day it may be published. And I also think that some enterprising reporter will, at some time in the future, write a story on the vote frauds of 1960 which might have a great national impact. I suppose, of course, that additional time must expire so that such a work would not appear to cast a reflection on the Kennedy memory.*

Again, many thanks for giving me the benefit of your suggestions with regard to my upcoming speeches. With my limited staff it helps immensely to pick other people's brains for good ideas. With every good wish, Sincerely, Dick

Richard Nixon believed that voter fraud in Illinois and Texas cost him the presidency in 1960. If he had won Illinois' 27 electoral votes the 24 electoral votes of Texas, instead of losing to JFK 303-219 in the Electoral College, Nixon would have won 270-252. Earl Mazo agreed. From Mazo's 2007 obituary in *The New York Times*, in part, "When John F. Kennedy won the 1960 presidential race against Nixon, Mazo felt strongly that the Democrats had stolen the election, telling the *Washington Post* in 2000: 'There's no question in my mind that it was stolen. It was stolen like mad. It was stolen in Chicago and in Texas.' Tipped off by reporters in Chicago, Mazo went to the Windy City, obtained lists of voters in precincts that seemed suspicious and started checking their addresses. 'There was a cemetery where the names on the tombstones were registered and voted,' he recalled. 'I remember a house. It was completely gutted. There was nobody there. But there were 56 votes for Kennedy in that house.' At the urging of Chicago Democrats, Mazo went to Republican areas downstate and looked for fraud there. He found it, but on a smaller scale than in Chicago. He then headed to Texas, where he documented similar Democratic electoral shenanigans. Mazo began writing what he and his editors envisioned as a 12-part series on election fraud. By mid-December 1960, he had published four of the parts, which were reprinted in papers across the country.

Nixon called and asked Mazo to stop writing his series because the country couldn't afford a constitutional crisis at the height of the Cold War. 'I thought he was kidding, but he was serious,' Mazo told the 'Post.' Failing to persuade Mazo, Nixon called the reporter's bosses at the 'Herald Tribune' and implored them to stop running the series. The editors pulled him off the story." Nixon wrote about "the vote frauds of 1960" in the letter to Mazo here offered. Two years after writing this letter, in 1968, Richard Nixon was elected 37th President of the United States. He was reelected in 1972 in a landslide, winning 520-17 in electoral votes. Two enterprising *Washington Post* reporters uncovered the Watergate scandal and, in 1974, Nixon was forced to resign or face impeachment. We know of no other letter extant in which Richard Nixon expressed his belief that "vote frauds" were the reason for his loss to John F. Kennedy in 1960. **$2,000 - $3,000**

THE WHITE HOUSE

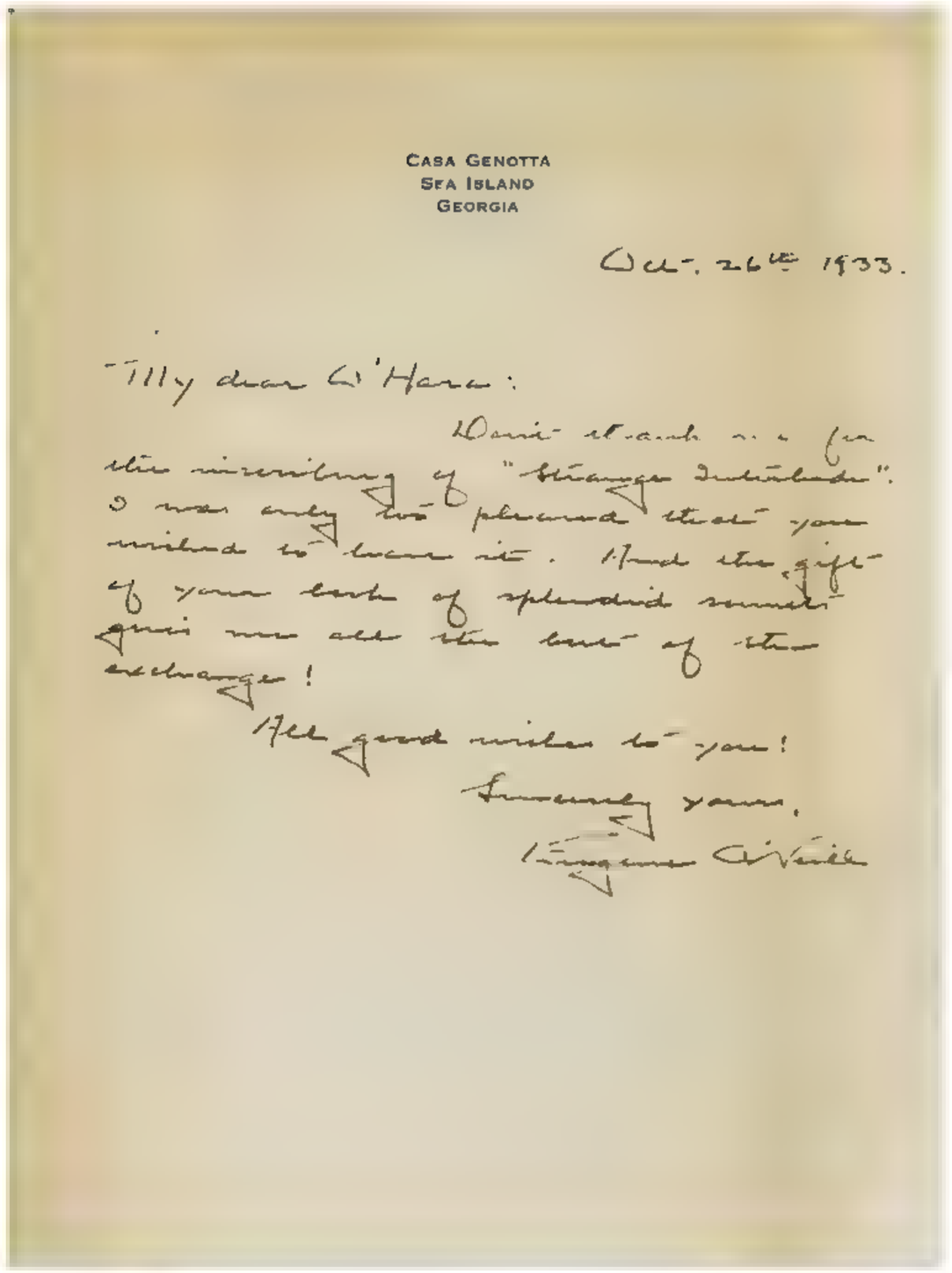
THE WHITE HOUSE

165. Nixon, Richard. Autograph notes written as President, 2 pages (5.5 x 5.75 in.; 140 x 146 mm.), on White House stationery. Written ca. 1973 to Len Garment, an old friend and law partner, who served Nixon as Counsel to the President. Typical folds; in fine condition.

Richard Nixon discusses his Watergate strategy with Len Garment, then serving as Counsel to the President.

Nixon writes in full: *Put a ¶ in both letters re subpoena – pointing out as I did in my letter to Committee on Documents how far I have gone in waiving executive privilege – & in cooperating with the investigation – But that the current requests go too far in infringing on Separation of Power.*

By the whirlwind spring of 1973, Nixon had come to rely heavily on the advice of his White House counsel, John Dean. During the month of March, Dean, who was himself dangerously entwined in the Watergate cover-up, offered his legal counsel to Nixon faithfully but with a self-concerned slant that would, in effect, save Dean himself from possible prosecution. In no uncertain terms, Dean steered the President away from full disclosure – the only option that could have insulated Nixon from the scandal and in hindsight, save his presidency – as it would have eventually led to the revelation that Dean was also involved. Nixon, however, trusted him implicitly and confided in him under the umbrella of attorney-client privilege. During the week of March 23-28, Nixon sent Dean to Camp David to write a report on the Watergate predicament and the extent of the cover-up and extortion and outlining the White House's options. It was during this time that Dean opted to turn states' evidence, and Nixon suddenly found himself all alone, legally speaking; he brought in the only person he felt he could still trust, who had the skills to help him navigate the dangerous legal waters: his old friend and law partner Len Garment, who was then serving in a roving position as Special Counsel to the President, became the top candidate for Dean's former post, Counsel to the President. **$2,000 - $3,000**


CASA GENOTTA
SEA ISLAND
GEORGIA

Oct. 26th 1933.

Dear O'Hara:

Don't thank me for the inscribing of "Strange Interlude". I was only too pleased that you wished to have it. And the gift of your book of splendid sonnets gives me all the best of the exchange!

All good wishes to you!

Sincerely yours,

Eugene O'Neill

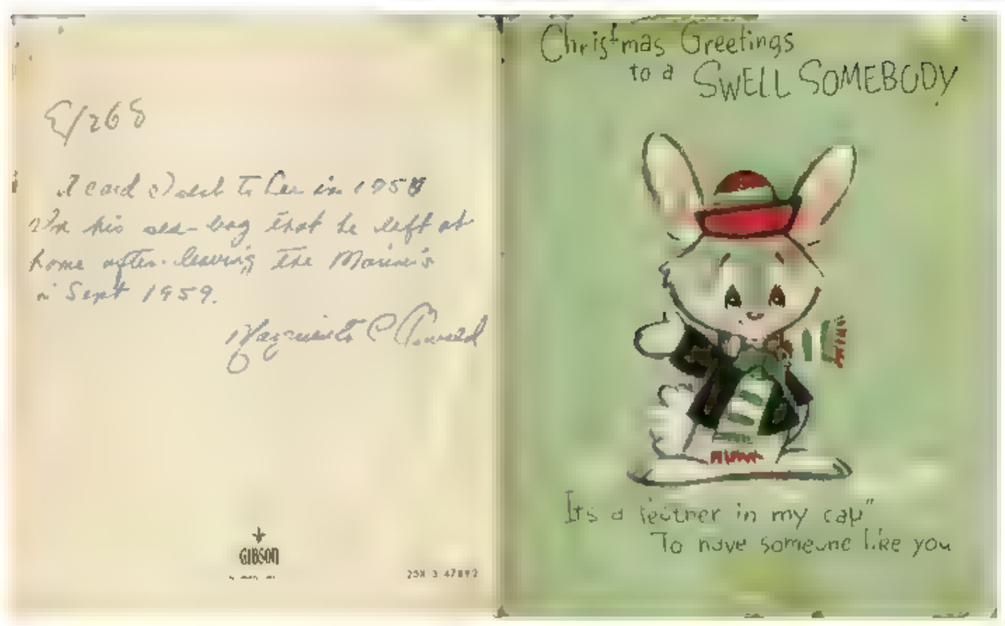
166. O'Neill, Eugene. Autograph letter signed ("*Eugene O'Neill*") 1 page (5.75 x 7.75 in.; 146 x 196 mm.), on "Casa Genotta, Sea Island, Georgia" stationery, 26 October 1933, to John O'Hara. Toned at upper and left edges and at vertical fold. Mounting remnant on verso at right edge. Fine condition.

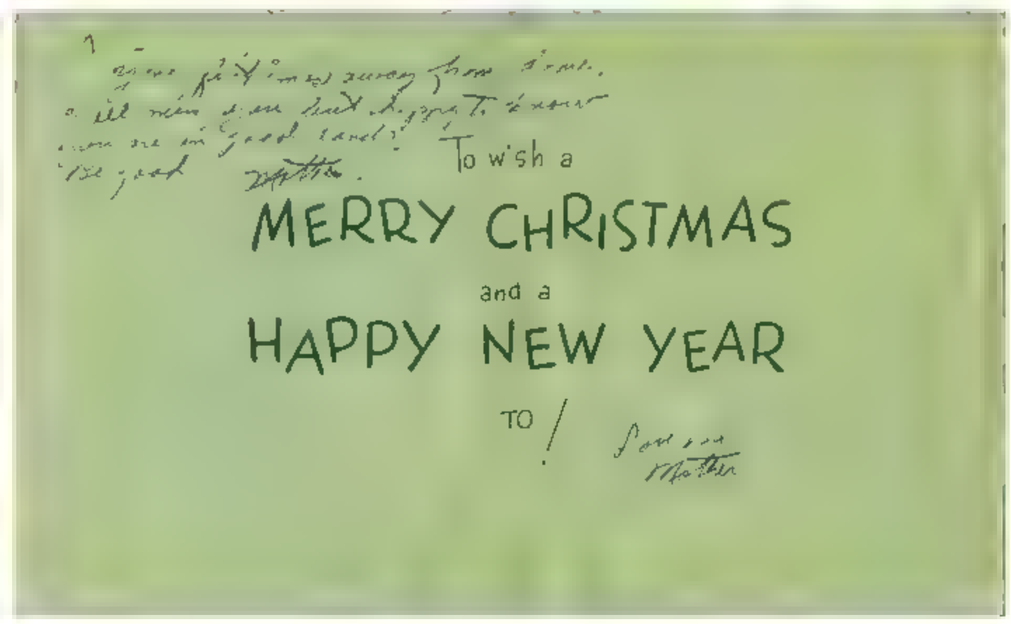
Multiple Pulitzer Prize-winning playwright Eugene O'Neill sends 28-year-old author John O'Hara an inscribed copy of "Strange Interlude".

O'Neill writes in full: *Don't thank me for the inscribing of 'Strange Interlude'. I was only too pleased that you wished to have it. And the gift of your book of splendid sonnets gives me all the best of the exchange! All good wishes to you! Sincerely yours, Eugene O'Neill*

Eugene O'Neill's "Strange Interlude" won the 1928 Pulitzer Prize in Drama. He also won the Pulitzer for "Beyond the Horizon" (1920), "Anna Christie" (1922), and "Long Day's Journey Into Night" (1957). In 1936, O'Neill won the Nobel Prize in Literature.

John O'Hara (1905-1970) began writing short stories in the late 1920s. Over 200 of them appeared in *The New Yorker*. He published his first novel, Appointment in Samarra, in 1934, after O'Neill wrote this letter. His later books include Butterfield 8 (1935) and Pal Joey (1939). Although mostly known for his novels and short stories, O'Hara published Pagan Sonnets in 1923 when he was 18. This is almost certainly the book he sent to Eugene O'Neill.
$1,500 - $2,000


Ex 268
I card I sent to Lee in 1956
In his sea-bag that he left at
home after leaving the Marine's
in Sept 1959.
Marguerite C. Oswald
GIBSON
Christmas Greetings
to a SWELL SOMEBODY
It's a feather in my cap"
To have someone like you

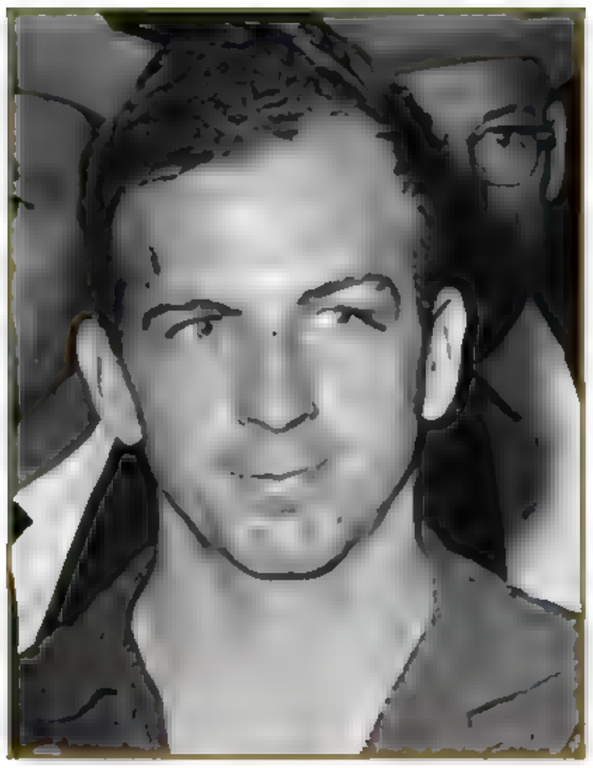


167. Oswald, Lee Harvey. Collection including: (1) Mother's Day card signed ("*Love xx Lee*") bi-fold (3.75 x 7 in.; 95 x 177 mm. closed) card printed on front: "For You, Mother on Mother's Day" picturing a motorcade of three cars filled with flowers. Printed inside: "Dear Mother, as the years pass by And seasons come and go You keep on growing dearer still To everyone you know And you're wished with deeper feeling Than a message can express A Mother's Day that brings you Very special happiness!" Signed in ink, *"Love xx Lee"*. Penned on verso in unidentified hand "Ex 266" – this was an exhibit in the Warren Commission report but the Commission decided not to publish exhibits 259–269. (2) Original envelope, (7.25 x 4 in.; 184 x 101 mm.) addressed by Lee Harvey Oswald to his mother *"Mrs. M. Oswald, 313 Templeton Dr., Fort Worth, Texas."* 4¢ Abraham Lincoln stamp postmarked Santa Ana, California, 7 May 1959. Two tape stains at blank edges. On verso, Mrs. Oswald has penned "*Hon. Jim Wright Congressman, 12th Dist House office Bldg*," and "*Hon [blank] Herter, U.S. State Dept, Wash D.C.*," and, possibly in another hand, "Hon Lyndon Johnston [sic] U.S. Senator, Washington D.C." Wright was Mrs. Oswald's Congressman; Christian Herter had become Secretary of State on 22 April 1959. Lyndon Johnson was one of her two U.S. Senators who, ironically, succeeded to the presidency after her son assassinated Pres. Kennedy. (3) 1956 Christmas card from Marguerite C. Oswald to Lee Harvey Oswald signed ("*Love xxx Mother*") (5 x 6 in.; 127 x 152 mm. closed). Lightly creased. Plastic tape stains and slight paper loss at top edge. On front: "Christmas Greetings to a Swell Somebody It's a 'feather in my cap' To have someone like you." Curiously, a rabbit wearing a real green feather in his cap, jacket and green scarf is depicted. Because of his slight build compared to other Marines, he was sometimes ridiculed. They nicknamed him Ozzie Rabbit, after the Disney cartoon character Oswald the Rabbit.

Four months before leaving for Russia, Lee Harvey Oswald sends his mother a signed Mother's Day card – included with a 1956 Christmas card his mother sent to Lee – both were unpublished exhibits in the Warren Commission Report.

Lee Harvey Oswald had enlisted in the U.S. Marine Corps on 24 October 1956. Printed message inside: "To wish a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year To!" Above the printed greeting, Mrs. Oswald has penned: "*Hi—Your first Xmas away from home. Will miss you but happy to know you are in good hands. Be good. Mother.*" She has also signed beneath the printed greeting: "*Love xxx Mother.*" Handwritten on verso, *"A card I sent to Lee in 1956. In his sea-bag that he left at home after leaving the Marine's in Sept 1959. Marguerite C. Oswald."* Also penned on verso in unidentified hand "Ex 268" – this was an exhibit in the Warren Commission Report but the Commission decided not to publish exhibits 259-269.

When he sent this Mother's Day card in 1959, he was assigned to the Marine Corps Air Station at El Toro, California, near Santa Ana. Three months later, on 17 August, he submitted a request for a dependency discharge, on the ground that his mother needed his support. On 11 September, he was released from active duty and transferred to the Marine Corps Reserve. Two days later, Oswald was given an "undesirable discharge" from the Marine Corps Reserve. Lee returned to his mother's home in Ft. Worth, Texas. On 14 September, he told her that he planned to leave for New Orleans to resume employment with an import-export company, having worked in that field as a teenager prior to enlisting. On 20 September 1959, he set sail from New Orleans for France and on 16 October 1959, he was in Moscow. He wrote to his mother on 22 October 1959. Not hearing from her son for a few months, in March 1960, Mrs. Oswald wrote letters to her Congressman Jim Wright and Secretary of State Christian Herter trying to locate him. There is no record of her contacting her Sen. Lyndon Johnson. **$4,000 - $6,000**



МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ
ТОВАЯ КАРТОЧКА
Dear Robert. 10/V/62
Well, nothing new to report on our move. We are just waiting for the Embassy to finish up their paperwork. They are very slow. June is getting real big and cute she's almost 3 months old now. Marina says "Hello" and we are all well, See you soon
Lee
U.S.A.
Fort Worth,
Texas
7313 Davenport St.
Mr. R. Oswald
Минск
ул. Коммунистическая
д. 4 кв. 24
Oswald
Цена карточки с маркой 40 коп.

168. Oswald, Lee Harvey. Autograph letter signed ("*XXX Lee*") on message side of picture postcard, (6 x 4 in.; 152 x 106 mm.), Minsk, Russia, 10 May 1962. Three Soviet stamps postmarked Minsk, 11 May 1962. Color illustration honoring World May Day, May 1st. Addressed to his brother Robert in English: *"U.S.A. Fort Worth, Texas, 7313 Davenport St., Mr. R. Oswald" [In Russian]: from "Minsk / ul. Kommunidstecheski / House 4 Apt 24 / Oswald."* Fine condition.

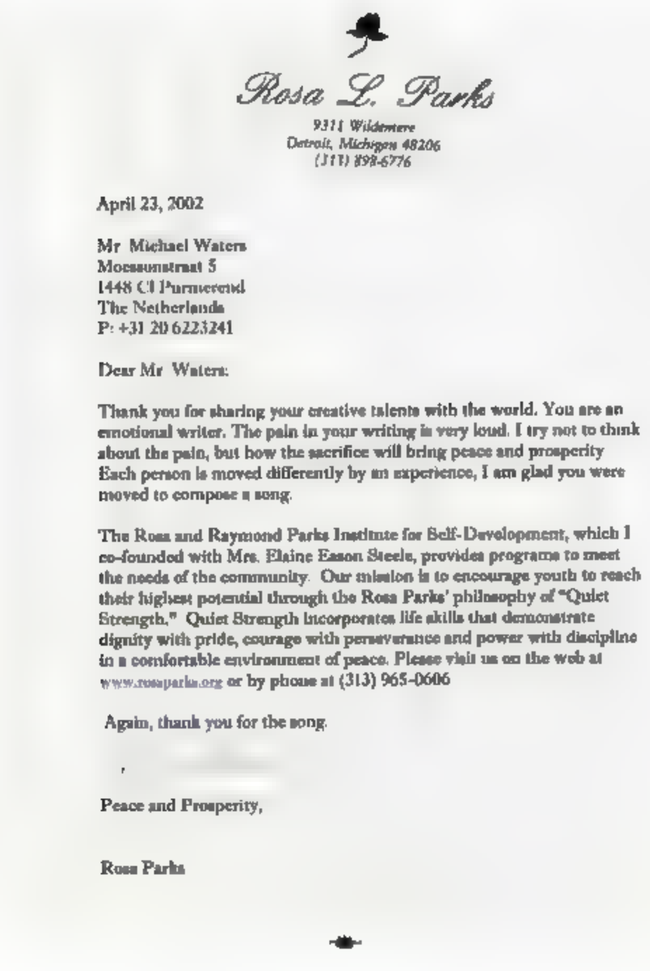
Warren Commission Exhibit No. 321. Lee Harvey Oswald tells his brother that he and Marina *"are just waiting for the [American] Embassy to finish up their paper work. They are very slow..."* – 24 days later, they left Russia for America.

In full: *Well, nothing new to report on our move. We are just waiting for the Embassy to finish up their paper work. They are very slow. June is getting real big and cute she's almost 3 months old now. Marina says "Hello" and we are all well. See you soon. XXX Lee.* Their daughter, June Marina Oswald, was born on 15 February 1962.

Warren Commission Exhibit No. 321. This postcard is pictured on Page 885 of Volume XVI of the Warren Commission Hearings. Photocopy of the page is included.

Coincidently, on the day Oswald wrote this postcard, 10 May 1962, Joseph P. Norbury, American Consul at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow, wrote Oswald, in part, "I am pleased to inform you that the Embassy is now in a position to take final action on your wife's visa application. Therefore, you and your wife are invited to come to the Embassy at your convenience..."

Ex-Charles Hamilton Auction Number 36, 18 September 1969 (photocopies included). From the collection of Dr. John K. Lattimer (1914-2007). The family of President John F. Kennedy chose Dr. Lattimer to be the first non-governmental medical specialist to review evidence in Kennedy's assassination. On 7 January 1972, at the National Archives, Dr. Lattimer examined 65 X-rays, color transparencies, and black-and-white negatives taken during Kennedy's autopsy, concluding, according to *The New York Times*, that "they 'eliminate any doubt completely' about the validity of the Warren Commission's conclusion that Lee Harvey Oswald fired all the shots that struck the President." **$6,000 - $8,000**



Rosa L. Parks

9311 Wildemere
Detroit, Michigan 48206
(313) 898-6776

April 23, 2002

Mr Michael Waters
Mossumstraat 5
1448 CJ Purmerend
The Netherlands
P: +31 20 6223241

Dear Mr Waters:

Thank you for sharing your creative talents with the world. You are an emotional writer. The pain in your writing is very loud. I try not to think about the pain, but how the sacrifice will bring peace and prosperity Each person is moved differently by an experience, I am glad you were moved to compose a song.

The Rosa and Raymond Parks Institute for Self-Development, which I co-founded with Mrs. Elaine Eason Steele, provides programs to meet the needs of the community. Our mission is to encourage youth to reach their highest potential through the Rosa Parks' philosophy of "Quiet Strength." Quiet Strength incorporates life skills that demonstrate dignity with pride, courage with perseverance and power with discipline in a comfortable environment of peace. Please visit us on the web at www.rosaparks.org or by phone at (313) 965-0606

Again, thank you for the song.

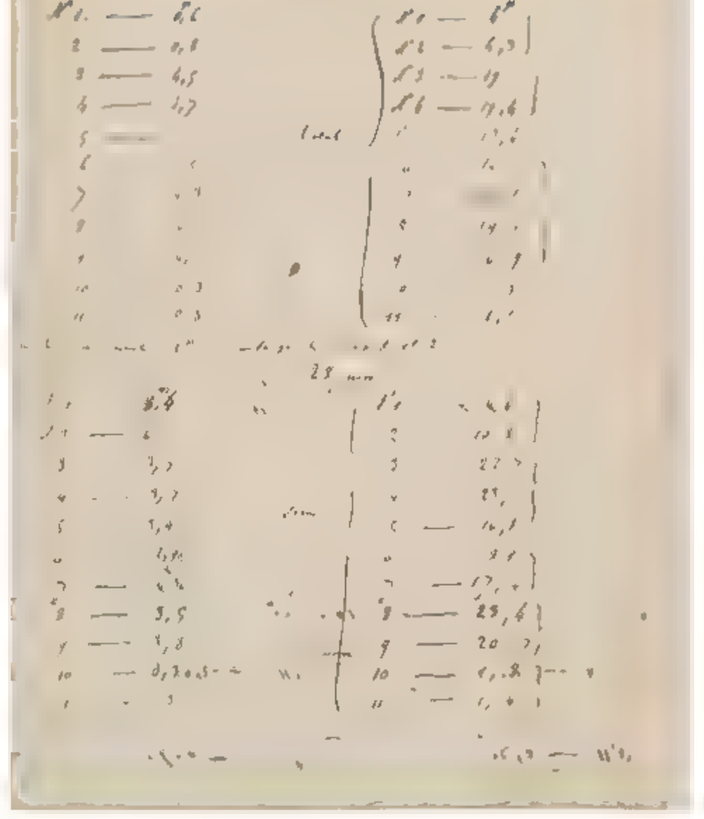
Peace and Prosperity,

Rosa Parks

169. Parks, Rosa. Typed letter signed ("*Rosa Parks*") 1 page, (8.5 x 11 in.; 215 x 279 mm.) Detroit, Michigan, 23 April 2002. To Michael Waters of The Netherlands. Narrow plastic tape mounting remnants at upper edge on verso. Ink at final "s" of "Parks" is light. Two file holes in blank left margin.

Rosa Parks writes a moving letter on strength, peace and prosperity.

Parks writes in part: *You are an emotional writer. The pain in your writing is very loud. I try not to think about the pain, but how the sacrifice will bring peace and prosperity. Each person is moved differently by an experience. I am glad you were moved to compose a song … Quiet Strength incorporates life skills that demonstrate dignity with pride, courage with perseverance and power with discipline in a comfortable environment of peace…Peace and Prosperity, Rosa Parks* **$600 - $800**



170. Pasteur, Louis. Autograph manuscript (unsigned) in French, 2 pages (7.25 x 9.5 in.; 184 x 234 mm.). No place, June 19-28 [1857]. Not translated. Handwritten in pencil at top edge, in unknown hand, "*(fermentation de l'acide Tartrique) From his laboratory / notebook / tartaric acid.*"

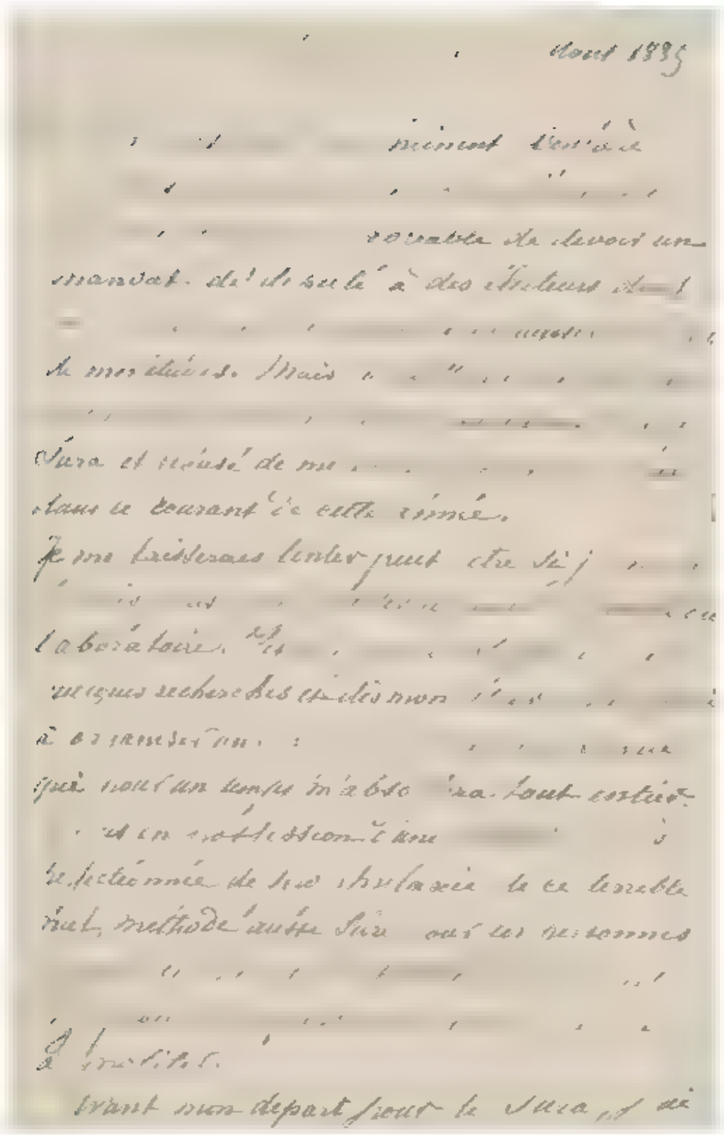
Notes penned by Pasteur in his laboratory five weeks before delivering his historic paper announcing his discovery that fermentation is caused by biochemical action of tiny organisms – saving France's wine and beer industries.

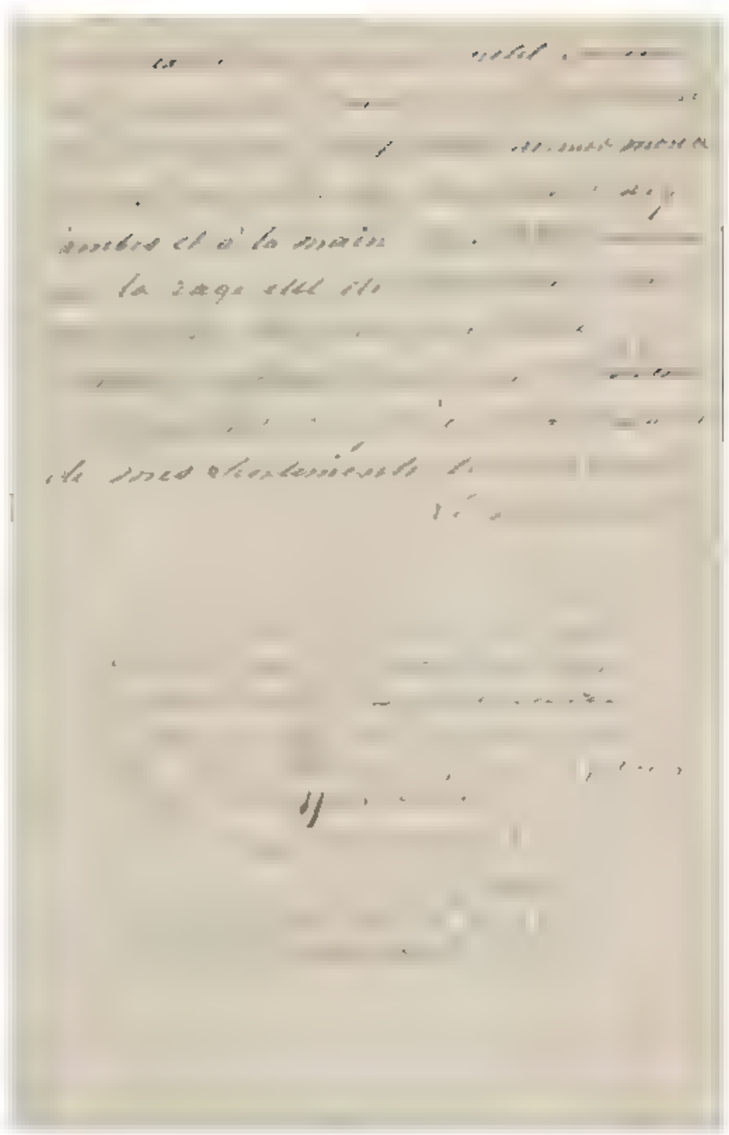
Seven groups of 11 numbered items, possibly test tubes, have been handwritten by Pasteur: One group on June 19th, four groups on June 22nd, and two groups on June 28th. In his notes to the right of the June 19th group, Pasteur brackets Numbers 1 and 2 and, in French, compares numbers 5 and 7 with 8 and 9, concluding *"In the same way N. 8 and 9 during the 24 first hours."* He then pens *"Report of N.3 and 4 / N.1 and 2 = 4, 6." On June 22nd, Pasteur brackets four additional pairs of numbers and "Report = 4, 3."* There are numerous brackets on the second page.

Pasteur found that although tiny organisms were essential in fermentation they must be the right ones. He showed brewers how to culture the right organisms for good beer and demonstrated to the wine industry that if wine is gently heated to sixty degrees Celsius for a short time, the growth of harmful bacteria would be prevented and the wine would not go sour in bottles or barrels.

From the U.S. National Library of Medicine, National Institutes of Health website: "Nearly a decade after discovering molecular chirality in 1848, Louis Pasteur changed research direction and began investigating fermentations. Conflicting explanations have been given for this switch to microbiology, but the evidence strongly suggests that Pasteur's appointment in 1854 to the University of Lille--an agricultural-industrial region where fermentation-based manufacturing was of great importance--and an appeal for help in 1856 by a local manufacturer experiencing problems in his beetroot-fermentation-based alcohol production played a significant role. Thus began, in late 1856, Pasteur's pioneering studies of lactic and alcoholic fermentations. In 1857 … he found that in incubations of ammonium (+/-)-tartrate with unidentified microorganisms (+)-tartaric acid was consumed with considerable preference over (-)-tartaric acid…"

On 3 August 1857, five weeks after he wrote these notes in his laboratory, Louis Pasteur delivered his historic paper to the Lille Society in Lille announcing he had discovered that fermentation is caused by biochemical action of tiny organisms. **$4,000 - $6,000**





171. Pasteur, Louis. Autograph letter signed (*"L. Pasteur"*) on the lower portion of a 2-page secretarial letter (8.25 x 5.25 in.; 209 x 133 mm.), Arbois, 21 August 1885. In fine condition.

In his 63rd year, esteemed French scientist Louis Pasteur isolates a vaccine for rabies.

At the conclusion of the secretarial letter, Pasteur writes in full: *Thank you, my dear children, for all of your holiday greetings and wishes for my good health. I have great need of those. I am getting quite, quite old, despite what they say. Fernand really let us down. He doesn't have anything to do for the laboratory in September and I gave him his leave as of the evening of August 19th. Big hugs and kisses, L. Pasteur*

The news you give me about your [?] *delights me. What an animal that* [?] *is.*

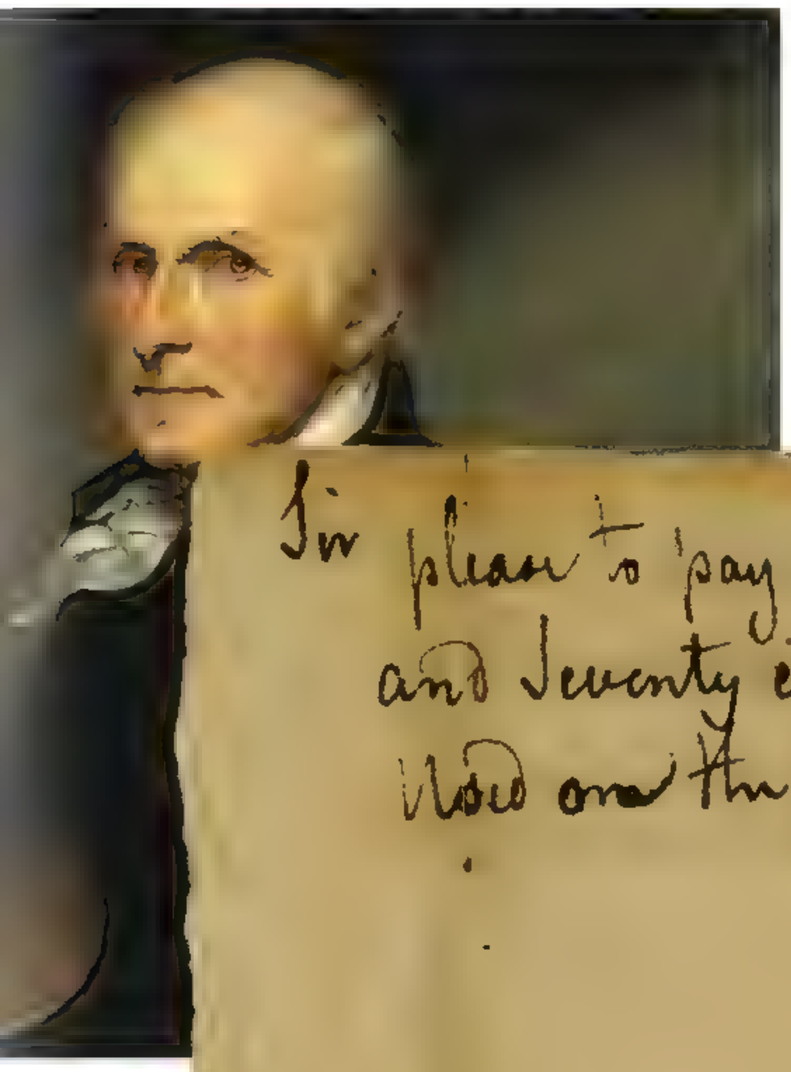
The 2-page letter on which Pasteur has written the above is especially interesting. Most likely dictated to a secretary, the letter concerns his possible entry into French politics, as well as his recent pioneering work on rabies. The letter reads (translated, in full):

My dear President and eminent Colleague:

I am very touched by your proposition. I would find it very pleasant to owe the office of Representative to electors, some of whom have implemented from the results of my studies. However, I am afraid of politics and I have declined any candidacy in the Jura in the past and refused to run for the Senate this year. I would perhaps allow myself to be tempted if I did not have the energy to do laboratory work any longer. I still hope to be up to the task of doing some research and, as soon as I return to Paris, I will have to organize a service to combat rabies, which will fully absorb me for some time. I have in my possession a very advanced method of prophylaxis for this terrible malady, a method that is safe for both humans and dogs, and your region, which is sorely tested every year, will be the first to benefit from it. Before I left for the Jura, I dared to treat a first little 9 year old boy, whose mother brought him to me from Alsace where, on July 4, he had been ~~bitten~~ knocked down and bitten in both thighs, lower legs, and hand, under such conditions that rabies was inevitable. His health is still perfect. Signed at the close with a secretarial signature, "*L. Pasteur*".

Although not a rampant disease by any measure (in France, it claimed just 300 deaths a year), rabies could be properly controlled with quarantine regulations and animal control. However, Pasteur had horrifying childhood memories of the disease, which perhaps may have led him to seek a vaccination. He had never forgotten the terrible scene when a rabid wolf charged through town, biting men and beasts on the way; young Louis had even seen one of the victims cauterized with a red-hot iron at the blacksmith's shop near his father's house. The persons who had been bitten on the hands and head succumbed to hydrophobia, some of them with horrible suffering. There were eight victims in the immediate neighborhood of Arbois, and for years the whole region lived in fear of the mad wolf. Childhood memories notwithstanding, the animal-borne disease had long had a firm hold on public imagination, and was the epitome of terror and mystery. It was therefore well-suited to satisfy Pasteur's longing for romantic problems. After an arduous course of isolation of the pathogen and the development of stronger strains, Pasteur finally created a successful vaccine for animals, which was even effective in advanced stages of incubation — nearly a cure. On 7 July 1885, just 1½ years after beginning the study and only a few weeks prior to the date of this letter, Pasteur inoculated his first human patient with the vaccine, nine-year-old Joseph Meister, who he mentions in this letter, after the boy had been bitten by a rabid dog. The youngster never contracted the disease, and Pasteur was once again hailed a hero throughout Europe. [Joseph Meister later became gatekeeper of the Pasteur Institute, which post he held until 1940 when he committed suicide to escape being compelled to open for the German invaders the crypt where Pasteur is buried.]

A wonderful letter from Pasteur with outstanding scientific content, on which he has penned a touching handwritten letter to his children. **$6,000 - $8,000**



Sir please to pay unto Mr. Jacob Greiner the Sum of Four Hundred and Seventy eight pound, Seven Shillings & Six pence, for Nails Used on the Stadt House and public Stables. — Jan^{y} 29th 1780

Chas. W Peale
W. Hollinshead
Jacob. Schreiner
} Committee of Assembly

To David Rittenhouse Esq^{r}

172. Peale, Charles Willson. Rare autograph letter signed ("*Chas W Peale*") as one of three members of the "Committee of Assembly," 1 page (6.75 x 3 in.; 171 x 76 mm.), Philadelphia, 29 January 1780. Also signed by "*Wm. Hollinshead*" and "*Jacob Schreiner*". To David Rittenhouse Esqr. Endorsed on verso "*Jacob Greiner*" beneath manuscript "*Feb. 2d. 1800 Recd the Contents.*" Uneven right edge; mounting strip at top edge on verso; toning along vertical folds.

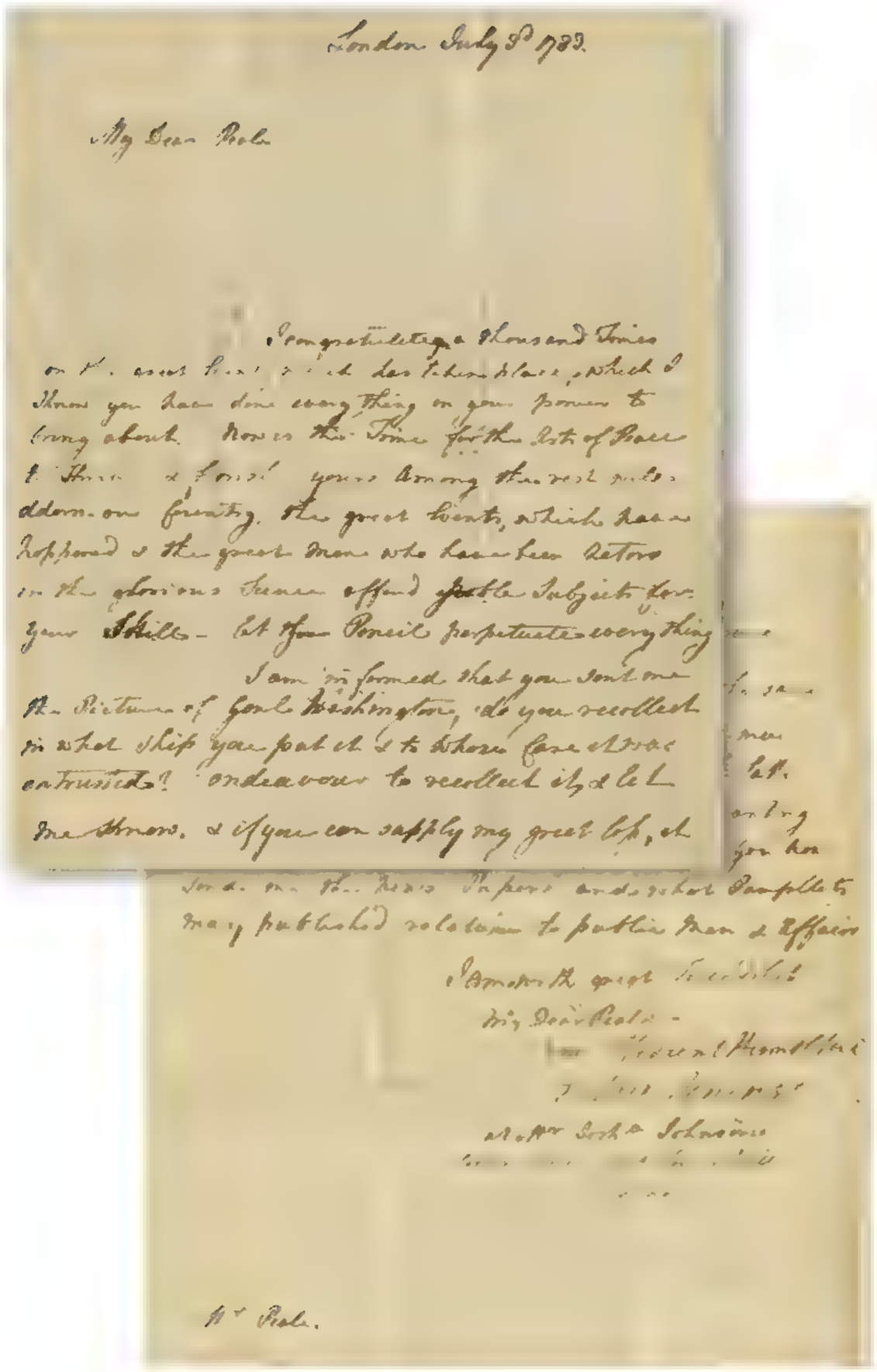
Revolutionary War-dated letter by portrait artist Charles Willson Peale requesting astronomer, inventor and State Treasurer David Rittenhouse to pay for nails used to repair Independence Hall.

In full: *Please to pay unto Mr. Jacob Greiner the Sum of Four Hundred and Seventy eight pound, Seven Shillings & Six pence, for Nails Used on the Stadt House and public Stables. Chas W Peale [co-signed by] Wm. Hollinshead* and *Jacob Schreiner Committee of Assembly.*

On 11 February 1785, Maryland members of the Continental Congress James McHenry and William Hindman forwarded to Maryland Governor William Paca, a motion of the Delegates of Maryland which stated, in part, "By the eighth Article of the Confederation, it is declared 'That all Charges of War and all other Expences that shall be incurred for the common Defence or general Wellfare and allowed by the United States in Congress assembled, shall be defrayed out of a common Treasury.' It would seem that Congress having so many Towns in their Choice, in which they may hold their Sessions, and at a very inconsiderable Expence erect a Federal Stadt-House & proper Offices, if the Erection of such Stadt-House and Offices should become necessary..." The term "stadt house" was eventually Anglicized to "state house" by the early 19th century.

On 7 October 1779, a committee was named by the Assembly "to direct the repairs of the chamber of the general assembly." On 24 March 1780, the committee made a report on their expenses. The accounts of payments of these expenses are itemized in the "Journal of the House of Representatives of PA., 1776-1781." Riley reports that on 17 February 1780, 19 days after this letter was handwritten by Peale and signed by him, Hollinshead, and Schreiner as the members of the "Committee of Assembly," Robert Allison, carpenter, was paid £511.17.5 "for carpenters work done at State House." Undoubtedly, this payment to Jacob Greiner is also listed in the journal. David Rittenhouse was Treasurer of Pennsylvania from 1777 to 1789.

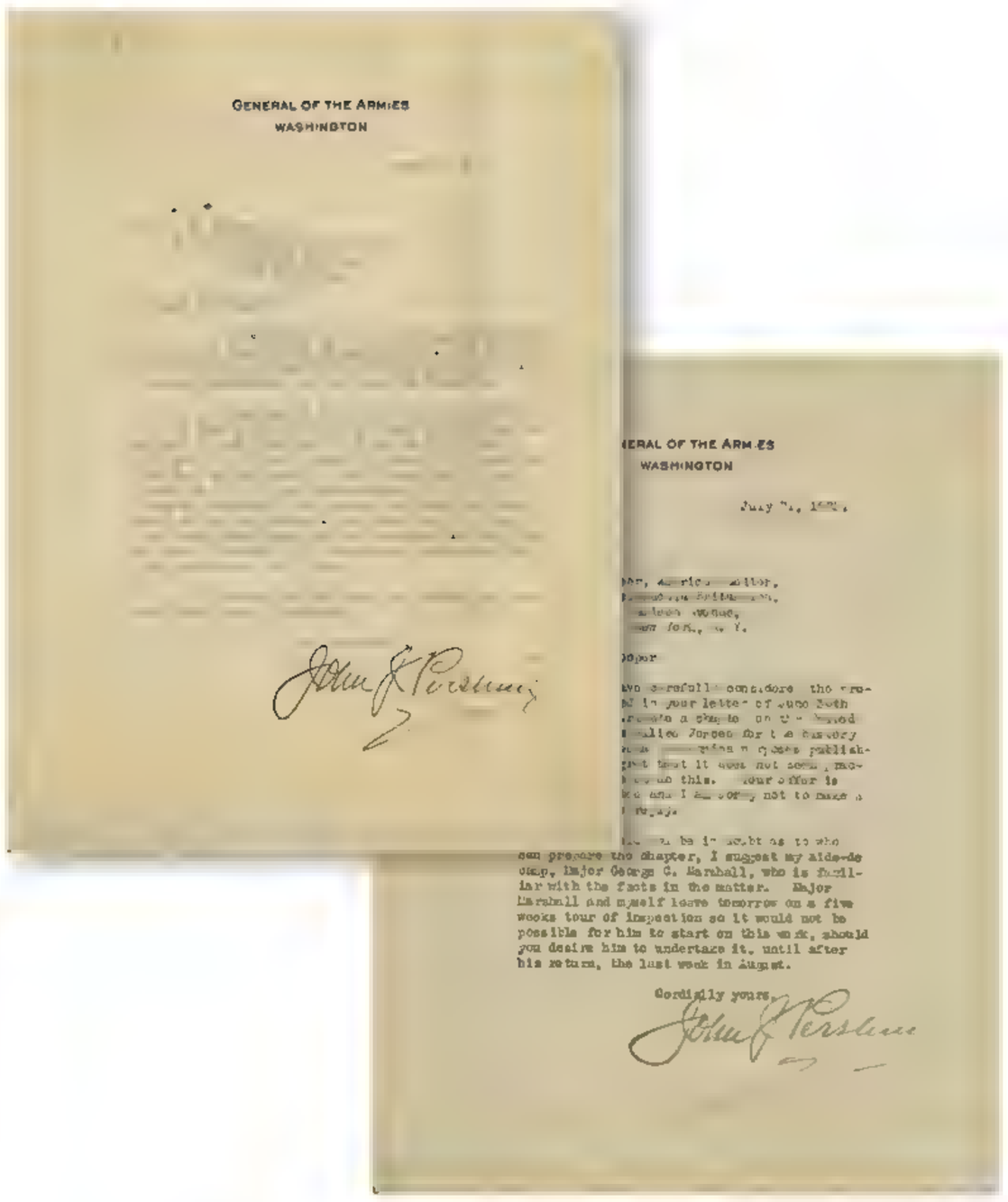
When Benjamin Franklin returned home from Paris in 1785, he built significant additions to his house. Greiner is listed in the expenses of Franklin's payments: "Jan. 5 1787 Paid Jacob Greiner in full for Nails 16.19.2½." Although more nails must have been used to repair Independence Hall in 1780 than to add to Benjamin Franklin's house in 1787, it is interesting to compare the two payments to Greiner: £428 by the government, £16 by Franklin. It was Franklin who said, "If you'd be wealthy, think of saving, more than of getting" and it was Franklin who knew the benefits of "early to bed and early to rise..." Ex-Batchelder. **$4,000 - $6,000**



173. [Peale, Charles Willson]. Letter to Charles Willson Peale signed ("*Edm: Jennings*") 2 pages (7.25 x 9 in.; 184 x 228 mm.), London, England, 3 July 1783. Mild toning.

A fine Revolutionary War period letter to Charles Willson Peale from England with news of peace and *"I am informed that you sent me the picture of Gen'l Washington..."*

The letter reads, in full: *My Dear Peale, I congratulate you a thousand times on the great event, which has taken place, which I know you have done every thing in your power to bring out. Now is the time for the Arts of Peace to Thrive & flourish. Yours among the rest will adorn our Country. The great Events, which have happened and the great men who have been Actors in the glorious Scene afford Noble Subjects for your skill - let your Pencil perpetuate everything. I am informed that you sent me the picture of Genl Washington, do you recollect on what ship you put it & to whose Care it was entrusted? Endeavour to recollect it and let me know. And if you can supply my great loss, it will be doing me a sensible pleasure. I see Mr. West frequently, he has the same regard for you as ever. We talk of you much as a Painter and as a Politician. In the latter Character I beg you would write to me, wanting much to know how things go on with you now. Send me the news papers and what pamphlets may [be] published relative to public Men & Affairs. I am with great Friendship My Dear Peale, your obedient Humble Servt Edm: Jenings at Mr Josha Johnsons Coopers Row Great Tower Hill London.* **$2,000 - $3,000**



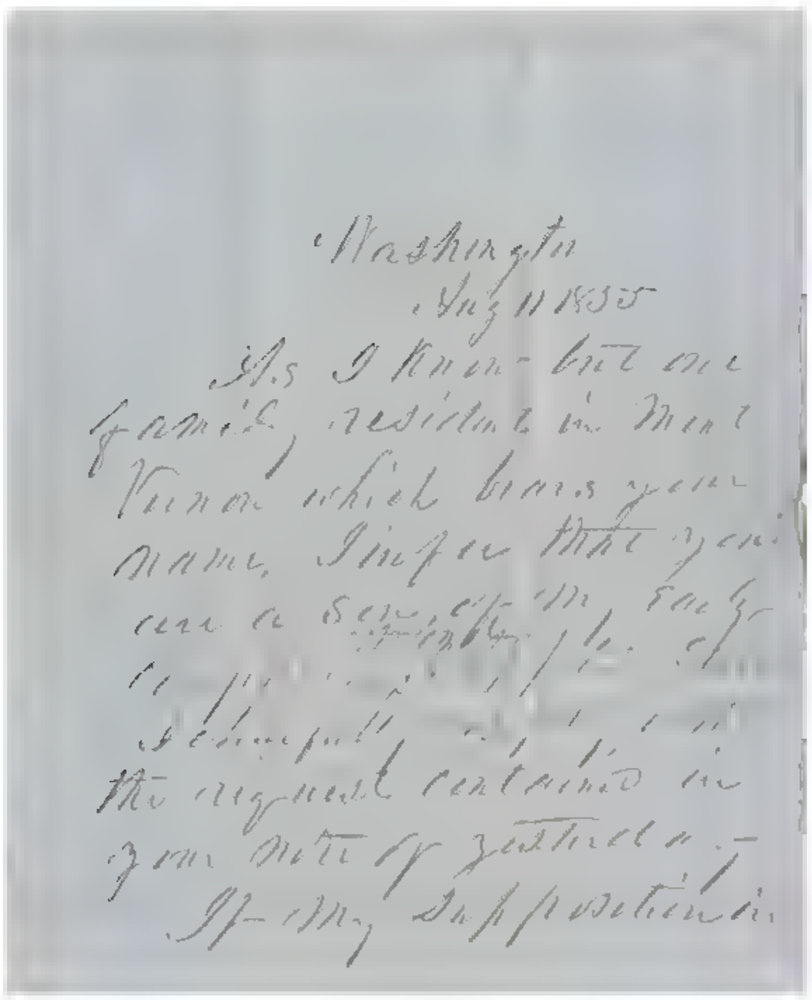
174. Pershing, John J. Two typed letters signed (*"John J. Pershing"*), each 1 page (9.25 x 7 in.; 235 x 178mm), Washington D.C., 21 July 1923 and 18 March 1927, to Franklin Hooper, American Editor of The Encyclopedia Britannica, on "General of the Armies Washington" stationery. Both letters with indentation at top left corner of each letter from a paper clip.

General Pershing responds to requests from the Encyclopaedia Britannica for contributions on military matters.

In his letter of 21 July 1923, Pershing writes in part: *I have carefully considered the proposal contained in your letter of June 30th for me to contribute a chapter on the United Command of the Allied Forces for the history the Encyclopaedia Britannica purposes publishing, and I regret that it does not seem practicable for me to do this...Should you be in doubt as to who can prepare the chapter, I suggest my aide-de-camp, Major George C. Marshall, who is familiar with the facts in the matter...*

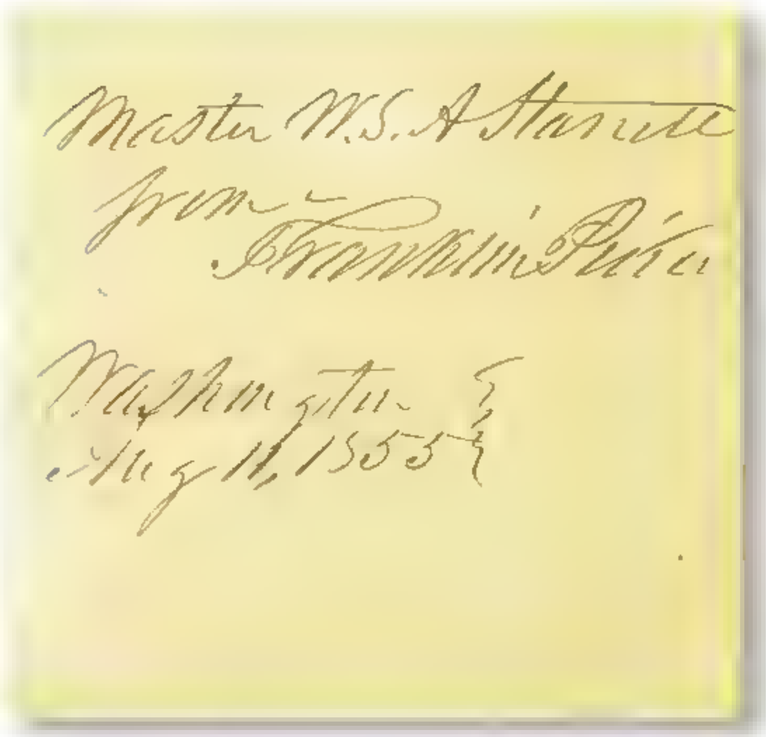
Although one can assume Mr. Hooper was disappointed that General John "Black Jack" Pershing would not be writing the chapter, the Encyclopaedia Britannica could have done much worse than General Pershing's aide-de-camp. Major George C. Marshall would later Command all American armed forces in World War II and, as Secretary of State would be the creator of the "Marshal Plan" (for which he would receive the Nobel Peace Prize).

In his letter of 18 March 1927 Pershing writes in part:...*Please accept the assurance of my appreciation of your attitude toward the matter of having the account of the American effort in the World War rewritten. It certainly should be done. I am surprised that the man who wrote it should have made so many errors as to facts and conclusions. It is far from being an accurate or fair account of what our armies did. As you suggested, I shall have the articles prepared and submitted to you for insertion in your next edition...* **$300 - $500**



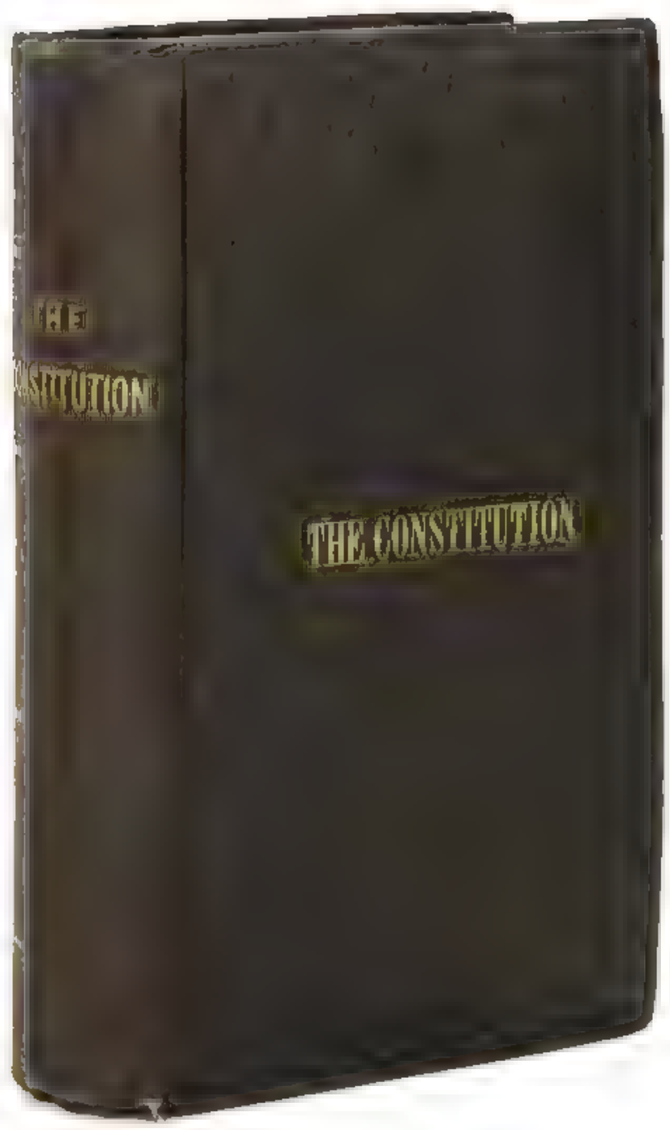
Washington
Aug 11 1855

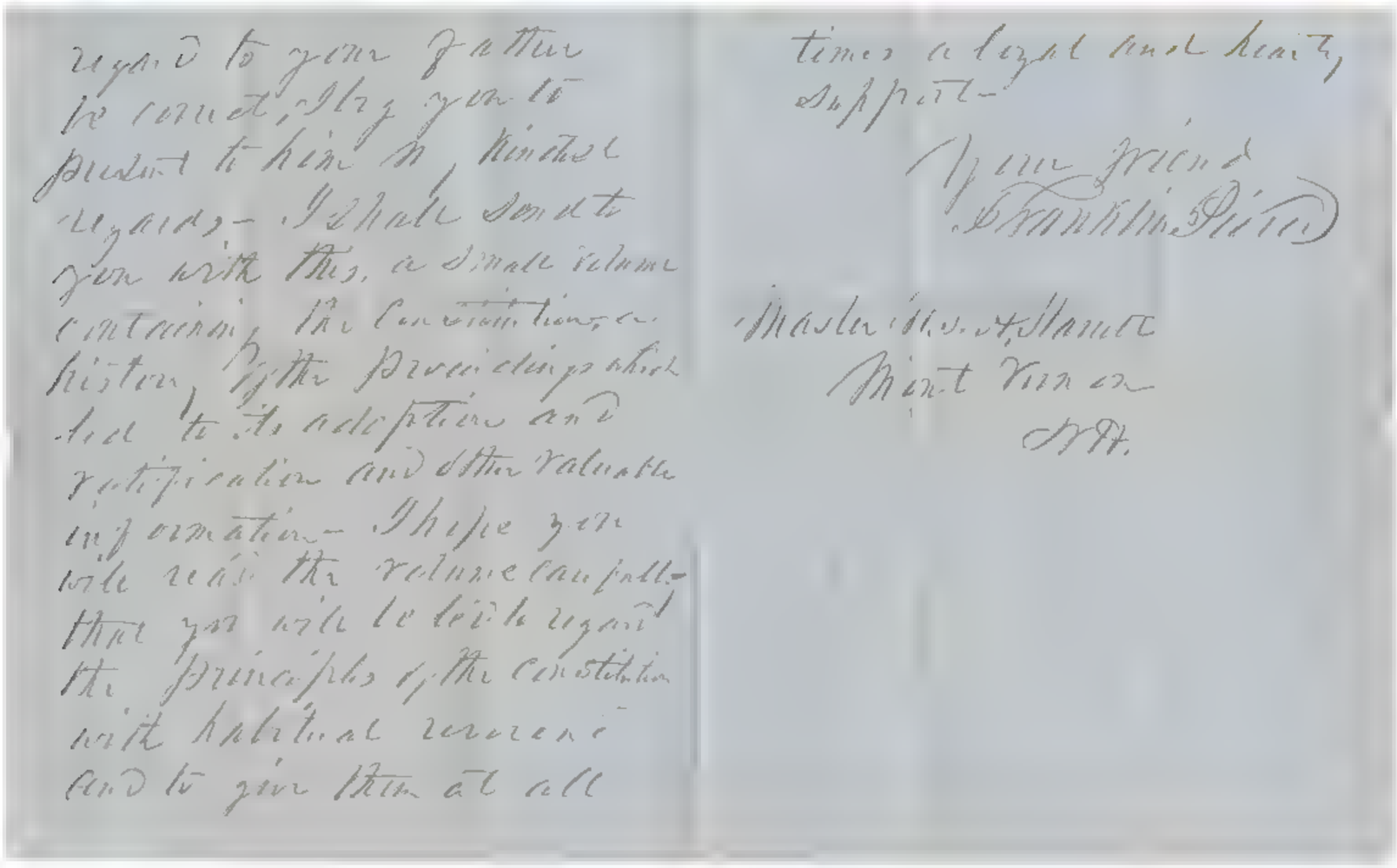
As I know but one family resident in Mount Vernon which bears your name, I infer that you are a descendant of the Lt. Starrett who participated in the exploit contained in the inclosed note of Gen Knox. If my supposition is



Master W.S.A Starrett
from
Franklin Pierce

Washington
Aug 11, 1855





regard to your father be correct, I beg you to present to him, Mr Starrett's regards – I shall send to you with this, a small volume containing the Constitution – a history of the proceedings which led to its adoption and to its ratification and other valuable information – I hope you will read the volume carefully – that you will be led to regard the principles of the Constitution with habitual reverence and to give them at all times a loyal and hearty support –

Your friend
Franklin Pierce

Master W.S.A. Starrett
Mount Vernon
NH.

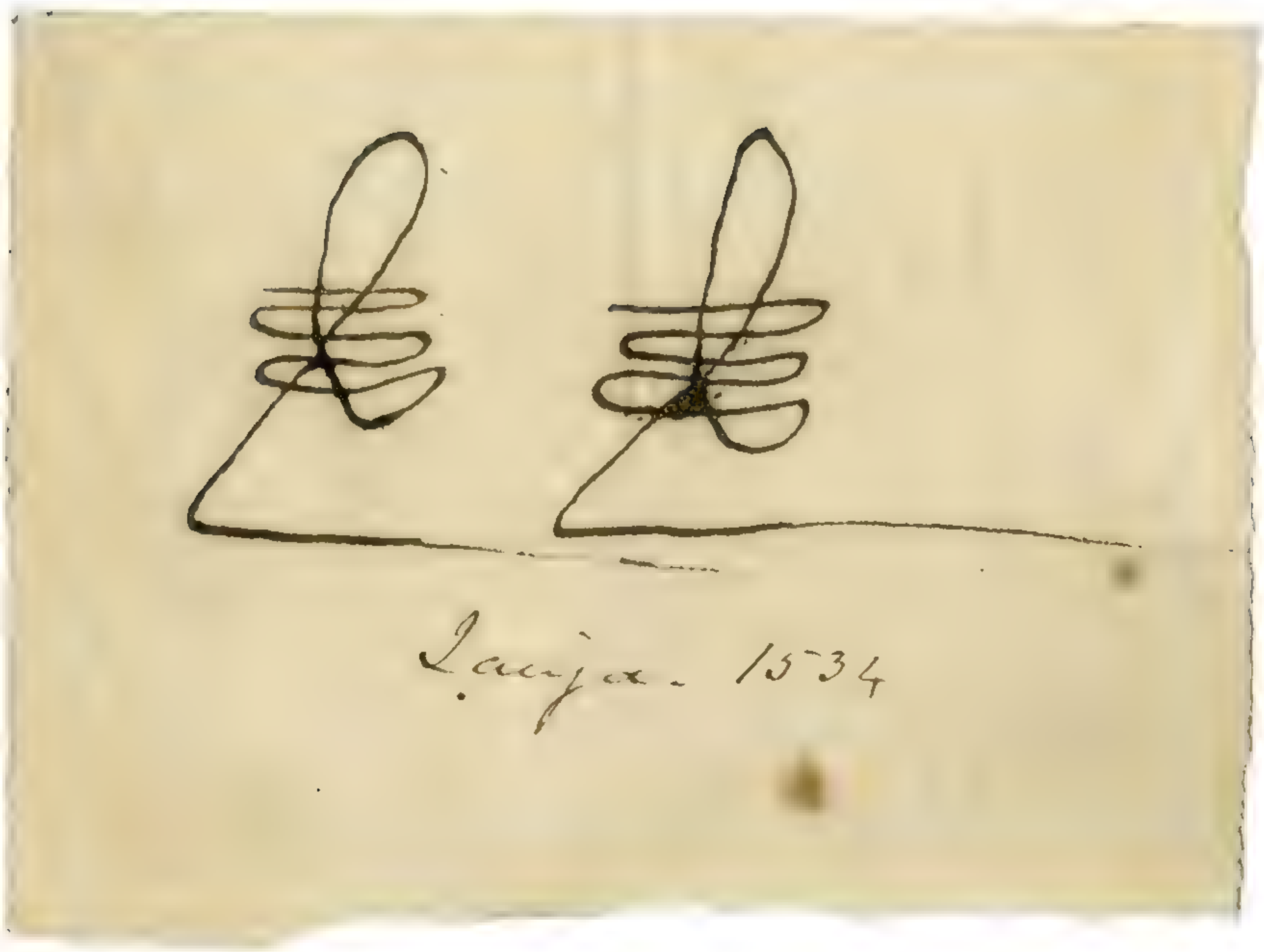
175. Pierce, Franklin. Autograph letter signed (*"Franklin Pierce"*) as President, 3 pages (7 x 8.5 in.; 178 x 216 mm.), Washington, 11 August 1855, to W.A.S. Starrett. The letter presents a copy of The Constitution to *Master W.S.A. Starrett, Mount Vernon N.H.* 1.75 in. tear on page 3 (not touching text).

President Franklin Pierce writes a young man presenting him with a signed copy of The Constitution, wishing that he *"will be led to regard the principles of the Constitution with habitual reverence and to give them at all times a loyal and hearty support."* Includes splendid presentation copy inscribed by Pierce.

Pierce writes in part: *I shall send to you with this, a small volume containing the Constitution – a history of the precedings which led to its adoption and ratification and other valuable information. I hope you will read the volume carefully – that you will be led to regard the principles of the Constitution with habitual reverence and to give them at all times a loyal and hearty support. Your friend, Franklin Pierce*

Included with: The Constitution of the United States of America, with an alphabetical analysis... Philadelphia: [No publisher stated], 1854. 7th ed., 521 pp., 5.25 x 7.6 in.; 133 x 193 mm., **inscribed by Franklin Pierce as president:** *Master W.S.A. Starrett from Franklin Pierce, Washington, August 11, 1855.* Exhibits scattered foxing; with beautiful inscription page on the front blank endleaf.

William Sullivan Appleton Starrett (1838 – 1917) was born and lived his life at Mount Vernon, New Hampshire. During the Civil War, he served in Company B, 13th Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers. His father is the "early companion & friend" to whom President Pierce refers, Joseph Appleton Starrett (1804 – 1894), who was born in Hillsboro, New Hampshire where he met Pierce. **$3,000 - $5,000**



176. Pizarro, Francisco. Pizarro's rubric, his signature, written twice on a (3.75 x 2.75 in.; 95 x 69 mm.) piece of paper removed from a larger sheet. Place and date, "Jauja – 1534," ostensibly obtained from the original document, has been penned circa 19th century. Spectrographic analysis, especially on verso, shows the ink of the rubrics to differ from the ink of the place/year notation. The composition of the paper identifies it as the type of paper used in 16th century Peru. Included for comparison is an unrelated 1574 Peruvian manuscript document penned on laid paper, granting the power of attorney to sell slaves. Other than being produced with a laid pattern, both the 1534 and 1574 sheets of paper are similarly composed of linen rag and hemp fiber, commonly used in 16th century Peru. Spectrographic analysis reveals the similarity between the paper each in written upon.

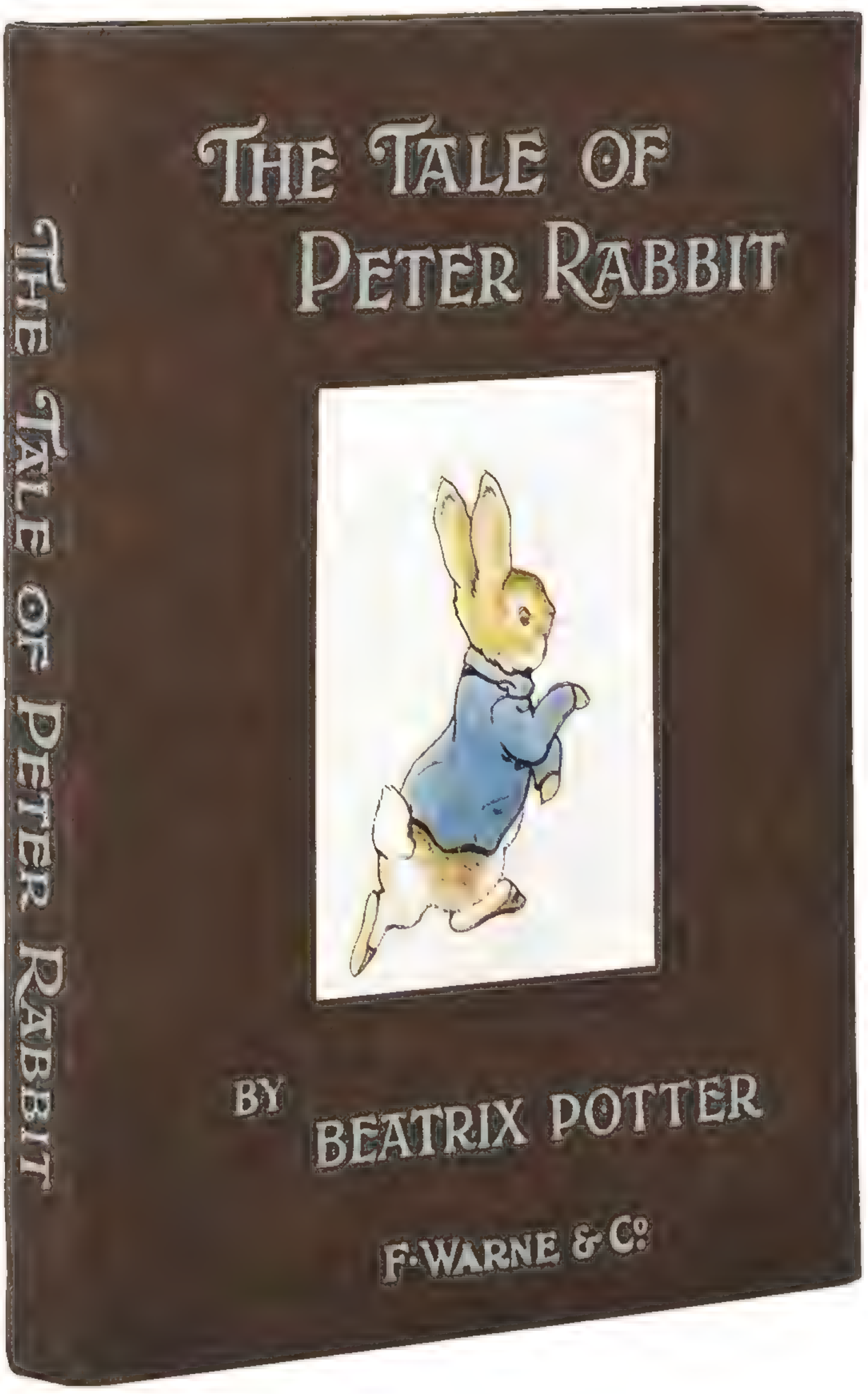
Pair of exceedingly rare rubric signatures of Spanish conquistador Francisco Pizarro – the conqueror of the Incan Empire.

In April 1534, Pizarro established Jauja as Peru's provisional capital, a year before he founded Lima. Pizarro's autograph here offered was signed in Jauja in 1534.

Pizarro's signature comes directly from the wife of a great-great-great grandson of Charles L. Bartlett, brother-in-law of Caroline Harrod Bartlett. Caroline's uncle was Thomas Boylston Adams, son of President John Adams. Her first cousin, a daughter of Thomas Boylston Adams, was Elizabeth Coombs Adams (1908-1903). According to the Massachusetts Historical Society, one of Elizabeth's "hobbies was preserving family mementoes and chronicling family history in the form of notes and marginalia." She was a collector. This signature of Pizarro was part of a large collection, which was passed down in the Bartlett family. It included family letters of Elizabeth's father and two of her brothers as well as a family-owned retained copy of a John Adams letter telling how the Declaration of Independence came to be written. On one letter, Elizabeth writes a note to her cousin "Keep this for me Cary."

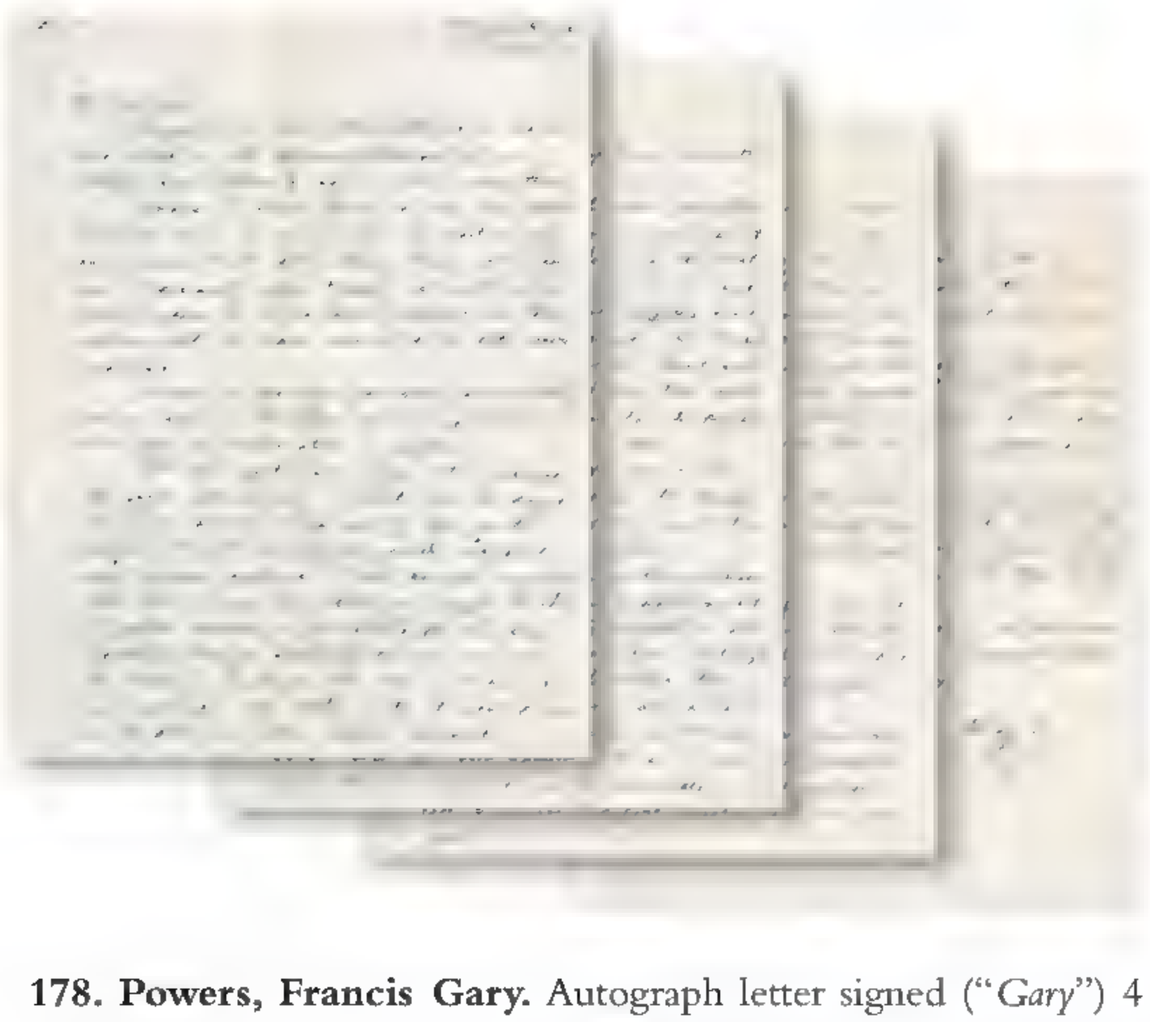
On 3 December 2007, a power of attorney, not on laid paper, signed by Pizarro on 6 November 1536 (lot 177), sold at Christie's New York for $97,500. The catalogue description notes that "Documents bearing Pizarro's signature are extremely rare. Apart from the present, only two others have appeared at auction in this [last] century: a 1536 power of attorney signed by Pizarro as witness (Christie's New York, 18 May 1984, lot 51) and a 1539 power of attorney granted by Pizarro (offered in 1952, 1969, 1983, and most recently at Christie's New York, 21 April 1997, lot 95, $50,000). Pizarro's career was notable for his failure to ever attain full literacy. Writes historian J. Lockhart, "Pizarro, in his whole life never learned to sign his name, but by the early 1520s he began to make a rubric, and all known documents issued by him until his death contain that rubric."

While two Pizarro documents have appeared at auction in the last century, to our knowledge, this is the first unattached Pizarro signature ever to be offered for sale. **$6,000 - $8,000**



The Tale of Peter Rabbit, First Edition.

177. Potter, Beatrix. *The Tale of Peter Rabbit. London: Frederick Warne & Co., [1902],* (4.25 x 5.5 in.; 108 x 140 mm.) First Trade Edition. With white dots in the "o's" on the cover, leaf patterned endpapers, the words "wept big tears" on p. 51, illustrations present, which were removed from later editions and all other first issue points. Dark brown boards lettered in silver on the front board and spine, color pictorial illustration of Peter Rabbit on front board. Color frontispiece plus 30 color plates and a line drawing on the title page. A trace of darkening along borders of endpapers; otherwise, a fine, exceptional copy. Housed in a custom tan morocco clamshell box.
$12,000 - $15,000



178. Powers, Francis Gary. Autograph letter signed ("*Gary*") 4 pages (8 x 10 in.; 203 x 254 mm.), separate sheets. [Moscow, USSR], 8 November 1960. On lightweight paper. To his wife Barbara in Albany, Georgia. Also includes the original transmittal envelope (6 x 4.25 in.; 152 x 107 mm.) addressed by Powers to his wife, in English and Russian: "*Mrs. Barbara Powers 1110 Eleventh Avenue Albany, Georgia U.S.A.,*" handwriting his return address, signing in English and Russian: "*F.G. Powers Letter box 5110/1 OD-1 Moscow USSR.*" Postmarked November 12, 1960. Fine condition.

Writing from a Russian prison on the day JFK is elected President, U-2 pilot Powers tells his wife *"I personally hope Kennedy is elected."* – In 1962, Kennedy authorized a spy swap with Russia and Powers was released – he also writes of the *"celebrations all day"* Monday on the anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution – with twice signed original envelope.

In part: *Tonight as I write this letter it is about two o'clock in the afternoon there and it is Election Day. Needless to say I wish I were there. Tomorrow I should know who has been elected President. From the news I have of what is going on, it seems to be pretty close. From what I have read I personally hope Kennedy is elected. There doesn't appear to be too much difference in their policies but his does seem to be a little more realistic…I was told that you might be able to contact someone in the State Dept. and send a package through Diplomatic channels and let the American Embassy take care of it here…I really do enjoy the coffee—more than anything else except the cigarettes I guess. Yesterday was a big holiday here in Russia as you know [43rd anniversary of the 1917 Bolshevik Revolution]. Of course it didn't affect me but all the people outside had a big celebration. The radio was full of celebrations all day. Last night at eight o'clock according to the radio there was a twenty gun salute from one hundred large guns plus a firework display in Moscow. That would have been something to see I am sure. Maybe it will be in the newsreels…I have been reading some of the books you sent in the package. I particularly liked Spartacus by Howard Fast…*

A year after President Kennedy's inauguration, on 10 February 1962, Francis Gary Powers was exchanged, along with American student Frederic Pryor, in a well-publicized spy swap at the Glienicke Bridge in Berlin, Germany. The exchange was for Soviet KGB Colonel Vilyam Fisher (aka Rudolf Abel), who had been caught by the FBI and jailed for espionage. It was the first ever American-Soviet spy swap. **$3,000 - $5,000**

179. Powers, Francis Gary. Autograph letter signed ("*Gary*") 3 pages (8 x 10 in.; 203 x 254 mm.), [Moscow, USSR], 15 & 24 November 1960, on lightweight paper, to his wife Barbara in Albany, Georgia. Includes original transmittal envelope (6 x 4.25 in.; 152 x 107 mm.), addressed by Powers to his wife, in English and Russian: "*Mrs. Barbara Powers 1110 Eleventh Avenue Albany, Georgia U.S.A.,*" handwriting his return address, signing in English and Russian: "*F.G. Powers Box #5110/1 OD-1 Moscow USSR.*" Postmarked 26 November 1960. Fine condition.

U-2 pilot Francis Gary Powers writes his wife from a Russian prison, wishing her a happy birthday and pleased that Kennedy won the Presidency.

In part: *I am starting this letter this morning [15 Nov '60] before breakfast even though I will not mail it yet. I just want to wish you a happy birthday…I am sure yours will be much happer (sic) than my last one [he turned 31 on August 17th, the day his espionage trial opened] at least I hope so. I am very worried because I haven't heard from you in a long time. In fact I haven't received an answer to any of my letters that I have written since I have been moved to this prison. It has been over fourty (sic) days since I had your last letter. Hope nothing is wrong." [He continues on 24 Nov '60 in part]: Darling, I have been waiting and waiting for some mail but it never comes…I have had some pictures made and will enclose them in this letter. Don't want you to forget what I look like. Things here have been just about the same. Nothing new happens. I have seen several movies and three concerts – two of which were given by amature [sic] groups from factories in town and the other by prisoners. I have enjoyed all of them. In my last letter, I did not know the results of the election. I am glad that Kennedy won. I sincerely hope he turns out to be a good President and puts the good of the people above all other considerations…*

A year after President Kennedy's inauguration, on 10 February 1962, Francis Gary Powers was exchanged, along with American student Frederic Pryor, in a well-publicized spy swap at the Glienicke Bridge in Berlin, Germany. The exchange was for Soviet KGB Colonel Vilyam Fisher (aka Rudolf Abel), who had been caught by the FBI and jailed for espionage. It was the first ever American-Soviet spy swap.
$3,000 - $5,000

180. Revere, Paul. Historic partly-printed document signed (*"Paul Revere"*), 1 page (5.25 x 7 in.; 133 x 178 mm.), Boston, 21 September 1798. The document, printed on bonded paper, features a printed floral spiral pattern along the vertical left margin. Fine condition.

Paul Revere and the construction of the historic warship, the USS Constitution – "Old Ironsides."

The document reads in full: *Received of Henry Jackson, Naval Agent for the United States, at Boston [$985.09] on full for sundry Copper and Composition Work for the United States Frigate Constitution per account rendered this day. For which I have signed triplicate Receipts of the same tenor and date. [signed] Paul Revere*

Paul Revere and the USS Constitution

In 1785, not a single armed vessel belonged to the United States. The American colonies had no navy - the situation playing perfectly into the hands of Algerian pirates who took advantage of the situation, attacking American merchantmen with immunity and treating those on board as slaves. As the acts of piracy increased, a bill was approved (27 March 1794) to equip a navy. In the absence of a War Department, Secretary of War Henry Knox was given the responsibility of securing six ships, either by purchase or by new construction. The American Navy got its start in 1795, when four frigates of 44 guns and two of 36 guns were ordered to be built. [During the construction of one of the ships, the *Chesapeake*, the battery was changed to 36 guns, making an equal division between the two types of frigates.]

The most famous of these six ships was the *USS Constitution*, a 44-gun frigate built at Hartt's Naval Yard in Boston, very near Paul Revere's house and shop. Revere set his sights on making the copper and brass for these new ships himself. As it turned out, he furnished the metal - large copper blocks, composition bolts and other brass fittings - for both the *Constitution* and the smaller *Essex*. His bill for the *Constitution* was $3,820.33. Proud of his work, Revere was to write: "I can manufacture old or new Coper, into bolts, Spikes, Staples Nails &c. or anything that is wanted in Shipbuilding...I supplyed the Constitution with Dove-tails, Staples Nails &c &c." However, at that time, Revere was unable to provide any of the U.S. frigates with the sheet copper for their sheathing. For that, warships and merchantmen were dependent upon England. Revere saw his chance - a patriotic one, indeed - to be the first man in America to provide copper sheathing for the American ships.

Late in December, 1800, Revere contracted for the materials to build a large copper works at Canton, Massachusetts, about 16 miles from Boston. He wrote: "I have engaged to build me a Mill for Rolling Copper into sheets which for me is a great undertaking, and will require every farthing which I can rake or scrape." He was the first in this country to smelt copper ore and to refine and roll copper into bolts and sheets. Revere began supplying rolled copper for the American Navy, though his first large order was for 6,000 feet of sheathing for the dome of the now-completed State House. He also furnished copper for the roof of the New York City Hall. However, his principal customers were the shipbuilders (merchants such as Thomas Handasyd Perkins) and naval contractors. Less than a year after building his copper mill, Revere wrote to the Secretary of the Navy, Robert Smith: "I have erected my Works & have Rolled Sheet Copper which is approved of by the best judges as being equal to the best Cold Rolled Copper."

Revere had already made a collection of bolts, spikes, blocks, dove tails, etc. for the *USS Constitution* - when she was originally built in 1795. While the frigate was drydocked in Boston in June of 1803, she was overhauled and had her bottom recoppered with Revere copper - in just fourteen days - before she set out after Algerian pirates in the Mediterranean. [The ship's log states: "The carpenters gave nine cheers, which was answered by the seamen and calkers, because they had in fourteen days completed coppering the ship with copper made in the United States." (26 June 1803)] Not a man on the *Constitution* was hurt during any one of the assaults on Tripoli; the war with Tripoli was over when a treaty was signed on 3 June 1805. It was 1807 before the *Constitution* returned home to be dismantled at the New York Naval Yard - and laid up for another two years.

During the War of 1812, the grand old ship was again pressed into service and participated in several of the war's most significant naval battles against British warships (The *Guerriére*, the *Java*), and acquired the nicknames "Old Ironsides" when sailors witnessed heavy solid shot bouncing harmlessly off her solid oak hull. In 1830, she was saved from the scrap heap and remains today the oldest commissioned warship in the American Navy.

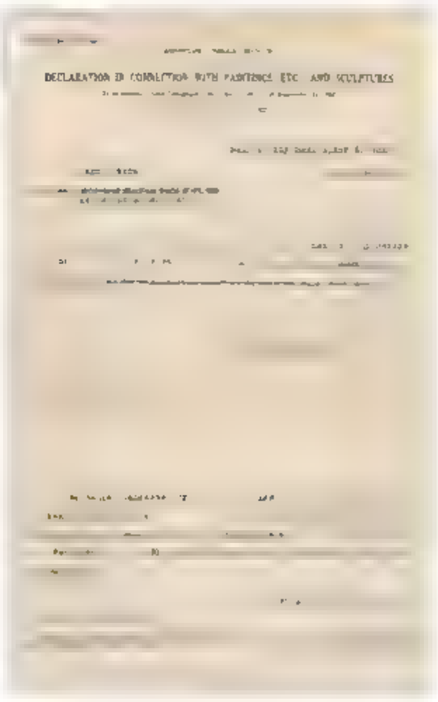
A fantastic signed document with an historic and timely association: just one month later, the *USS Constitution* was launched during a grand ceremony in Boston, attended by thousands (21 October 1798). Of Revere's role in the construction of the ship, biographer J.E. Tribor notes, "The national recognition he earned for his skill in manufacturing ordnance and ship fittings gave Revere the honor denied him on the battlefield." **$15,000 - $20,000**

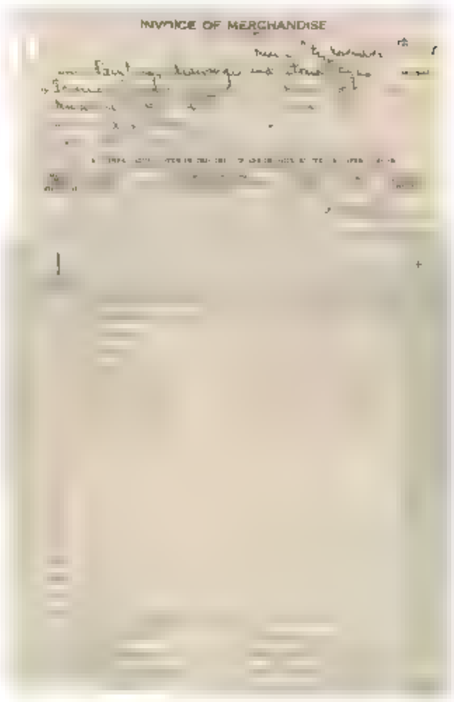
No. 12

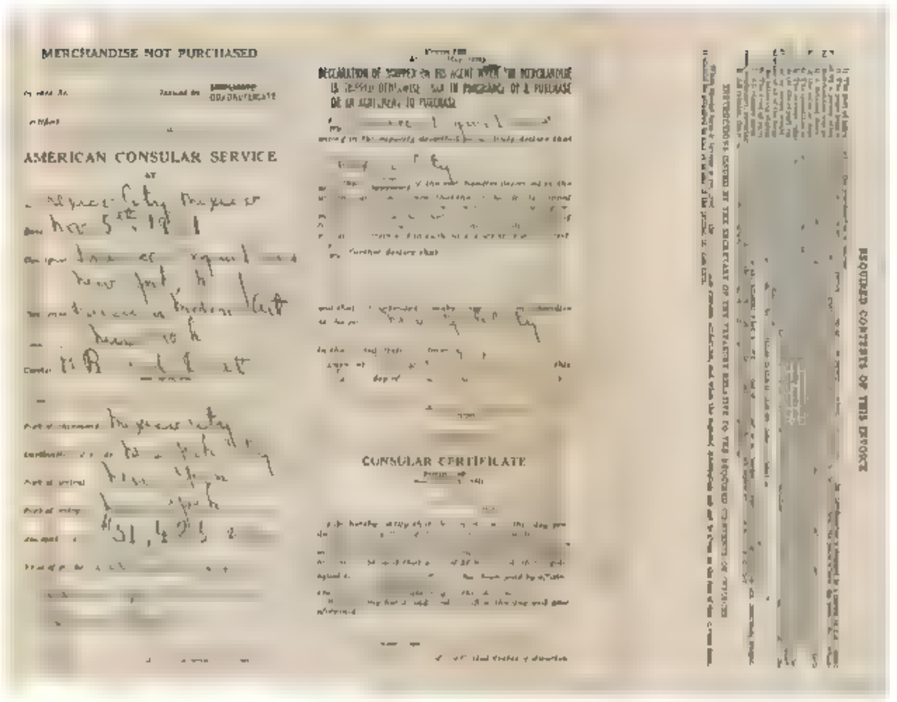
BOSTON, *Commonwealth of Massachusetts,*

RECEIVED of HENRY JACKSON, Naval Agent for the United States, at Boston,

for which I have signed triplicate Receipts of the same tenor and date.


DECLARATION IN CONNECTION WITH PAINTINGS ETC AND SCULPTURES


INVOICE OF MERCHANDISE


MERCHANDISE NOT PURCHASED

AMERICAN CONSULAR SERVICE

CONSULAR CERTIFICATE

181. Rivera, Diego. Document signed ("*Diego Rivera*"), 1 page (8.5 x 15 in.; 215 x 381 mm.), Mexico City, Mexico, 5 November 1931, To Frances Flynn Paine. A *"Declaration in Connection with Paintings, etc., and Sculptures"* (1 page) and an *"Invoice of Merchandise (not purchased)"* with an accompanying typed list, in Spanish, listing works to be shipped to New York for an exhibition at the Museum of Modern Art (15 pages). Horizontal folds, light wear, otherwise fine condition.

Diego Rivera signed document for an upcoming MoMA Exhibition.

Some of the works listed include *La germinación Chapingo, El Piloto, Montañas de Arizona, Sirena, Mujeres bordano, Jesus y Sn. Juan, El Toro, El amor* and *El Facista A.B.C.*, and the total works are given a value of $51.425.

In July 1931 Frances Flynn Paine, an arts promoter and agent of Abby Aldrich Rockefeller, arrived in Mexico to propose a retrospective of Rivera's work at the Museum of Modern Art, an institution whose 1929 founding was due in large part to the efforts of Mrs. Rockefeller. Paine also counseled Rockefeller to purchase some of Rivera's paintings soon becoming the painter's first paid agent. The MoMA exhibit, only the second in the museum's short history devoted to the works of one artist, was hugely successful and made Rivera and his wife, artist Frida Kahlo, American celebrities. The following year Rivera was commissioned by the Detroit Institute of Arts to paint several murals. In 1933, thanks to the efforts of Paine and Nelson Rockefeller (whose interest stemmed, in part, from his mother Abby Aldrich), Rivera left Detroit for New York where he began a mural for the RCA building lobby at Rockefeller Center. However, after Rivera included a portrait of Russian revolutionary and socialist Vladimir Ilich Lenin in the mural, work was halted and his unwillingness to remove Lenin's face led to the commission's termination. The mural was destroyed in 1934. A remarkable artifact documenting Rivera's historic introduction to the American public. **$1,500 - $2,500**

182. Rodin, Auguste. Autograph letter signed ("*Rodin*") in French, 1 page (3.75 x 3 in.; 95 x 76 mm.) Inside a letter sheet with portions of three 5¢ French stamps (torn when letter was torn open at the three perforated edges), postmarked Versailles, Paris 22 October 1899. Addressed by Rodin to: "*John Alexander artiste peintre Bould Berthier, 31 Paris.*"

mon cher ami
Mirbeau promet pour
le 3 novembre a
new york. est ce possible
2
Rodin
mes respects a Madame
pour le jeune artiste
Monsieur
W. John Alexander
artiste peintre
Bould Berthier 31
Paris

In full: *My dear friend Mirbeau promises for the 3rd November. Is this possible? Rodin. My respects to Madame.*

The works of sculptor Auguste Rodin (1840–1917) was always praised by Octave Mirbeau (1848–1917), a French art critic, novelist, and playwright. Their politics differed, especially in the retrial for treason of Capt. Alfred Dreyfus, which had ended with another guilty verdict on 9 September 1899, despite evidence of his innocence. On 19th September a month before Rodin wrote this letter, French President Émile Loubet pardoned Dreyfus.

American painter John Alexander (1856–1915) was known especially for his portraits. He studied in Munich, Venice, Florence, and Paris. His first exhibition in the Paris Salon of 1893 was a brilliant success and was followed by his immediate election to the Société Nationale des Beaux Arts. In 1900, Alexander was awarded a gold medal at the Paris Exposition. **$800 - $1,200**

183. Roosevelt, Theodore. Extraordinary oversize photograph as "Rough Rider" signed (*"Theodore Roosevelt"*) as President, measuring 18 x 22 in.; 457 x 559 mm. on mount (image measures 9.75 x 13.25 in.; 248 x 337 mm.), a fantastic full-length image (by Pach Bros. N.Y.) of Roosevelt standing outside his tent in the field wearing his "Rough Rider" uniform. Slight toning on the outer mount; otherwise, fine.

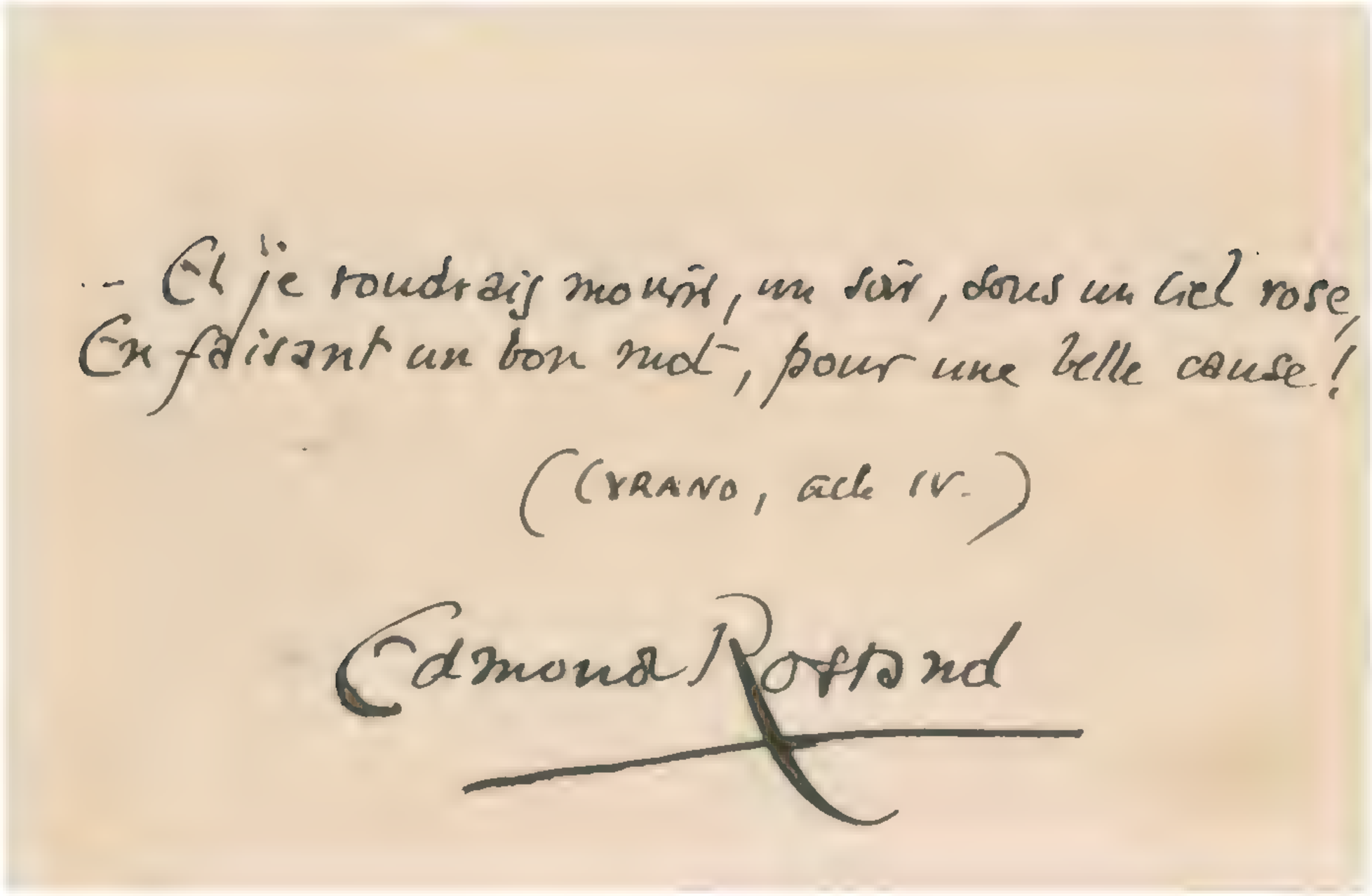
Theodore Roosevelt as "Rough Rider".

President Roosevelt signs beneath the image in black fountain pen, *"with best wishes from Theodore Roosevelt Nov. 21, 1904"*

Upon the 1898 Declaration of War launching the Spanish-American War, Roosevelt resigned from the Navy Department and with the aid of U.S. Army Colonel Leonard Wood, found volunteers from cowboys from the Western territories to Ivy League friends from New York, forming the First U.S. Volunteer Cavalry Regiment. The newspapers called them the "Rough Riders." Originally Roosevelt held the rank of Lieutenant Colonel and served under Colonel Wood. In Roosevelt's own account, "The Rough Riders," "after General Young was struck down with the fever, and Wood took charge of the brigade. This left me in command of the regiment, of which I was very glad, for such experience as we had had is a quick teacher." Accordingly, Wood was promoted to Brigadier General of Volunteer Forces and Roosevelt was promoted to Colonel and given command of the Regiment. Under his leadership, the "Rough Riders" became famous for dual charges up Kettle Hill and San Juan Hill on 1 July 1898. Out of all the "Rough Riders", Roosevelt was the only one with a horse – the troopers' horses had been left behind because transport ships were in short supply – and used it to ride back and forth between rifle pits at the forefront of the advance up Kettle Hill; an advance which he urged in absence of any orders from superiors. However, he was forced to walk up the last part of Kettle Hill on foot, due to barbed wire entanglement and after his horse, Little Texas, became tired. Roosevelt was posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor in 2001 for his actions, and the medal is currently on display in the Roosevelt Room of the White House. The finest signed image by Roosevelt as "Rough Rider" we have ever encountered. **$6,000 - $8,000**

Teddy Roosevelt's signature pince-nez eyeglasses.

184. Roosevelt, Theodore. Excessively rare and important personal pair of pince-nez eyeglasses with carrying case worn by President Roosevelt. These style eyeglasses were a large part of Theodore Roosevelt's signature look and come in their original brown leather case stamped in gilt, "Franklin & Co Opticians, 1203 F St., Washington, D.C." Originally acquired by White House Chief Usher, Mr. Ike Hoover. Before the Roosevelts moved from the White House, Mr. Hoover was given a number of personal items belonging to the Roosevelt First Family; these eyeglasses being among them. Accompanied with a signed letter of provenance by Lillian Rogers Parks, who served as a seamstress in the White House for thirty years, and whose mother, "Maggie" Rogers served as the maid at the White House from 1909. Ike Hoover had gifted these Roosevelt eyeglasses to Maggie and they were passed along to Lillian. Lillian Rogers Parks published My Thirty Years Backstairs at the White House, covering a 60-year period in the life of domestic staff in the White House. Parks' letter, typed on White House stationery, is dated 1 February 1933, and is addressed to noted Presidential historical collector Raleigh DeGeer Amyx. Nearly every photograph of Roosevelt depicts him wearing a dapper, three-piece suit while wearing his pince-nez glasses. A fantastic and instantly-recognizable Presidential artifact with exceptional provenance. **$30,000 - $50,000**



185. Rostand, Edmond. Autograph quotation signed (*"Edmond Rostand"*) from Act IV of *Cyrano de Bergerac*, with accompanying Cabinet Photograph. Penned in dark black ink on a (4.5 x 3.5 in.; 114 x 89 mm.) card, in French, Rostand writes in full: *"Et je voudrais morir, une soir, sous un ciel rose, En faisant un bon mot, pour une belle cause."* Translated from the French, the quote reads, *"And I'd rather die one night, beneath a sky of rose, while making a good word for a righteous cause!"* Slight toning in lower corners from previous mounting; otherwise, fine, with bright text and signature.

French poet Edmond Rostand pens a wonderful quote from the lips of his most gifted literary character, *Cyrano de Bergerac*.

"And I'd rather die one night, beneath a sky of rose, while making a good word for a righteous cause!"

Best remembered for his play "Cyrano de Bergerac" (1897), based on the life of a 17th Century soldier and poet disfigured by his grotesque nose - the most famous example of the poetic, romantic drama created by Rostand. A colorful and exciting portrait of the reign of Louis XIII, with an aspiring poet-lover for its hero, the play enjoyed tremendous popularity. He followed that success with "L'Aiglon" (1900), about the life of the son of Napoleon and Marie Louise at the Austrian court; the part of the young prince was played on stage by Sarah Bernhardt. His early works include "Les Musardises " (1890), a volume of verse, and a series of light poetic plays: "Les Romanesques" (1894), "La Princess Lointaine" (1896) and "La Samaritaine" (1897). Elected to the Académie Francaise in 1901. A lovely handwritten quotation from one of the most romantic tales in Western literature. **$3,000 - $5,000**

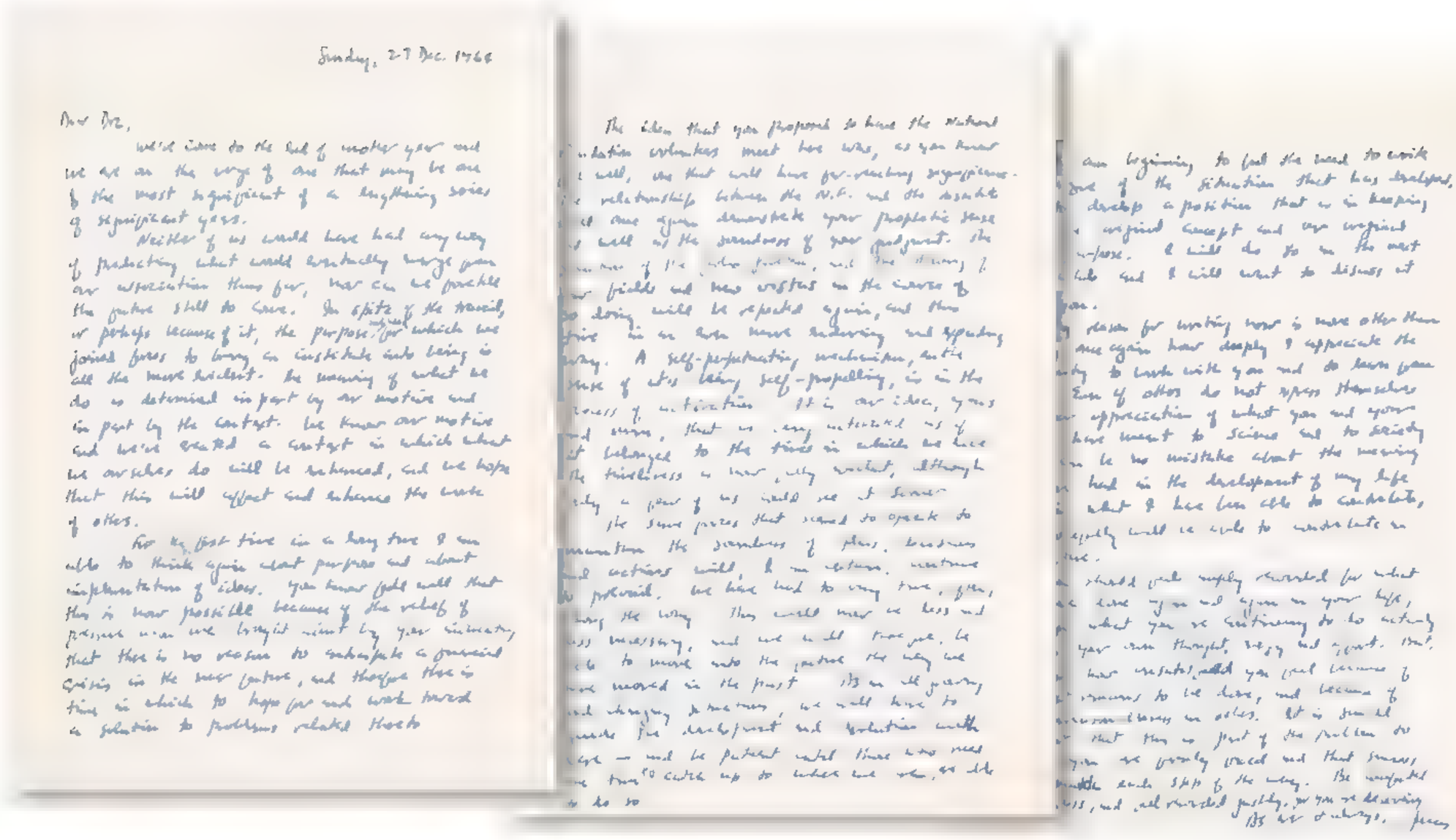
186. Ruth, George Herman "Babe." 1930 scorecard of The Cincinnati Base Ball Club Co. signed (*"Babe Ruth"*) vertically on the back cover. Marginal soiling with single-hole punch at upper corner. Comes with a PSA/DNA certificate of authenticity.

A bold Babe Ruth signature.

On 2 June 1930, a young boy of just six years of age went with his parents to the exhibition game between the Cincinnati Reds and the New York Yankees. At one point during the afternoon, the father of the young boy lifted him over the fence so he could run across to Babe Ruth at first base. Ruth and Lou Gehrig switched positions for the day so the Cincinnati fans could get a better look at the great Sultan of Swat. The boy handed the present scorecard to Ruth and asked for his autograph. Ruth replied he had nothing to write with so the boy ran back to his father, obtained a pen and ran back to Ruth who enthusiastically signed the score card for the boy. **$1,500 - $2,500**

Babe Ruth writes a personal check to a Long Island City car dealer.

187. Ruth, George Herman "Babe". Partly-printed bank check completed and signed ("*G.H. Ruth*"). The Chase National Bank check (8.5 x 3 in.; 215 x 76 mm.) has been completed entirely in Ruth's hand and features "Babe Ruth" printed vertically at the far left, New York, *"Jan 8 46"* payable to *"Bayers Auto Sales Inc"* (with his very distinctively penned *"Ba"* and *"e"* in "Bayers") for *"Sixty nine – 62/100" Dollars; "69 62/100"*. Tiny bank cancellation holes in center of check, far from the Babe's signature. Fine condition. **$3,500 - $4,500**



188. Salk, Jonas E. Superb autograph letter signed (*"Jonas"*), 3 pages (7 x 10 in.; 177 x 254 mm.), 27 December 1964. Written to Basil O'Connor, head of the March of Dimes. Fine condition.

Jonas Salk, discoverer of the Polio vaccine, writes to Basil O'Connor, head of the March of Dimes, discussing their collaboration in the fight against infectious disease.

The solution of the Polio problem, and the opening of new fields and new vistas in the course of so doing will be repeated again, and this time in an even more endearing and expanding way

Salk writes in full: *Dear Doc, We've come to the end of another year and we are on the verge of one that may be one of the most significant of a lengthening series of significant years. Neither of us would have had any way of predicting what would eventually emerge from our association thus far, nor can we foretell the future still to come. In spite of the travail, or perhaps because of it, the purpose and need for which we joined forces to bring an institute into being is all the more evident. The meaning of what we do is determined in part by our motive and in part by the context. We know our motive and we've created a context in which what we ourselves do will be enhanced, and we hope that this will effect and enhance the work of others. For the first time in a long time I am able to think again about purpose and about implementation of ideas. You know full well that this is now possible because of the relief of pressure upon me brought about by your indicating that there is no reason to anticipate a financial crisis in the near future, and therefore there is time in which to hope for and work toward a solution to problems related thereto. The idea that you proposed to have the National Foundation volunteers meet here was, as you know full well, one that will have far reaching significance. The relationship between the N.F. and the Institute will once again demonstrate your prophetic sense as well as the soundness of your judgment. The solution of the Polio problem, and the opening of new fields and new vistas in the course of so doing will be repeated again, and this time in an even more endearing and expanding way. A self-perpetuation mechanism, in the sense of its being self-propelling, is in the process of activities. It is our idea, yours and mine, that is being activated as if it belonged to the times in which we live. The timeliness is now fully evident although only a few of us could see it sooner. The same forces that seemed to operate to maintain the soundness of plans, decisions and actions will, I am certain, continue to prevail. We have had to buy time often, along the way. This will now be less and less necessary, and we will, therefore be able to move into the future the way we have moved in the past. As in all growing and changing situations, we will have to guide the development and resolution with ease – and be patient until those who need the time to catch up to where we are, are able to do. I am beginning to feel the need to write a critique of the situation that has developed, and to develop a position that is in keeping with the original broad purpose, I will do so in the next little while and I will want to discuss it with you. My reason for writing now is none other than to say once again how deeply I appreciate the opportunity to write with you and to learn from you. Even if others do not express themselves for their appreciation of what you and your labors have meant to science and to society there can be no mistake about the meaning you have had in the development of my life and in what I have been able to contribute, and hopefully will be able to contribute in the future. You should feel amply rewarded for what you have done again and again in your life, and for what you are continuing to do actively through your own thought, energy and effort. But, I know how unsatisfied you feel because if all that remains to be done, and because of the unreasonableness in others. It is small comfort that this is part of the problem to which you are firmly fixed and that success will march each step of the way. Be comforted nevertheless, and feel rewarded justly, for you are deserving. As ever & always, Jonas*

A fantastic and wide-ranging letter from Salk in which he compliments the achievements and tireless efforts of Basil O'Connor, one of the unsung heroes of modern medicine. Excellent associations between Salk, the discoverer of the polio vaccine, and O'Connor, head of the March of Dimes. **$2,000 - $3,000**

189. Schindler, Oskar. Autograph letter signed by Schindler, ("*Busendieb*") in German, on the message side of a sepia-tone picture postcard (5.5 x 3.5 in.; 139 x 88 mm.) depicting his father, Hans Schindler (1883-1947) in military uniform wearing the Iron Cross. No place. No date. Most probably from Schindler's home in Zwittau ca.1920s. Addressed by Oskar Schindler's hand in ink to his cousin, "*Miss Emilie Tyrolt, Milwaukee.*" Signed *"Busendieb",* which translates to "Bosom thief" (or one who steals women's hearts?), possibly a nickname Emilie gave him. In fine condition.

Exceedingly rare handwritten letter by a young Oskar Schindler to his cousin Emilie in America written on the verso of a picture postcard of his father in military uniform wearing the Iron Cross.

How are you doing in America? Are you still thinking of me? Have you learned to speak English yet? How do you like it there in general?

Schindler writes in full: *How are you doing in America? Are you still thinking of me? Have you learned to speak English yet? How do you like it there in general? Do write me separately, so that I can see what you have learned. Heartfelt greetings from your Busendieb.*

Lot includes a Carte-de-Visite photograph (2.5 x 3.75.; 63 x 95 mm.) of a young Oskar Schindler; photographer's mount imprinted "L. Glatter, Zwittau." Large floral photographer's imprint in blue on verso, "Fotografisches, Atilier, Ludy Glatter, Zwittau, Neustadt 55, gegenuber d.k.u.k Postamtes, am eigenen Hause." Depicts a full-length studio image of a young Oskar Schindler in a military uniform, wearing a medal, with his left hand clutching the grip of a sword. In fine condition.

Zwittau (Szitavy), in Sudeten, was in Monrovia, a province of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. After World War I, it became part of Czechoslovakia; it is now the Czech Republic. Ellis Island records show 10-year-old Emilie Tyrolt arriving in New York City with her 31-year old mother Anna Tyrolt on 4 June 1913 aboard the "Cleveland". Their nationality is listed as "Austria, German" and their place of origin as "Zwittau, Austria." Anna's sister Franziska Luser Schindler (1884-1935) was Oskar's mother.

Provenance: Emilie Tyrolt to her daughter. **$5,000 - $7,000**

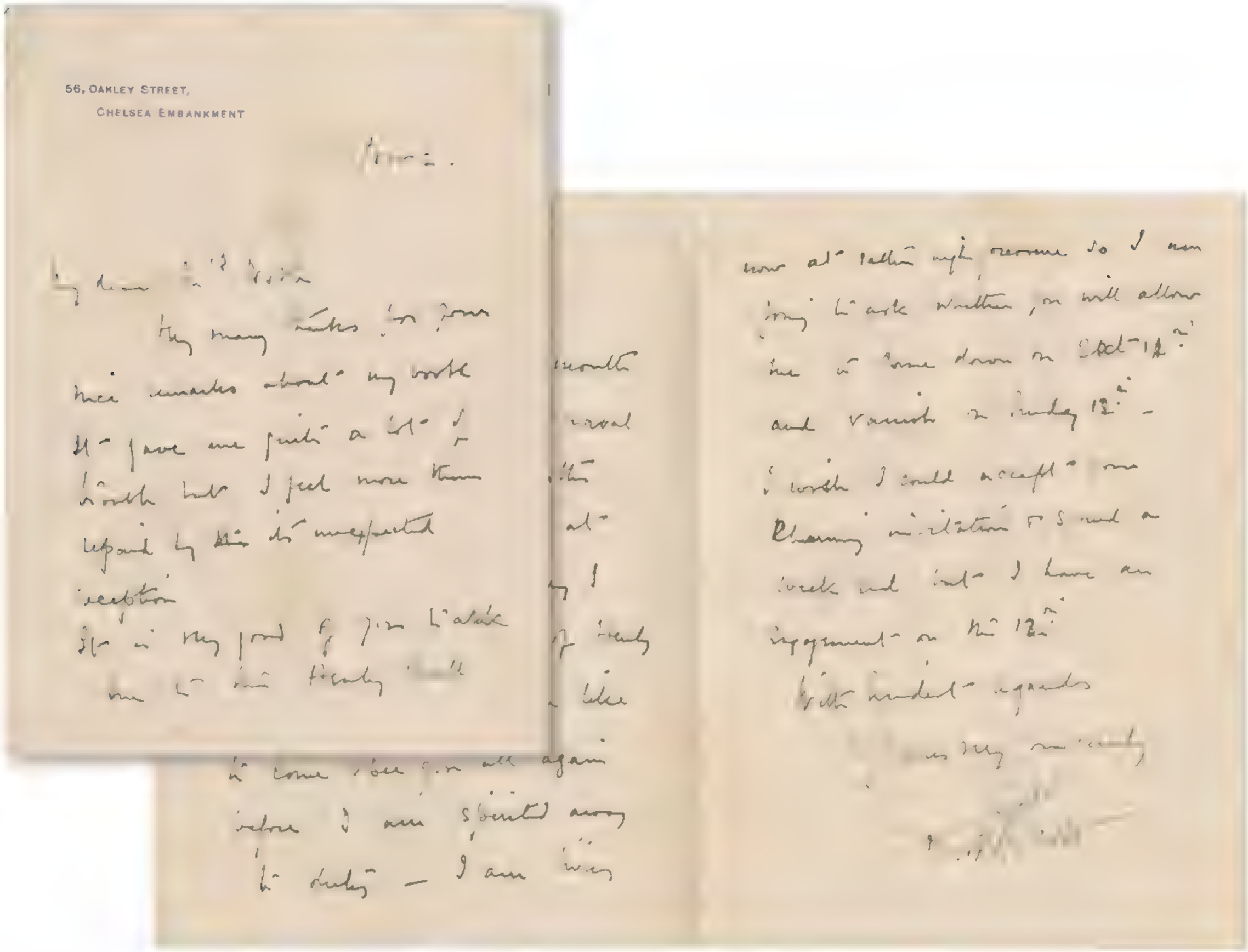
190. Scott, Robert Falcon. Autograph letter signed ("*Robt. F. Scott*") 2 pages (4.5 x 6.75 in.; 114 x 171 mm.), on "56, Oakley Street, Chelsea Embankment" [his home] stationery, but penned from Newcastle, 16th November [1904]. To noted English lecture agent Gerald Christy. Fine condition.

Two months after returning from his three-year Antarctic expedition as a hero, Robert Falcon Scott asks his lecture agent for a printed list of his scheduled lectures.

Scott writes in full: *Will you send me a number of the printed lists of my fixtures – I find several people wanting them & they are a trouble to copy out – The lecture is going well so far but I can't reduce the time with any satisfaction to myself. Tonight we had a good attendance Duke of Northumberland in the Chair. Yours ever, Robt. F. Scott*

Scott requests a printed list of his "fixtures," i.e. his lecture schedule, from his agent, Mr. Christy, noted English lecture agent Gerald Christy. The November 18th lecture may have been delivered to the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries of which Henry George Percy, 7th Duke of Northumberland, was a member and later served as President.

Robert Falcon Scott led the 1901-1904 British National Antarctic Expedition, known as the Discovery Expedition, the first official British exploration of the Antarctic since James Clark Ross's 1839-1843 voyage. Scott returned home a hero in September 1904. For more than a year he was occupied with lectures, receptions, and writing "The Voyage of the Discovery." In January 1906, he resumed his full-time naval career. This letter must have been written on 16 November 1904, or 16 November 1905, but since he was asking his agent for a printed schedule of his forthcoming lectures, and he returned to the Royal Navy in January 1906, it must have been written on 16 November 1904. **$2,000 - $3,000**


56, OAKLEY STREET,
CHELSEA EMBANKMENT

Very many thanks for your
nice remarks about my book
It gave me quite a lot of
trouble but I feel more than
repaid by its unexpected
reception
It is very good of you to ask me to the Henley Ball but at the end of this month I return to my regular naval work and for three months it will hold me fast at Devonport – too long a cry I fear for me to think of Henley. But I should very much like to come to see you again before I am spirited away to duty – I am living now at rather high pressure so I am going to ask whether you will allow me to come down on Sat 11th and vanish on Sunday 12th – I wish I could accept your charming invitation & spend a week end but I have an engagement on the 12th. With kindest regards. Yours very sincerely Robt. F. Scott.

191. Scott, Robert Falcon. Autograph letter signed ("*Robt. F. Scott*") 3 pages, (4.25 x 6 in.; 107 x 152 mm.) front and verso on two conjoined sheets. On stationery engraved "56, Oakley Street, Chelsea Embankment," [London], 2 November [1905]. To Mrs. Noble. Minor flaws. Fine condition.

Two weeks after his book <u>The Voyage of Discovery</u> is published, Antarctic explorer Robert Falcon Scott admits writing it *"gave me quite a lot of trouble but I feel more than repaid by its unexpected reception"*. The book details his 1901-1904 journey aboard the "Discovery" to within 550 miles of the South Pole.

Scott writes in full: *Very many thanks for your nice remarks about my book. It gave me quite a lot of trouble but I feel more than repaid by its unexpected reception. It is very good of you to ask me to the Henley Ball but at the end of this month I return to my regular naval work and for three months it will hold me fast at Devonport – too long a cry I fear for me to think of Henley. But I should very much like to come to see you again before I am spirited away to duty – I am living now at rather high pressure so I am going to ask whether you will allow me to come down on Sat 11th and vanish on Sunday 12th – I wish I could accept your charming invitation & spend a week end but I have an engagement on the 12th. With kindest regards. Yours very sincerely Robt. F. Scott.*

In the 21 October 1905, edition of *The New York Times,* Charles Scribner's Sons announced as "Out To-day" five books including "Capt. Robert F. Scott, R.N. The VOYAGE of the DISCOVERY an elaborate and valuable account of the latest and greatest Antarctic exploration, told by the Commander."

Scott's book was well received by reviewers and the public. Excerpts from *The New-York Tribune* review of <u>The Voyage of Discovery</u> as published on 5 November 1905: "The climax of the recent revival of interest in Antarctic exploration was reached in the results accomplished by the Discovery expedition of 1901-'04, culminating in the remarkable sledge journey of Captain Scott along the rugged coast line of South Victoria Land to the furthest point south ever attained by man – 82° 16' 33"... What principally distinguishes Captain Scott's narrative from the records of other south polar adventures is the cheerful, even joyous, note in which it is written...Apart, therefore, from its popular and scientific interest, 'The Voyage of the Discovery' will be of especial value to future Antarctic explorers in fully placing at their disposal the often dearly bought experience of the author..." **$3,000 - $5,000**

Dec 77

Dear Minnie

all very best wishes to you!

I am still working hard (thank goodness)

and hoping we both have a healthy,

happy new year!

all my love

Maurice

Dear Minnie.

Thank you!

Wishing You a Wonderful New Year!

affectionately

Maurice

Dec. 76

Dec. 90

Dear Minnie,

the rocks arrived safely + again I thank you!

I am delighted with them + our long, good friendship. I

am just finishing designs + costumes for Mozart's opera Idomeneo -

for Sept. 90 in Los Angeles. And then I shall begin another

Mozart for his anniversary year 91. all best wishes to you +

yours for a healthy + peaceful new year! Maurice

I found those special favorites

all those other special favorites from your past -

in a glass bowl, in my room. I'm very grateful.

I've just come home from somewhere very close to

you - Seattle, where I spent 4 days working very

hard with the Northwest Pacific Ballet Co.

on our new production of Nutcracker for next Xmas. They

rented a house on Denbey (?) Island off Puget

Sound & we finally all agreed to a conception - a

design that we all like. I've already told

them a certain Minnie Kane (and family, if you wish)

must be invited to opening night of Nutcracker next

December. I hope it is a production I want you

to see. I'm very nervous & a bit tired at the worst.

Am also designing the opera version of Wild Things

to open also next December in London. It is a

great balancing act & for the most part, I am

delighted.

My best wishes to you from a Splendid

New Year!

Gratefully,

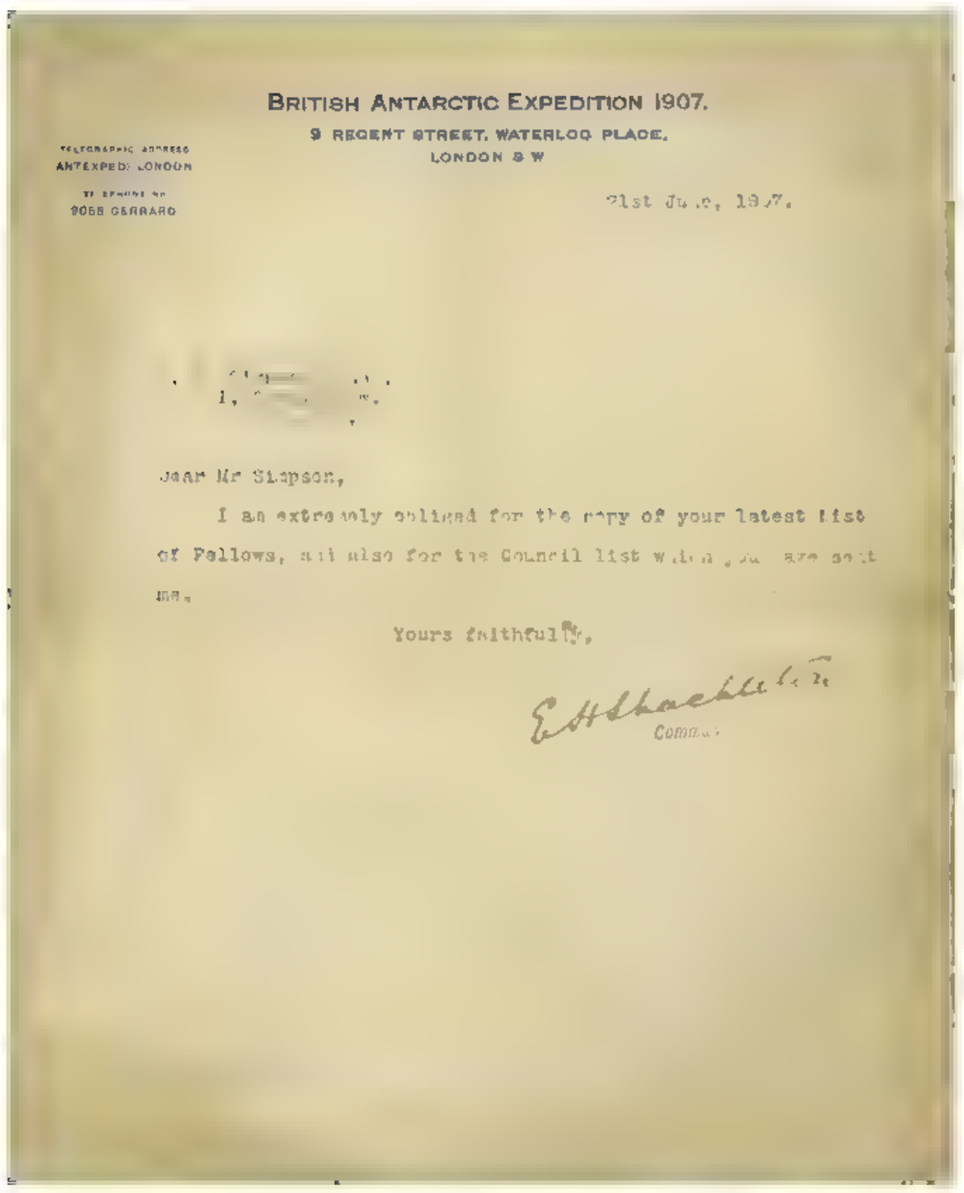
Maurice

Merry
Christmas

192. Sendak, Maurice. Fine group of four holiday cards featuring his own artwork signed (*"Maurice"*), three with lengthy inscriptions, various sizes (from 4.75 x 5.75 in.; 121 x 146 mm. to 7 x 5.25 in.; 178 x 133 mm.), no place, December 1976 to December 1993, to Minnie Kane, a close friend from the 1960s onwards; one card with lengthy inscription transcribed in pencil above each line. Fine condition.

Warm holiday wishes from Sendak to an old friend.

This charming group of holiday cards documents a friendship over almost three decades. In a card from December 1976 Sendak simply writes: *Dear Minnie, Thank you! Wishing You a Wonderful New Year! Affectionately Maurice Dec. 76.* His card of 25 December 1982 contains a lengthy note. He writes: *The rocks arrived safely—much, much thanks—and of course, among the many beauties I found these special favorites that reside with all those other special favorites from years past—in a glass bowl, in my room I'm very grateful. I've just come home from somewhere very close to you—Seattle, where I spent 4 days working very hard with the Northwest Pacific Ballet Co. on our new production of Nutcracker for next Xmas. They rented a house on Denbey(?) [Whidbey] Island off Puget Sound & we finally all agreed to a conception—a design that we all like. I've already told them a certain Minnie Kane (and family if you wish) must be invited to opening night of Nutcracker next December. I hope it is a production I want you to see. I'm very nervous & a bit tired at the worst. Am also designing the opera version of Wild Things to open also next December in London. It is a great balancing act & for the most part, I am delighted.* Sendak's card of January 1990 includes thanks for more rocks: *...I am delighted with them & our long, good friendship. I am just finishing designs & costumes for Mozart's opera Idomeneo for Sept. 90 in Los Angeles. And then I shall begin another Mozart for his anniversary year '91*...In his card of December 1993 Sendak writes: *Dear Minnie, All very best wishes to you! I am still working hard (thank goodness) and hoping we both have a healthy happy New Year! All my love Maurice.* **$600 - $800**



BRITISH ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION 1907.
9 REGENT STREET, WATERLOO PLACE,
LONDON S W

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS
ANTEXPED, LONDON
TELEPHONE NO
9068 GERRARD

21st June, 1907.

Dear Mr Simpson,

I am extremely obliged for the copy of your latest list of Fellows, and also for the Council list which you have sent me.

Yours faithfully,

E H Shackleton
Comm.

193. Shackleton, Ernest. Typed letter signed ("*E H Shackleton*") 1 page (8 x 10 in.; 203 x 254 mm.) On "British Antarctic Expedition 1907" letterhead. London, 21 June 1907. To Mr. H.W. Simpson, 1, Saville [sic] Row, London. Creased and light toning. Near Fine condition.

Signed over the stamped "British Antarctic Expedition, 1907", Shackleton writes in full: *I am extremely obliged for the copy of your latest List of Fellows, and also for the Council list which you have sent me. Yours faithfully, E H Shackleton.* Henry W. Simpson was one of the clerks at Royal Geographical Society headquarters, 1, Savile Row, London.

In February 1907, Shackleton presented to the Royal Geographical Society his plans for an Antarctic expedition, the details of which, under the name "British Antarctic Expedition," were published in the Royal Society's newsletter, "Geographic Journal." His goals were to reach the geographical South Pole and the South Magnetic Pole.

After inspection by King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra, "Nimrod," a 40-year-old wooden sealer, sailed on 11 August 1907. Shackleton remained behind on expedition business; he and other expedition members followed later, on a faster ship. The entire complement came together in New Zealand, ready for the ship's departure to Antarctica on New Year's Day, 1908.

On 9 January 1909, Shackleton reached a new "farthest south" latitude of 88° 23' S, a point only 112 miles from the Pole. En route, the South Pole party became the first persons to see and travel on the South Polar Plateau. They also discovered of the approximate location of the South Magnetic Pole, reached on 16 January 1909. On his return from the Antarctic, Shackleton was knighted by King Edward VII and was honored by the Royal Geographical Society, who awarded him a Gold Medal. The "farthest south" record of the Nimrod Expedition stood for less than three years when Roald Amundsen reached the South Pole on 15 December 1911. In his own moment of triumph, Amundsen observed: "Sir Ernest Shackleton's name will always be written in the annals of Antarctic exploration in letters of fire." **$1,500 - $2,000**

No 128/ L.39702

London, 3rd July 1914

Lloyds Bank Limited
ST JAMES'S STREET, S.W.

Pay Cash

3 July 1914

or Order

Fifty pounds

£50

E H Shackleton

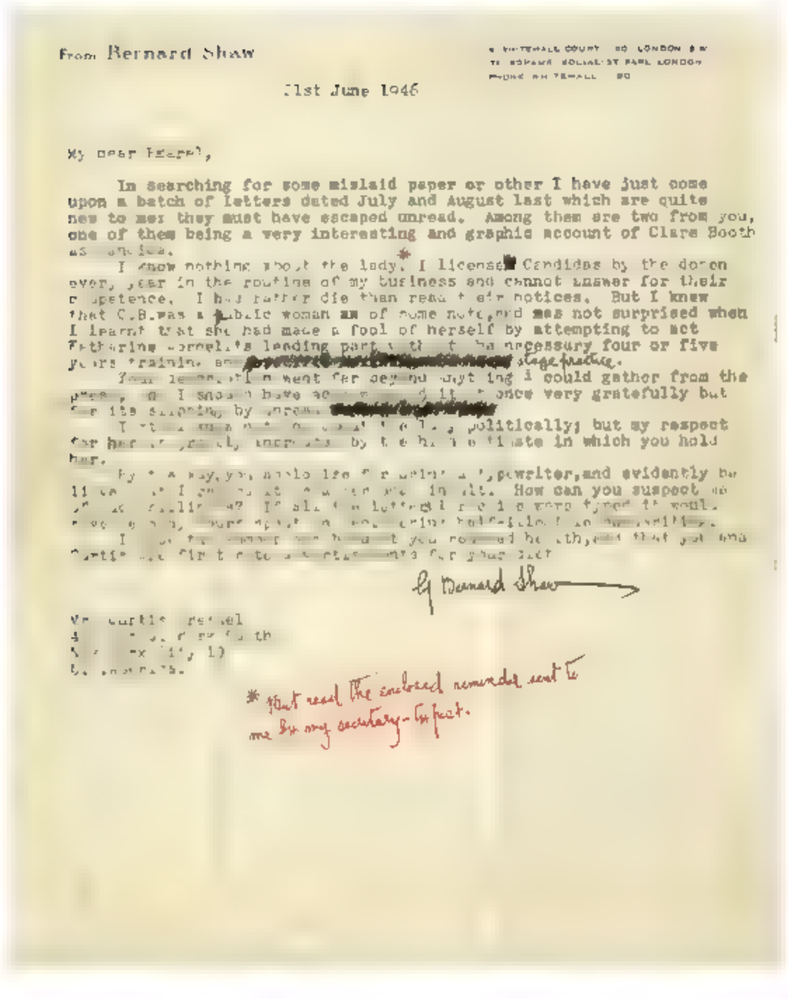
Frank W White

M

THE SHACKLETON COLLECTION

194. Shackleton, Ernest. Partly-printed bank check signed ("*E.H. Shackleton*") as Commander, (8.25 x 4.5 in.; 209 x 114 mm.), London, 3 July 1914. Drawn on the account of "The Imperial Trans-Antarctic Expedition" at Lloyds Bank Limited, St. James's Street, S.W., for £50 payable to "Cash" or "Bearer FWW." Signed by Shackleton as Commander and "Frank W. White" as Secretary; White penned "Bearer F.W.W." Small docket-hole at "o" of "pounds," teller's mark over signatures. Stamped "The Shackleton Collection" in the lower right, presumably that of the Scott Polar Research Institute at Cambridge University. Fine condition.

On 8 August 1914, five weeks after Sir Ernest Shackleton signed this check, he set sail from Plymouth, England, with his 28-man team aboard the "Endurance." Their goal was to be the first men to cross Antarctica by land. **$1,500 - $2,000**


From Bernard Shaw

21st June 1946

My dear Emarel,

In searching for some mislaid paper or other I have just come upon a batch of letters dated July and August last which are quite new to me: they must have escaped unread. Among them are two from you, one of them being a very interesting and graphic account of Clare Booth as Candida.

I know nothing about the lady.* I license Candidas by the dozen every year in the routine of my business and cannot answer for their competence. I had rather die than read their notices. But I knew that C.B. was a public woman of some note, and was not surprised when I learnt that she had made a fool of herself by attempting to act Katharine Cornell's leading part without the necessary four or five years training and stage practice.

Your description went far beyond anything I could gather from the press; and I should have acknowledged it at once very gratefully but for its slipping by unread. I still know nothing about the lady politically; but my respect for her is greatly increased by the high estimate in which you hold her.

By the way, you apologize for using a typewriter, and evidently believe that I regard it as a personal insult. How can you suspect me of such silliness? If all the letters I receive were typed it would save me many hours spent in deciphering half-illegible handwriting. I hope the summer has brought you renewed health, and that you and Curtis are first rate advertisements for your diet.

G Bernard Shaw

Mr Curtis Freshel

* Shall read the enclosed reminder sent to me by my secretary-typist.

195. Shaw, George Bernard. Signed ("*G. Bernard Shaw*"), 1 page, (8 x 10 in.: 203 x 254 mm.) Whitehall Court, London, 21 June 1946. To Emarel (Mrs. Curtis Freshel), New York City. Cross-outs with two words in holograph and a 12-word handwritten addition in red ink. Fine condition.

George Bernard Shaw writes about Clare Boothe Luce's performance in his 1898 play *Candida*.

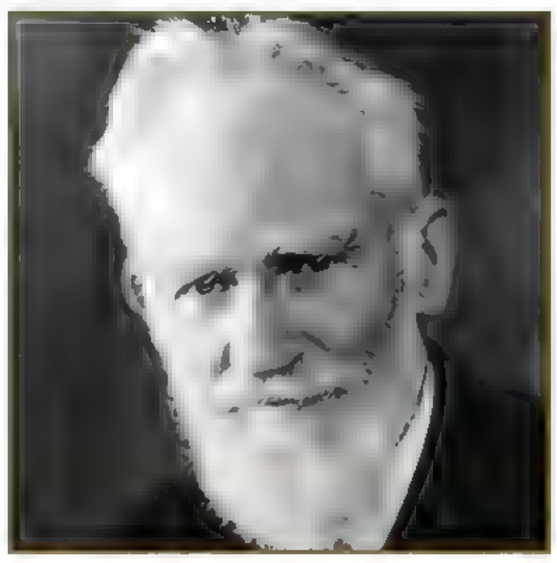
...I learnt that she had made a fool of herself by attempting to act Katharine Cornell's leading part without the necessary four or five years training and stage practice.

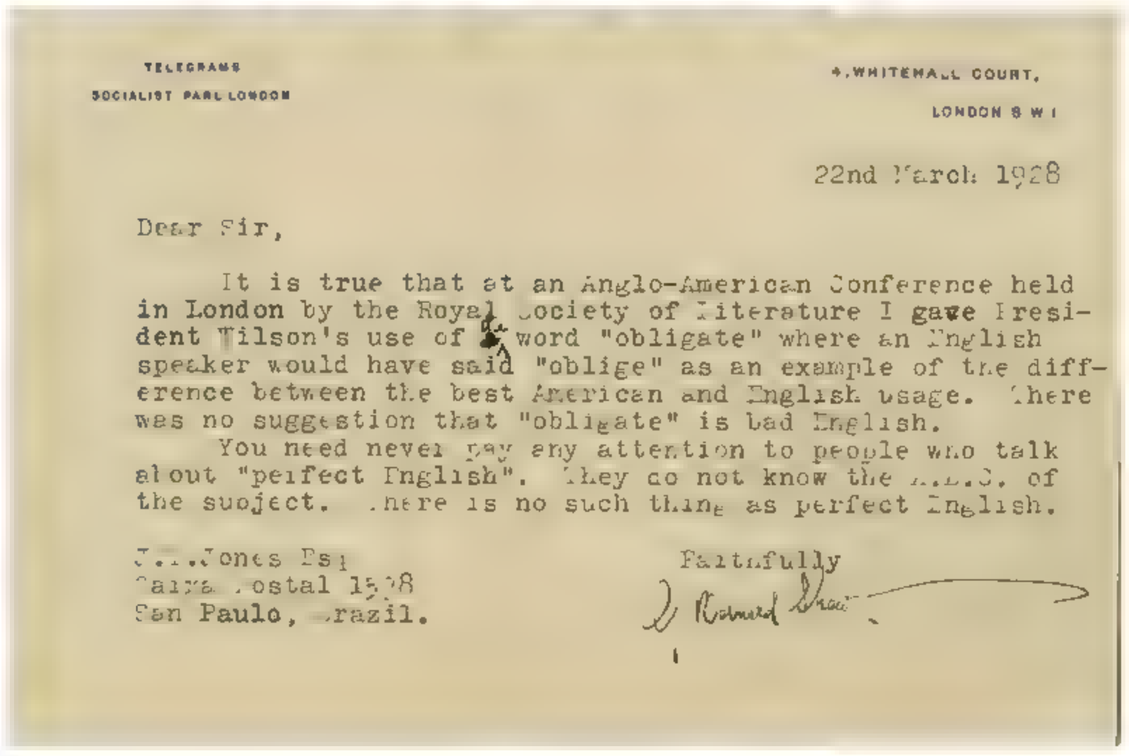
Shaw writes in full: *In searching for some mislaid paper or other I have just come upon a batch of letters dated July and August last which are quite new to me: they must have escaped unread. Among them are two from you, one of them being a very interesting and graphic account of Clare Booth as Candida. I know nothing about the lady:* [the * is in red ink – beneath the text of the letter, Shaw has penned in red ink: "*But read the enclosed reminder sent to me by my secretary-typist."* Shaw continues, *I license Candidas by the dozen every year in the routine of my business and cannot answer for their competence. I had rather die than read their notices. But I knew that C.B. was a public woman of some note, and was not surprised when I learnt that she had made a fool of herself by attempting to act Katharine Cornell's leading part without the necessary four or five years training and stage practice. Your description went far beyond anything I could gather from the press; and I should have acknowledged it at once very gratefully but for its slipping by unread. I still know nothing about the lady politically; but my respect for her is greatly increased by the high estimate in which you hold her. By the way, you apologize for using a typewriter, and evidently believe that I regard it as a personal insult. How can you suspect me of such silliness? If all the letters I receive were typed it would save me many hours spent in deciphering half-illegible handwriting. I hope the summer has brought you renewed health, and that you and Curtis are first rate advertisements for your diet. G. Bernard Shaw*

Maud Russell Lorraine (M.R.L. or Emarel) Freshel (1867-1949) was a Boston socialite, designer, and vegetarian activist. Journalist and playwright Clare Boothe Luce (1903-1987) was a conservative Republican Congresswoman from Connecticut (1943-1947) when she starred at the Strand Theatre in Stamford, Connecticut, in the title role of "Candida" in 1945. She was married to Henry Luce, publisher of "Time," "Life," and "Fortune" magazines from 1935 until his death in 1967. Katharine Cornell (1898-1974) had starred as "Candida" on Broadway in 1924, 1937, 1942, and 1946. Included with a photocopy of a 7 August 1945 *New York Times* article entitled, "Clare Boothe Luce as Candida Draws Celebrities to Stamford." **$600 - $800**

196. Shaw, George Bernard. Typed letter signed ("*G. Bernard Shaw*"), 1 page (7 x 4.5 in.; 177 x 114 mm.) Whitehall Court, London, 22 March 1928. To J.T. Jones, San Paulo, Brazil. One word in holograph. Fine condition.

Quoting President Woodrow Wilson, George Bernard Shaw then gives an *"example of the difference between the best American and English usage...There is no such thing as perfect English".*




TELEGRAMS
SOCIALIST PARL LONDON

4, WHITEHALL COURT,
LONDON S W 1

22nd March 1928

Dear Sir,

It is true that at an Anglo-American Conference held in London by the Royal Society of Literature I gave President Wilson's use of the word "obligate" where an English speaker would have said "oblige" as an example of the difference between the best American and English usage. There was no suggestion that "obligate" is bad English.

You need never pay any attention to people who talk about "perfect English". They do not know the A.B.C. of the subject. There is no such thing as perfect English.

Faithfully
G Bernard Shaw

J.T. Jones Esq
Caixa Postal 1528
San Paulo, Brazil.

Shaw writes in full: *It is true that at an Anglo-American Conference held in London by the Royal Society of Literature I gave President Wilson's use of the word 'obligate' where an English speaker would have said 'oblige' as an example of the difference between the best American and English usage. There was no suggestion that 'obligate' is bad English. You need never pay any attention to people who talk about 'perfect English'. They do not know the A.B.C. of the subject. There is no such thing as perfect English. Faithfully G. Bernard Shaw*

In the *London Times*, 15 June 1927, George Bernard Shaw was reported as saying, "When President Wilson came to this country he gave us a shock by using the word 'obligate' instead of 'oblige'. It showed that a man could become President in spite of that, and we asked ourselves if a man could become King of England if he used the word 'obligate'. We said at once that it could not be done." **$400 - $600**

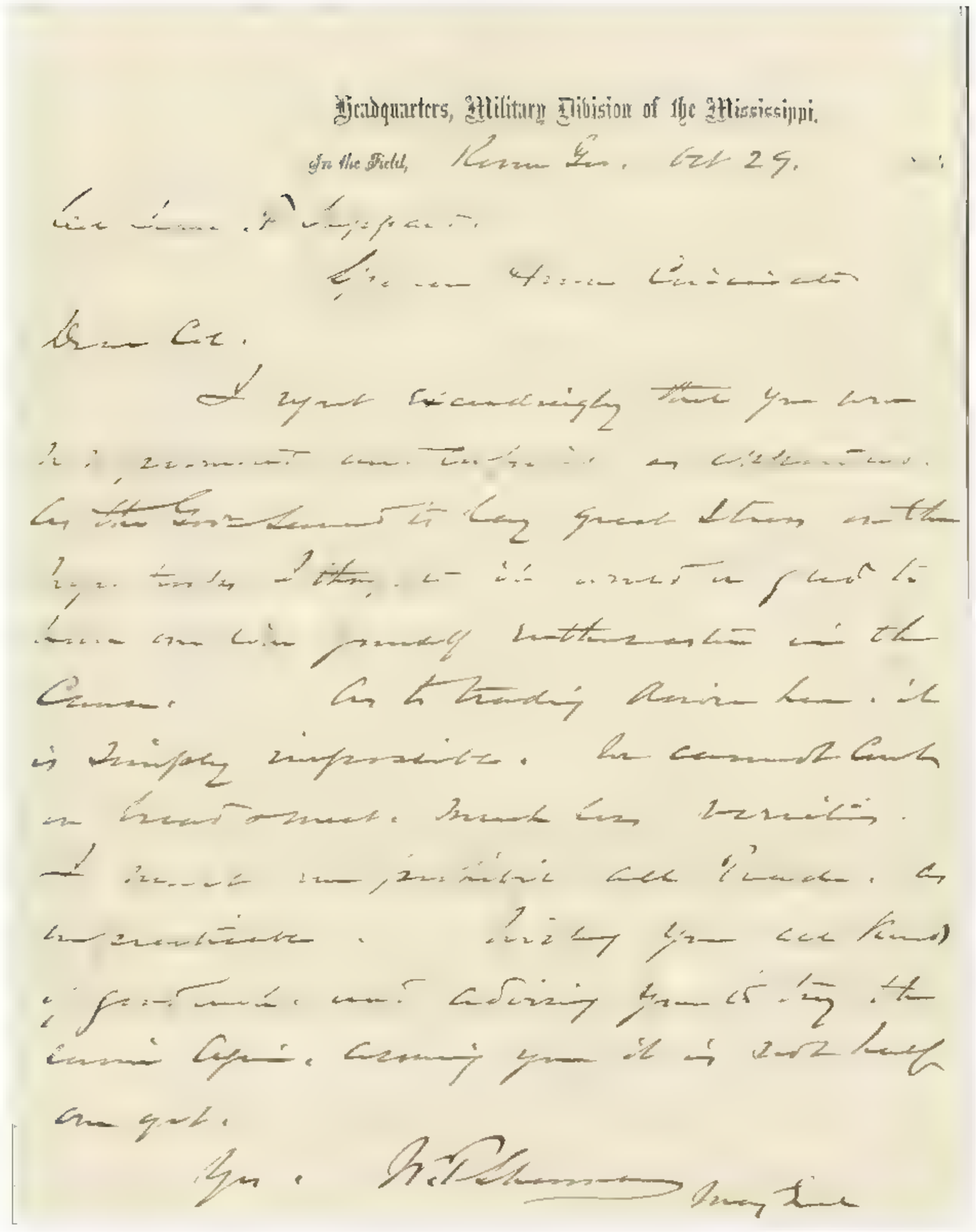
197. Sherman, William T. This archive contains (1) letter signed (*"W.T. Sherman"*) and (3) autograph letters signed (*"W.T. Sherman"*). All are written to General William Strong on lined paper (8 x 10.5 in.; 203 x 267 mm.); dates range from November of 1888 to July of 1890. Areas of toning, all else fine condition. The 1-page letter signed, New York, 27 November 1888, in regards to a Grant statue, reads in part: *In my judgment the horse and rider are excellent, and reflect great credit on the designer. I am glad you have made such progress in this matter. Ours at St. Louis was the first done, but you are entitled to great praise notwithstanding…W.T. Sherman.*

Eleven-page archive of four letters by William T. Sherman on Ulysses S. Grant.

Sherman 3-page ALS, New York, 27 March 1890 reads in part: *Dear general Strong, I have received your letter of the 24th and am embarrassed by the long delay in the publication of the proceedings of the…Army of the Tennessee at Cincinnati - last September not yet received…My remembrance is that when the local committee had reported a specific date for the completion of the statue. I as President was to call the Society together to participate in the Ceremony…I am especially glad that this whole matter was concluded by the Society a the last annual meeting…Hoping to meet you and the other members on the occasion…W.T. Sherman.*

Sherman 4-page ALS, New York, 3 April 1890 reads in part: *…In the absence of the usual annual report of proceedings of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee I much accept General…statement that his oration for the Sept. 1890 in connection with the ceremony of…general Grant's statue at Chicago was included only as the usual oration, though I most certainly believed it was special to this particular event . . . I will not undertake to attempt an oration in the life and…of General Grant. In any event especially since he himself participated and published his own memoirs almost up to the moment of death. I wish however to retain the good opinion of such men as gen'l Strong and Hickenlooper, therefore will aid them in every way… General J.R. Hawley once an enthusiastic soldier now a…Senator would fill the bill; Senator C.R. Davis of Minnesota is another…W.T. Sherman.*

Sherman 3-page ALS, New York, 15 July 1890 reads in part: *Of course General Hickenlooper is right. The Society of the Army of the Tennessee adjourned last year at Cincinnati to meet in Chicago at the time of the unveiling of the Equestrian statue of General Grant due notice of the time to be published after the completion and erection of the statue on the redstate already completed and which you took me to last years. It was then supposed this statue would be ready in all, September 1890, surely not later than October and all calculation have been based on that conclusion. Now it appears, from causes, not unusual, this statue cannot be moulded and placed in position till Mid-winter indeed another season may pass before the statue can be unveiled and dedicated…My advice is to give the artist and founder all the time they want, only remembering that the Society of the Army of the Tennessee the first army which General Grant commanded, have been publicly invited to participate in the necessary ceremonies of the dedication of this statue…W.T. Sherman.* **$4,000 - $6,000**



Headquarters, Military Division of the Mississippi.

In the Field, Rome Ga. Oct 29.

Col Isaac F. Shepard

Spencer House Cincinnati

Dear Col.

I regret exceedingly that you were not promoted and confirmed as appointed. As the Govr seemed to lay great stress on the Negro troops I thought it would be grand to have one like yourself Enthusiastic in the Cause. As to trading across lines, it is simply impossible. We cannot count on bread & meat, much less recruiting. I must now prohibit all Trade as impracticable. Wishing you all kind of good luck, and advising you to try the service again, assuring you it is not half over yet.

Yrs. W. T. Sherman Maj Gen

198. Sherman, William T. War-date autograph letter signed (*"W.T. Sherman"*) as Major General, 1 page (7.75 x 9.75 in.; 196 x 247 mm.) On laid stationery headed "Headquarters, Military Division of the Mississippi. In the Field," Rome, Ga., 29 October 1864. To Col. Isaac F. Sheppard [sic, Shepard], Spencer House Cincinnati. In fine condition.

Sherman writes Col. Isaac F. Shepard, an abolitionist who had commanded the African Brigade, District of Northeastern Louisiana after he was passed for a promotion.

Sherman writes in full: *I regret exceedingly that you were not promoted and confirmed as appointed. As the Govr seemed to lay great stress on the Negro troops I thought it would be grand to have one like yourself Enthusiastic in the Cause. As to trading across lines, it is simply impossible. We cannot count on bread & meat, much less recruiting. I must now prohibit all Trade as impracticable. Wishing you all kind of good luck, and advising you to try the service again, assuring you it is not half over yet.*

Major General William T. Sherman, in command of the Military Division of the Mississippi, received the following dispatch dated 11 October 1864, from Lieutenant General Ulysses S. Grant: "Your dispatch of to-day received. If you are satisfied the trip to the sea-coast can be made, holding the line of the Tennessee River firmly, you may make it, destroying all the railroad south of Dalton or Chattanooga, as you think best." Less than three weeks later, in the midst of preparing his "March to the Sea," Major General Sherman took time out to write the letter here offered to Colonel Isaac Fitzgerald Shepard (1816-1889). Col. Shepard, an abolitionist, had commanded the African Brigade, District of Northeast Louisiana. Early in 1863, a white soldier was accused of "acts of wantonness against the negroes and their families." Unable to find a commanding officer to take action against the offending soldier, Shepard had ordered the soldier tied to a tree for a brief "light" flogging by members of his African Brigade. This action was an infraction of existing law that forbade whipping as punishment and Col. Shepard was arrested. Shepard requested a court of inquiry regarding his actions. The court determined there was no cause for censure. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant dismissed the case, returning the Colonel to duty.

Meanwhile, on 31 December 1863, Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton proposed to President Abraham Lincoln, to promote to Brigadier General "Colonel Isaac F. Shepard, of the Third Missouri Volunteers, 27 October, 1863, to command colored troops." On 5 January 1864, President Lincoln sent Shepard's nomination to the U.S. Senate. Major General George H. Thomas brought the flogging incident to Secretary of War Stanton's attention and no action was taken by the Senate on his nomination.

After learning the facts of the case and that charges had been dismissed, General Thomas recommended to Stanton that the promotion to Brigadier General be reconsidered. On 5 April 1864, the Secretary of War once again, in a letter to the President, proposed Colonel Isaac F. Shepard's promotion to Brigadier General. President Lincoln sent Shepard's nomination to the Senate, but the flogging incident cost him the appointment. In 1870, Isaac F. Shepard was appointed Adjutant General and Quartermaster General of the State of Missouri and, by President Ulysses S. Grant, Appraiser of Merchandise for the port of St. Louis. In 1874, President Grant appointed Shepard to be Consul of the United States at Swatow and Hankow, China, at which post Shepard continued to serve under Presidents Hayes, Garfield, and Arthur. **$6,000 - $8,000**

199. Sherman, William. T. Historically important autograph letter signed ("W. *T. Sherman Maj Gen Comdg*") 4 pages (8 x 10 in.; 203 x 254 mm.), Head Quarters Army of the Tennessee, Iuka [Mississippi], 24 October 1863, to *"Maj Gen [James B.] McPherson, Comdg 17. Army Corps. Vicksburg."* Light rectangular shading on first page does not affect legibility or lessen the desirability of this letter, which Sherman mentions in his memoirs. Light glassine hinges at blank edge of fourth page.

The day Sherman assumes command of the Army of Tennessee he writes General James B. McPherson: "*Vicksburg should be held with the tenacity of Life…I would not advise that a Division should be kept at Natchez, but a White regiment, & say two Negro regiments well intrenched…either the Southern leaders are making a Strong Effort to retake Tennessee, or resist Grant's supposed intention to push to Atlanta…*"

On 24 October 1863, Gen. William T. Sherman issued "General Orders No. 1} Hdqrs. Dept. and Army of the Tenn., Iuka, Miss., 24 October, 1863. I. Pursuant to General Orders, No. 2, from headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi, Louisville, Ky., of date 19 October 1863, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Department and Army of the Tennessee…" General Sherman wrote the letter here offered to General McPherson, Commanding 17th Army Corps, Vicksburg, on 24 October 1863, the day he assumed command of the Department and Army of the Tennessee.

Sherman writes in full: *Young Dunn [Lieutenant William M. Dunn, Jr.] has just come out from Memphis with despatches from Grant announcing all the Changes. These Catch us as we had reason to anticipate short handed, but we must do our best. I shall leave you undisturbed. I regard the Yazoo as a kind of shield against the main River & therefore Vicksburg should be held with the tenacity of Life, also Haynes Bluff. But as the Enemy cannot bring artillery against you. Make the Earth works as small & perfect as possible. The high point north of Vicksburg is a Gibraltar – one similar south, and a Citadel at the Old Tower. – I don't see the use of a Force at Natchez. The Enemy has drawn from the place every man that is worth a cent to them as a soldier, and the buildings and property of the place is security for the good behavior of the People, that is, a threat to destroy Natchez and valuable plantations there will prevent any molestation of the River, which is the Grand desideratum.*

I would not advise that a Division should be kept at Natchez, but a White regiment, & say two Negro regiments well intrenched [sic], commanding with heavy guns the water and City. A similar garrison for Haines Bluff. The Balance of your Corps could be held well in hand ready to embark in whole or part whenever an Enemy threatens to interfere with the River. The General impression here is that all the Infantry except [Confederate Gen. William W.] Loring's division, is gone out of Mississippi, and that [Confederate Gen.] Stephen I. [sic, D.] Lee's Cavalry is here in my front is well attested by many who have seen him. Either the Southern leaders are making a Strong Effort to retake Tennessee, or resist Grant's supposed intention to push to Attlanta [sic], and have pushed all or nearly all their forces to Georgia & North East Alabama. Your late trip to Canton will have developed that, but looking to future combinations, the time is most opportune for executing one of two or it may be both projects which I will merely sketch.

1st The destruction in toto of a large section of the Railroad at Meridian, the larger and more perfect the better. 2nd A trip up Yazoo to about Tchula and strike from there to the Railroad between Canton & Grenada, and break a large section of it, making its repair impracticable. The former is of vital importance, the latter of minor, but either would be rich in result at some future time.

All of General Grant's orders remain in force of course & will be respected, and I will be able to give little personal direction to events or policing on the River, but I wish you to maintain the security of the River along the west Boundary of the State of Mississippi in cooperation with the Gunboats, and to strike inland whenever an opportunity offers and your judgment sanctions.

I am satisfied petty trade along the River is wrong, but Large trade, such as gives employment to Large boats carrying a crew of 25 men &over will not only keep open communications but will be an interest that will aid in the maintenance of the Military Control of the River. I throw out these ideas and leave you to do what is right. I must conduct all the force I can collect east of Florence and leave you and Hurlbut to manage the valley. I am with respect, yr friend, W.T. Sherman, Maj Gen Commdg.

General Sherman in Memoirs of Gen. William T. Sherman by Himself (New York: D. Appleton & Company, 1891) wrote: "In person I moved from Corinth to Burnsville on the 18th, and to Iuka on the 19th of October … In the mean time many important changes in command had occurred, which I must note here, to a proper understanding of the case. General Grant had been called from Vicksburg, and sent to Chattanooga to command the military division of the Mississippi, composed of the three Departments of the Ohio, Cumberland, and Tennessee; and the Department of the Tennessee had been devolved on me, with instructions, however, to retain command of the army in the field. At Iuka I made what appeared to me the best disposition of matters relating to the department, giving General McPherson full powers in Mississippi [THE LETTER HERE OFFERED] and General [Stephen A.] Hurlbut in West Tennessee, and assigned General [Frank P.] Blair to the command of the Fifteenth Army Corps; and summoned General Hurlbut from Memphis, and General [Grenville M.] Dodge from Corinth, and selected out of the Sixteenth Corps a force of about eight thousand men, which I directed General Dodge to organize with all expedition, and with it to follow me eastward."

Very few war-dated William Tecumseh Sherman letters of such important content have ever appeared at auction. **$10,000 - $15,000**

Head Qrs. Army of the Tenn.
Iuka, Oct 24. 1863

Maj Gen McPherson.

Comd'g 17. Army Corps. Corinth.

Dear General.

Genl Dunn has just come out from Memphis with despatches for Genl Grant communicating all the Changes. Genl Grant is as he has reason to anticipate that hazards but be correct as on last. I shall leave you undisturbed. I regard the Yazoo is a point of strength against the Main Rein & therefore Vicksburg & more he relies with the tenacity of life. also Haines Bluff Kept in the Enemy cannot big artillery against you. Make the Earth works as Enemy & perfect as possible.

The high point north of Vicksburg is a Citadel - one similar South. and a Citadel at the old Tower. - I don't

to the loss of a Div. at Corinth. The Enemy has drawn from the plan by Grant that is worth a Corps to them as a soldier. building and preparing and the plan is necessary for the good behavior of the Rebels. that is a threat to destroy Railroads and railroad plants &c. time will prevent any Detachment of the Rein which is the Grand consideration. I am not afraid that a Divn should be kept at Vicksburg. but a White Regiment & Negro Regiments will intimidate. Commanding with heavy guns the water & City.

A similar Garrison for Haines Bluff.

The Balance of your Corps Comd he holds well in hand ready to embark in Boats at point where an Enemy threatens to interfere with the Rein

The General impression here is that all the Infantry except Logi's Division is gone out of Mississippi. and that Stephen D Lees Cavalry. is here in my front is well attested by many who have seen him. Either

the Southern Leaders are making a Stiff effort to retake Tennessee. or worst Event supposed situation to push it attention and ran pushes all a ready are this from to Georgia & North East Alabama. Your late trip to Canton will have deceived that. but looking to future Contingencies the time is most opportune for Executing one of two as it may be both projects which I will merely sketch

1st The destruction in toto of a long section of the Railroad at Meridian. The Corps can now perform this letter.

Inst. to trip up yazoo to about Yokena and strike from there to the Railroad below Canton & Grenada. and break a long section of it leaving the upon impracticable

for use. it is of vital importance the other of Division, and retain it until such an event as above take Time.

All of the Army is in readiness to do as above & will be respectfully on which the order to join in [illegible] personal Service to

Events or pushing on the Rein. but Sherick your Division the Vicinity of the Rein along the west Boundary of the State of Mississippi in Conjunction with the Gunboats. and to strike inland whenever an opportunity offers and your judgment dictates.

Col Lee Cavalry will range along the Rein to keep the Enemy Cavalry from crossing in force. & keep open Communication but will be an interest that will aid in the protection of our Military Control of the Rein.

I shall act upon these ideas and leave you to do what is right. I cannot contemplate all the forms & Contingencies that may arise and leave you & Hurlbut to manage the Valley.

I am with respect
Your friend
W. T. Sherman
Maj Gen
Comd'g

200. [Slavery]. Ship's Log. 70 pages (8 x 12 in.; 203 x 304 mm.), front and verso, 24 April 1766 to 9 September 1767. A seven page discourse against slavery was penned by Capt. Jonathan Parsons, Jr., son of a minister, at the conclusion of the log of his Sloop "Repulse," sailing from New England to Quebec to the West Indies and back to New England and onto Halifax. First and last leaves are torn at the edges with minor word loss. Darkly penned. Very good condition.

Captain Jonathan Parsons, Jr. of the sloop *Repulse* writes a seven-page discourse against slavery in his ship's log while sailing round-trip from New England to Quebec and on to the West Indies (1766-67).

Capt. Jonathan Parsons, Jr. (1735-1784), born in Lyme, Connecticut, was the eldest child of Rev. Jonathan Parsons (1705-1776), an ordained minister who led the congregation at Newburyport, Mass., one of the largest congregations in America, from 1746 until his death. His brother was Samuel Holden Parsons (1737-1789) who fought at Bunker Hill and served as Major General in the Revolutionary War. In 1779, Jonathan Parsons, Jr. was commissioned captain of the privateer brigantine "Defiance." He died at sea five years later. A sermon preached on 27 February 1785, by John Murray, pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Newburyport, was titled, "The happy voyage completed, and the sure anchor cast. A Sermon, occasioned by the universally lamented death of Capt. Jonathan Parsons, who departed this life at sea, 29 December 1784, in the 50th year of his age..." It was printed in pamphlet form at the request of the town's Maritime Society.

Following his 9 September 1767 log entry, Capt. Parsons penned seven full pages, which he *titled "An earnest address to my Countrymen upon Slavery."* Spelling uncorrected. In part: *So many have written upon this subject and written so solidly and pathetically without affect, that, though my Heart is full of it, I have again and again faulter'd, when I took my pen in hand to write, yet when I consider that the grosest evils when they have long prevail'd (like Idolitry) are hard very hard to be eradicated and that nothing can be thought likely to do it, but like upon line and daily exortations: When I looked back and Consider'd too, that some impressions did seem lately to be made upon many, even of the leaders amongst us, which we hoped would have ripened into effectual Philanthropy. I thanked God and took Courage to address my Countrymen with a still small voice out of obscurity, saying, 'It may be they will some time or other see with their eyes and understand with their Hearts, and attend to the feelings of Humanity: and break every yoke and let the oppressed go free. And yet even now my Heart fails me again, for when I think how little ever has been said or can be said in favour of this inhumane practice, I fear, I greatly fear, that it is want of Honesty, more than want of light, which continues it in the world. But this may be thought uncharitable, and so a Degree of that Inhumanity which I oppose. – Well I will not harbor this thought then, but set my self to reason upon the Case.*

And yet I am almost asham'd to mention the pleas I have heard used as Arguments in its favour, they are most of them slim and trifling – Are the poor Africans said to be the seed of Canaan of whome the righteous prophesy saith, A Servant of Servants shall he be to his Brethren Gen. 9th. 25th. How Childish is this! For does a prophet of what a righteous God may permit, prove what men may lawfully do? Every man knows the Contrerary – Besides, what man alive can trace the genealogy of the Africans and prove that they are desended from Canaan ... Will you plead they are fit for nothing else, and therefore ought to be slaves? The generality / it is sadly ttrue / are kept in such ignorance, that indeed they are fit for nothing else, But our Crime ought not to be pled for our Vindication, it is not true of them in general, that they are Naturally Stuped: many, whose genious have been Cultivated, have appeard not a whit behind their Brethren: I am sure, I have Coveted some of them which I have seen.

Well but you see if they are made free they came to nothing; Some may say – This is often true and I do not wonder at it considering all Circumstancy. I question whether we should do better if freed in their Country. Again, it is plead, they are taken in war and they who take them have therefore a right to sell them. And therefore we have a right to buy them. This is a little more plausible than the former and may be allowed to have some weight in it, when the following things are prov'd, 1st that they are all taken in war, 2ly That they are taken in lawfull war 3ly that these Wars are not often stir'd up by this Slave trade, and 4ly that it is Lawfull to kill or sell all Captives taken in War ... It is plead that it was alow'd under the Jewish Dispensation. I answer, it was forbidden with respect to there Brethren the Children of Israel, and as Christ has taught us to look upon all men as Brethren and to treat them as such, I cannot see why it should not extend to this instance as well as Others. And then it will furnish us with the following argument against Slavery – God forbid the Jews to enslave there brethren. Christ has taught us to look upon all Mankind as our Brethren in as full a Cense as the Jews were to esteem one another such; Therefore so far as we can argue from this law, we are forbid to enslave any of mankind... The foregoing excerpts from Captain Parson's address are penned on the first two pages of his seven-page dissertation against slavery. **$3,000 - $5,000**

Balance

In the Day of prosperity Remember him in whome are hid all the treasures of Riches & Honour

Newbury Port July 21st 1766 Then Rec'd from Mess.rs Ephraim & Lebedy Hunt and Due to them Two Hundred Thirty three pound Ten Shillings old Tenor they Obliging acc.t the bills from Saming Line to any Person to pass on the Sloop Republick or Appertenances Except the bills of Mess.rs Porter & Brock or a Bill by Mr James Pierce which are to be paid Equally between us Ephraim & Lebedee Hunt

Jona.h Parsons

Newbury Port July 29th 1766 Where as their is by the Charter party between Jona.h Parsons Esq.r Master of the Sloop Republick and Lebedee Hunt and Ephraim Hunt Owners of the Same one Hundred & Eighty Tons burthen &c as in the Charter party Relation thereunto Has more fully & at large appears We the Subscribers may Certify that we Have Measured the Said Sloop Republick mentioned in said Charter party

Lebedee Hunt

From the West Indies to Newbury. &c England

Tuesday July 8th

Cont.l Winds SSW Course SE by S 25 P.M Sounded 22 Fathoms gray Coop Coulard Sand Judge these are on the Eastern Side of Brabichet Shoal a heavy sea from the SSW & SW Sounded 30 fathoms white & yellow Sand

Thursday July 10th 1766

Cont.l Winds W & WNW Course SSW 4 P.M saw Ships Steering the S.W. & P.M saw Ships Stood to the Nor.d 12 P.M Came to Stays Stood to the S.d & P.M Spoke with a Sch.r from Barbadoes Sloops are on the Eastern part of George's Bank Cape Ann bears W.N.W 7 Leagues by which we Judge we Crossed the S Channel after we got Soundings on Nantucket Shoals that the last Soundings were Sixty Seven & P.M Sounded 45 fathoms White and yellow pimplestones & Shells

Bound to the West Indies

Friday May 2nd 1766

Cont.l S 38 E 2 the whole this 24 Hours Dist 96 Ledepart 25 D.d 1 82 Latitude Pt 28.07 D.d 28 Dep.t in Lg.de 38 Dist 230 Long.de 41

The Shoal or George's bears W.N.W 53 Leagues

Mess.rs Ephraim & Lebedee Hunt

To Hooping and Driving Casks

To Rum paid for getting the Brick

To Anchor

To Grapnel bill

To Gammon bolt

To 2 gall.s Rum & Sugar to Sweeten in Caulking

To 2 yards of Gasket

To Rope for pudning the Anchor Stay Shrouds

To Sundry paid Benjamin Prat for Rigging

To Rope for Gammoning the Bowsprit

To Draw bucket

To mending a bucket

To Coopering Water Casks

To protest

To Expence of a Hogshead Rum & Sugar

To a Coffee mill

To Skins & Damage on Butter

To Sundrys

To 8 yards of Oznabrigs

To Sundry Sail

3	15	0
3	10	0
0	18	0
2	0	0
2	6	2
1	5	0
0	15	0
0	3	0
4	15	0
2	5	0
1	10	6
6	15	0
4	10	0
27	0	0
2	3	6
3	7	6
199	7	2

201. Sutter, John A. Archive, including: Autograph manuscript signed ("*Genl Sutter*") in text, 1 page (8.25" x 10.5 in.; 209 x 254 mm.), no place, no date, c. 1870s. On lightly lined paper. Fine condition.

Archive of General John A. Sutter. Includes a unique handwritten manuscript referring to himself as *"The Man who gave Gold to California and to the World...redeemed half a Hemisphere and saved America from Bankruptcy..."* and a fantastic pure gold nugget designed ring, most probably a Sutter presentation.

Titled "That Old Millrace." In full: *With the most cordial esteem Inscribed To The Man who gave the Gold to California, and to the World. air Byrons "Ruddy Wine What tongue can describe it What pencil can trace the Wonders disclosed, Through that Old Millrace? Repeat that Old Millrace Cambyces May conquer – Atilla deface And the Tartar destroy every work of our race But what are the actions of One and of all - How will they compare? By my troth not-at-all. Repeat = What tongue can describe it &c. There are five or six other Verses comming [sic] down through all time & comparing the Deeds of Alexander, Caesar, Frederick, Napoleon, Wellington &c &c. and shewing [sic] that their acts only brought effusion of blood, devastation & ruin; but the deeds of this single Man (Genl Sutter) redeemed half a Hemisphere and saved America from Bankrupcy [sic].* Folds, lightly soiled. Fine condition.

(2) Pure gold designed as nuggets, mounted on a silver ring, most probably presented to Upham by General Sutter. (3) Program for the "Fourth Annual Banquet of The Associated Pioneers of the Territorial Days of California, Celebration of the Thirty-first Anniversary of the Discovery of Gold At Sutter's Saw Mill, at the Sturtevant House, New York, Monday Evening, 20 January 1878," 4 pages (5.75 x 9.25 in.; 146 x 234 mm.) Included in the program on page one: "Welcome, by General John A. Sutter, President ... 'Song of the Argonauts; or, the Days of '49,' composed by Mr. S.C. Upham, of Philadelphia, a '49er and Member of the Society, and sung by Mr. J.G. Pierson. – Company joining in the Chorus ... Song – 'The Land we Adore.' Composed by S.C. Upham, Esq., by the Quartette. – Company joining in the Chorus ... Song – 'Ye Ancient Yuba Miner, of the Days of '49' composed by Mr. S.C. Upham, and sung by Mr. J.G. Pierson..." Pages two and three are the music and words to "The Land We Adore." On the fourth page are the words to "Song of the Argonauts..." with the heading "Respectfully Dedicated to the Pioneers of California." The second verse begins "Fresh laurel-wreaths we bring to-day, To crown the Patriatrch," with the printed note at the bottom: "General John A. Sutter, aged 74 years." Fine condition. (4) Printing of "The Land We Adore. By Samuel C. Upham, a 'Forty-niner,'" 1 page (8.5 x 11 in.; 215 x 279 mm.) Philadelphia, 1877. Headed: "The following poem written for the occasion, was read by the author at the celebration of the Twenty-Seventh Anniversary of the admission of California into the Union, held at the Ocean Hotel, Long Branch, N.J., 8th September 1877, under the auspices of 'the Associated Pioneers of the Territorial Days of California:'" Footnotes explain the references in the poem including the lines "Others are present, with locks frosted by age, Whose names add new luster to history's page;" referring to "Generals John A. Sutter and John C. Fremont..." Fine condition. (5) Program for the "Re-Union of Californians. Celebration of the 27th Anniversary of the Admission of California into the Union, Under the Auspices of the Associated Pioneers of the Territorial Days of California, at Ocean Hotel, Long Branch, New Jersey Saturday, 8 September 1877...," 4 pages (3.25 x 5.5 in.; 82 x 139 mm.) two conjoined sheets, front and verso. The front depicts a bear captioned "California 1850. 1877. Pioneers." The fourth page lists the members of the arrangements, invitation, and reception committees. Pages two and three lists the program including "Introduction by the President of General John A. Sutter, Pioneer of 1838. Poem, 'The Land We Adore,' composed expressly for this occasion, and read by Samuel C. Upham, Esq., a '49er.' ... 'Song of the Argonauts: or, the Days of 49,' composed by Mr. S.C. Upham, and sung by Wm. J. Hill, Esq..."

From the collection of Samuel Curtis Upham (1819-1885), a Vice President of The Associated Pioneers of the Territorial Days of California, of which Gen. John A. Sutter was President. In the 1870s, Upham wrote many hymns, poems, and song lyrics such as "Stand Your Ground" (1875), "Centennial Ode" (1876), and "Deadwood City-1877" (1877). "Song of the Argonauts or the Days of 'Forty-Nine" (1876) and "The Land We Adore" (1877) were each written by Upham expressly for the respective dinners held in celebration of the 26th and 27th anniversaries of California's admission to the Union at which he read each poem. Gen. Sutter attended the September 8, 1877 dinner. Included in "The Diary of Johann August Sutter" (San Francisco: Grabhorn Press, 1932), Sutter concludes, in part, "I think now from all this you can form some facts, and that you can mention how thousands and thousands made their fortunes, from this Gold Discovery produced through my industry and energy, (some wise merchants and others in San Francisco called the building of this Sawmill, another of Sutter's folly)...and this folly saved not only the Mercantile World from Bankruptcy, but even our General Gov't..." The idea of the discovery of gold saving "our General Gov't," i.e. America, "from Bankruptcy" is also his conclusion in the manuscript here offered. Excerpts from Sutter's diary first appeared in the *San Francisco Argonaut* in 1878. Gen. Sutter died on 18 June 1880. Fine condition. **$10,000 - $15,000**

That Old Millrace

With the most cordial Aloom

Inscribed

To

Mr. Man who gave The Gold to California, and to the World!

via Byrons Ruddy Wine

What tongue can describe it.

What pencil can trace.

The Wonders disclosed,

Through that Old Millrace!

Repeat That Old Millrace

[illegible] — Hills & Jas

Was the Waters destroying every part of our race

How will they conjure? By mythrath not at all.

Repeat What tongue can describe &c.

[illegible]

can run down through all time & comparing

the Deeds of Alexander; Cæsar; Frederick, Napoleon, Washington

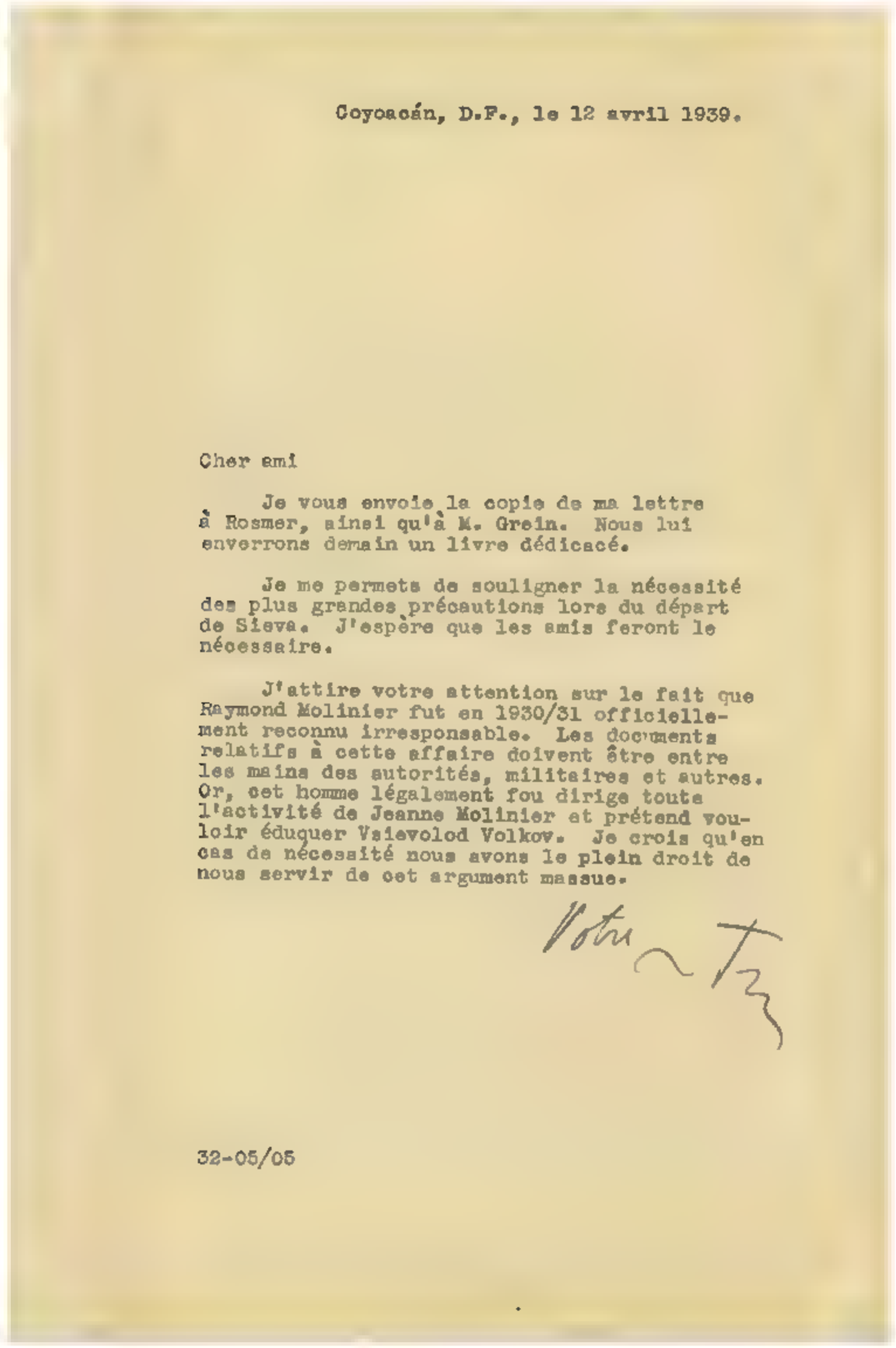
and therefore that their acts were brought profusion of blood, devastation & ruin; but the Deeds of this single Man (Genl Sutter)

redeemed half a Hemisphere and saved America from

Bankruptcy. —

Johann Strauss pens five bars from an operetta.

202. Strauss, Johann. Autograph musical quotation signed (*"Johann Strauss"*). Franzenbad, 22 August [no year], 1 page (11.5 x 8.25 in.; 292 x 209 mm.). Strauss has written five bars on staffs from an operetta on an album page with an elaborate pen and ink design of cherubs showering a minstrel with sheet music. Exhibits minor toning and foxing. Beautiful display piece. **$3,000 - $5,000**



Coyoacán, D.F., le 12 avril 1939.

Cher ami

Je vous envoie la copie de ma lettre à Rosmer, ainsi qu'à M. Grein. Nous lui enverrons demain un livre dédicacé.

Je me permets de souligner la nécessité des plus grandes précautions lors du départ de Sieva. J'espère que les amis feront le nécessaire.

J'attire votre attention sur le fait que Raymond Molinier fut en 1930/31 officiellement reconnu irresponsable. Les documents relatifs à cette affaire doivent être entre les mains des autorités, militaires et autres. Or, cet homme légalement fou dirige toute l'activité de Jeanne Molinier et prétend vouloir éduquer Vsievolod Volkov. Je crois qu'en cas de nécessité nous avons le plein droit de nous servir de cet argument massue.

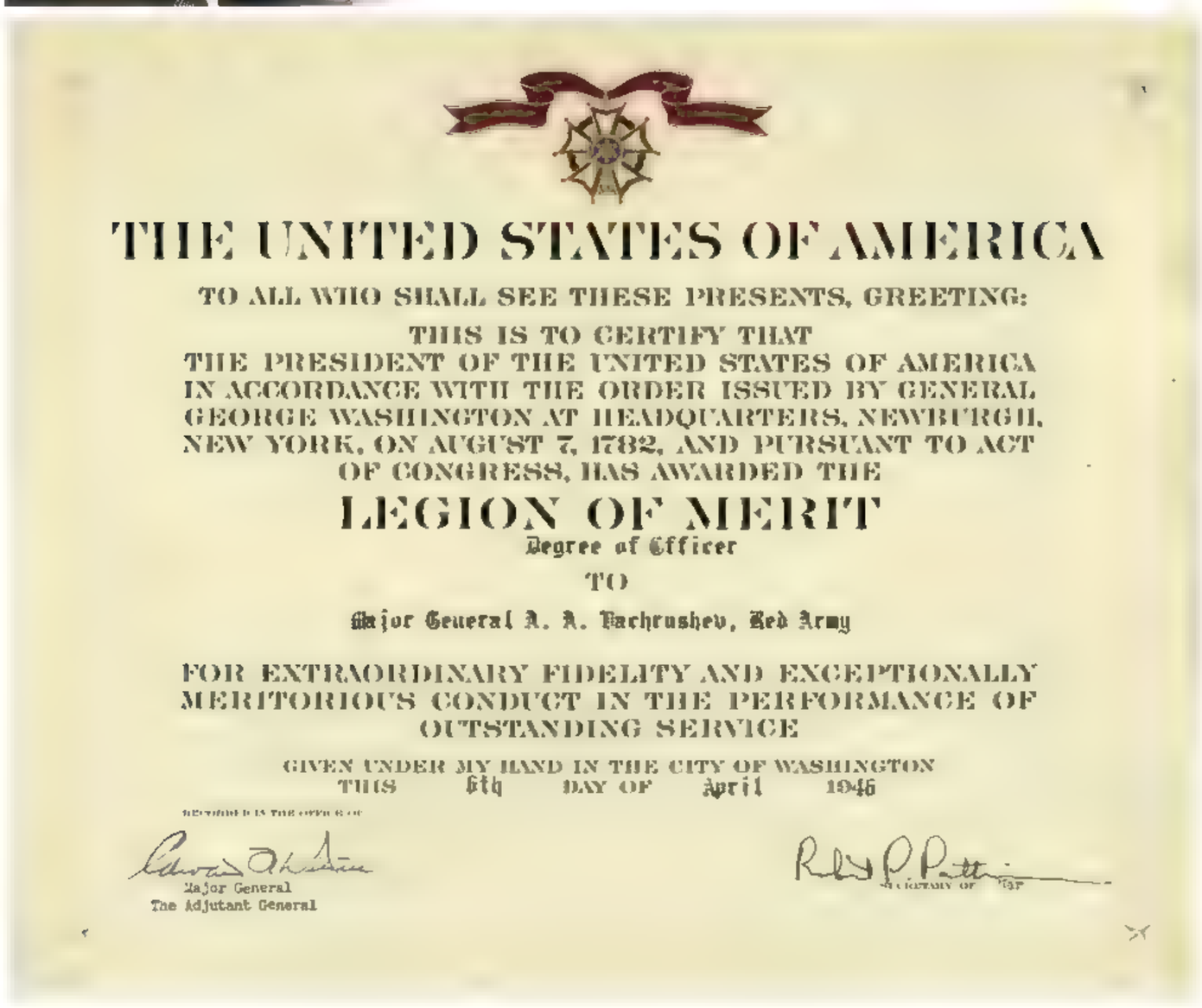
Votre L. Trotsky

32-05/05

203. Trotsky, Leon. Typed letter signed (*"L. Trotsky"*) 1 page (7.25 x 11 in.; 184 x 279 mm.), Coyoacan, Mexico, 12 April 1939, in French. With light original folds. In fine condition.

Leon Trotsky letter mentioning Raymond Molinier, the leader of the Trotskyist movement in France.

Trotsky writes in full: *Dear Friend: I am sending you as well as to Mr. Grein the copy of my letter to Rosmer. We will send him an autographed book tomorrow. Permit me to emphasize the necessity of taking the greatest precaution for Sieva's departure. I hope that the friends will do what it takes. I draw your attention to the fact that Raymond Molinier was officially recognized irresponsible in 1930/1931. The documents relating to this affair must be in the hands of the military authorities as well as others. In fact this legally crazy man runs all of Jeanne Molinier's activities and claims he wants to educate Vsievolod Volkov. I believe that if necessary we have the full right to use this massive argument. Yours, L. Trotsky* **$1,500 - $2,000**



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

CITATION FOR THE LEGION OF MERIT
Degree of Officer

Major General A. A. Vachrushev, Red Army, distinguished himself as Commander of the Armored Forces, Thirty-Third Red Army. The plans and studies initiated by him substantially assisted in the successful operations which resulted in the junction of the forces of the Thirty-Third Red Army and the Ninth United States Army on 30 April 1945 in the vicinity of the American Elbe River Bridgehead in Germany. This junction of forces contributed materially to the Allied war effort and the final capitulation of the German Army. General Vachrushev's outstanding performance of duty reflects great credit upon himself and the Soviet Union.

Harry S Truman

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

TO ALL WHO SHALL SEE THESE PRESENTS, GREETING:

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT
THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ORDER ISSUED BY GENERAL
GEORGE WASHINGTON AT HEADQUARTERS, NEWBURGH,
NEW YORK, ON AUGUST 7, 1782, AND PURSUANT TO ACT
OF CONGRESS, HAS AWARDED THE

LEGION OF MERIT
Degree of Officer
TO
Major General A. A. Vachrushev, Red Army

FOR EXTRAORDINARY FIDELITY AND EXCEPTIONALLY
MERITORIOUS CONDUCT IN THE PERFORMANCE OF
OUTSTANDING SERVICE

GIVEN UNDER MY HAND IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON
THIS 6th DAY OF April 1946

Major General
The Adjutant General

Secretary of War

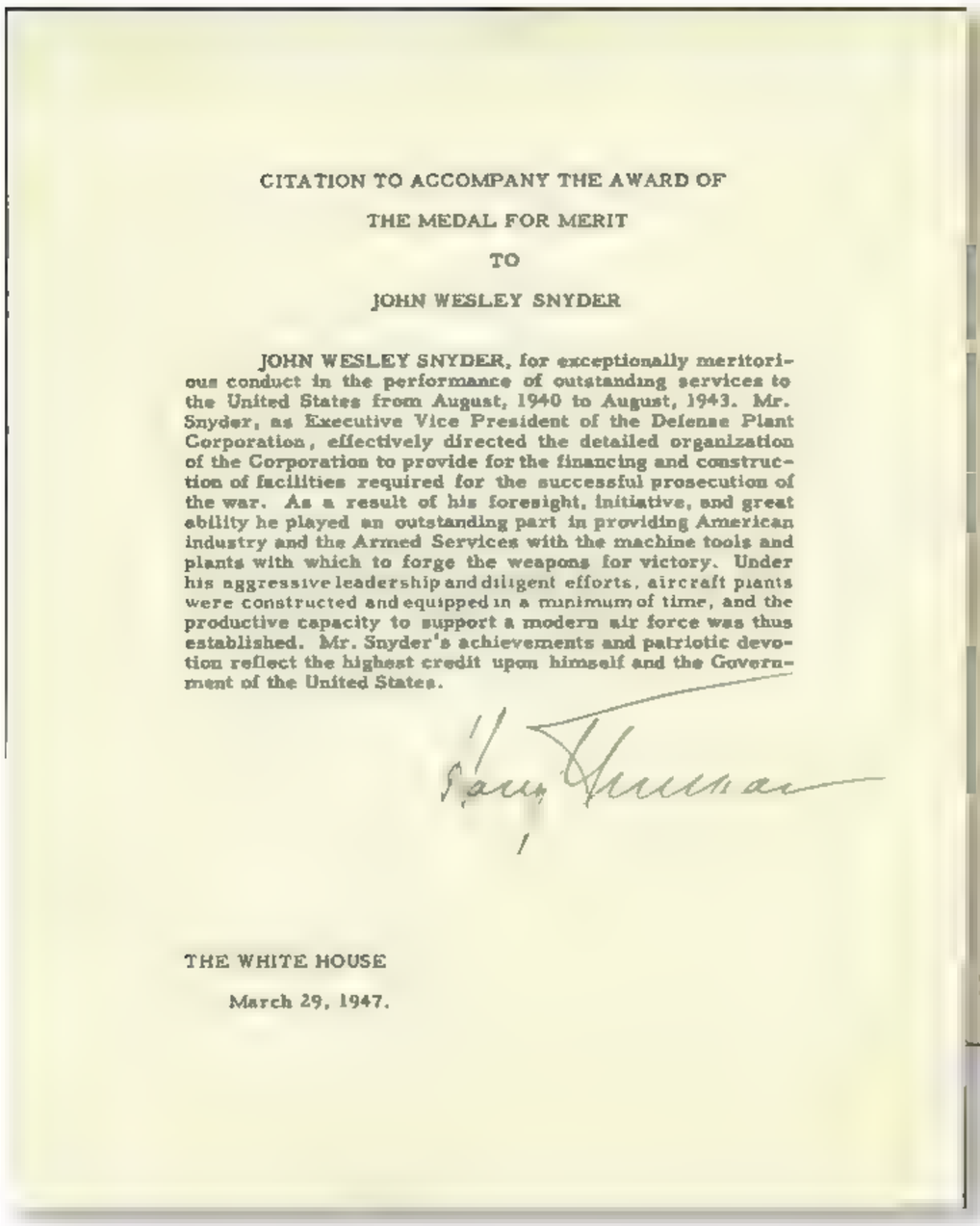
204. Truman, Harry S. "Citation for the Legion of Merit" signed (*"Harry S Truman"*) awarded to a Russian Major General for his actions in the days preceding Germany's surrender and the actual "Legion of Merit" document awarded by Truman "in accordance with the Order issued by General George Washington at Headquarters…" Housed in a custom-made blue full morocco leather presentation folder.

President Truman awards a Russian Major General the Legion of Merit for his actions resulting in Soviet forces joining U.S. forces on 30 April 1945, contributing *"materially to the Allied war effort and the final capitulation of the German Army"* a week later.

(1) Typed document signed ("*Harry S Truman*") as President, 1 page (8 x 10.5 in.; 203 x 266 mm.) on "The White House, Washington" letterhead stationery, no date, ca. 6 April 1946. Paper clip impression at top left. Related penciled notation in unidentified hand at top right. Fine condition.

The document reads in full: *Citation for the Legion of Merit / Degree of Officer Major General A.A. Vachrushev, Red Army, distinguished himself as Commander of the Armored Forces, Thirty-Third Red Army. The plans and studies initiated by him substantially assisted in the successful operations which resulted in the junction of the forces of the Thirty-third Red Army and the Ninth United States Army on 30 April 1945 in the vicinity of the American Elbe River Bridgehead in Germany. This junction of forces contributed materially to the Allied war effort and the final capitulation of the German Army. General Vachrushev'a outstanding performance of duty reflects great credit upon himself and the Soviet Union.* Unbeknownst to the United States, this Legion of Merit was awarded posthumously. On 19 May 1945, less than three weeks after his Red Army joined the 9th U.S. Army and 12 days after Germany surrendered, Major General A.A. Vakhrushev died of illness.

(2) Partly printed certificate signed ("*Robert P. Patterson*") as Secretary of War and Major General ("*Edward F. Witsell*") as The Adjutant General, 1 page (12 x 10 in.; 304 x 254 mm.) Washington, 6 April 1946. Paper clip impression at lower left where attached to Truman's document. Blind embossed War Office seal at bottom center. Insignia of the Legion of Merit, in color, at top center. In part, *"This is to certify that the President of the United States of America in accordance with the Order issued by General George Washington at Headquarters, Newburgh, New York, on 7 August 1782, and pursuant to Act of Congress, has awarded the Legion of Merit Degree of Officer to Major General A.A. Vachrushev, Red Army for extraordinary fidelity and exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of Outstanding Service…"* **$2,000 - $3,000**



CITATION TO ACCOMPANY THE AWARD OF

THE MEDAL FOR MERIT

TO

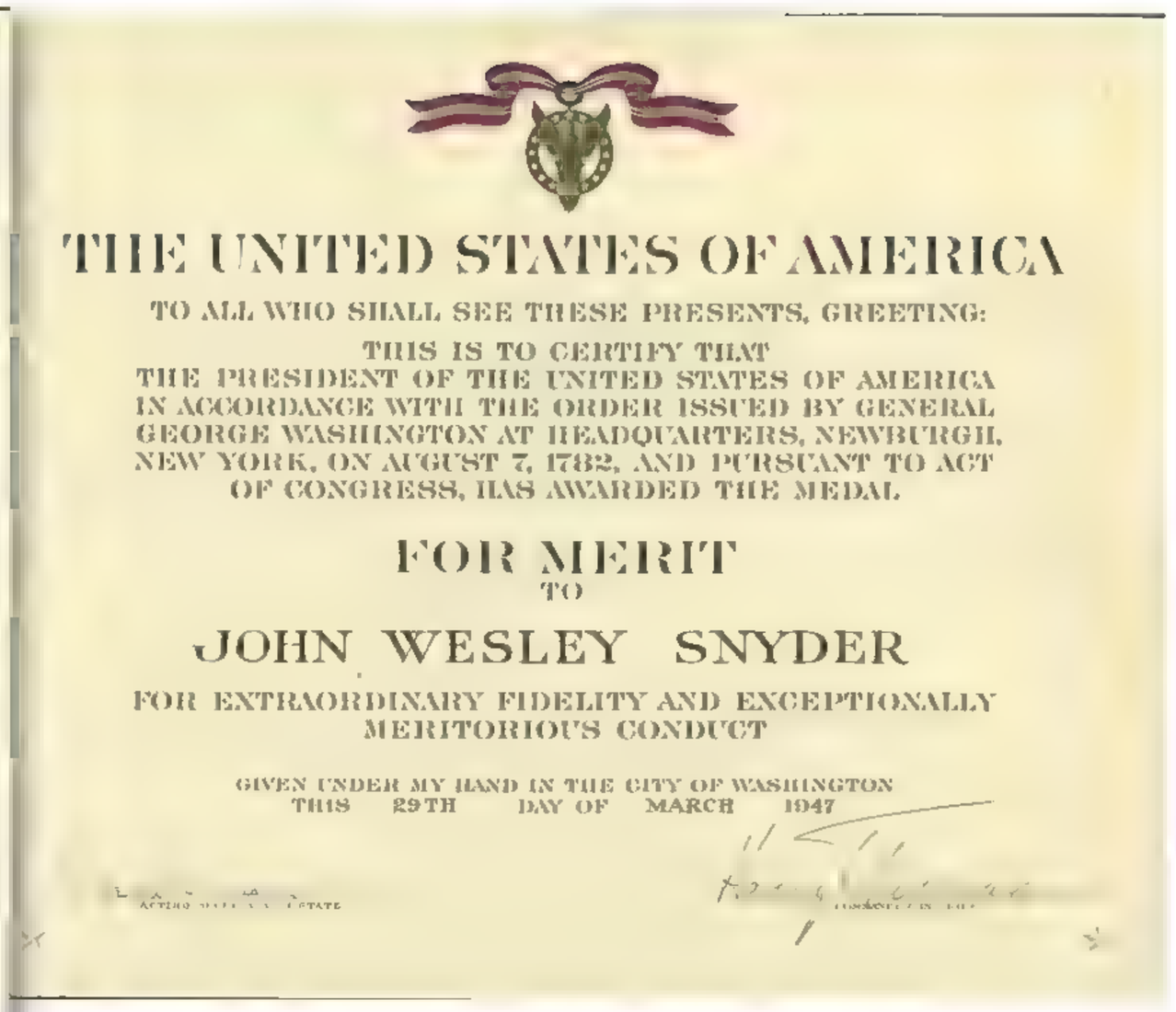
JOHN WESLEY SNYDER

JOHN WESLEY SNYDER, for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services to the United States from August, 1940 to August, 1943. Mr. Snyder, as Executive Vice President of the Defense Plant Corporation, effectively directed the detailed organization of the Corporation to provide for the financing and construction of facilities required for the successful prosecution of the war. As a result of his foresight, initiative, and great ability he played an outstanding part in providing American industry and the Armed Services with the machine tools and plants with which to forge the weapons for victory. Under his aggressive leadership and diligent efforts, aircraft plants were constructed and equipped in a minimum of time, and the productive capacity to support a modern air force was thus established. Mr. Snyder's achievements and patriotic devotion reflect the highest credit upon himself and the Government of the United States.

Harry Truman

THE WHITE HOUSE

March 29, 1947.



THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

TO ALL WHO SHALL SEE THESE PRESENTS, GREETING:

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT
THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ORDER ISSUED BY GENERAL
GEORGE WASHINGTON AT HEADQUARTERS, NEWBURGH,
NEW YORK, ON AUGUST 7, 1782, AND PURSUANT TO ACT
OF CONGRESS, HAS AWARDED THE MEDAL

FOR MERIT
TO

JOHN WESLEY SNYDER

FOR EXTRAORDINARY FIDELITY AND EXCEPTIONALLY
MERITORIOUS CONDUCT

GIVEN UNDER MY HAND IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON
THIS 29TH DAY OF MARCH 1947

Harry Truman

ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE

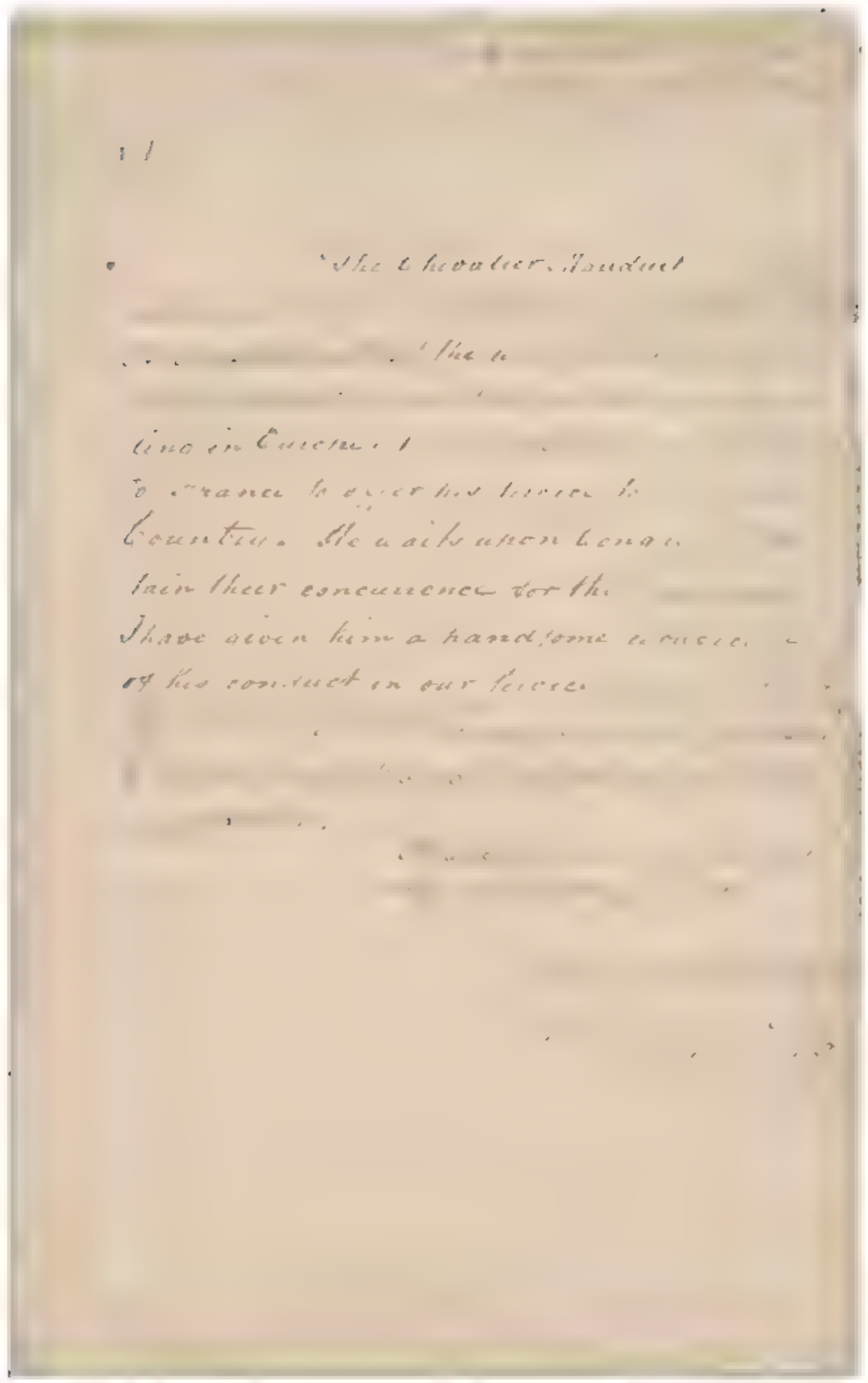
PRESIDENT OF THE U.S.A.

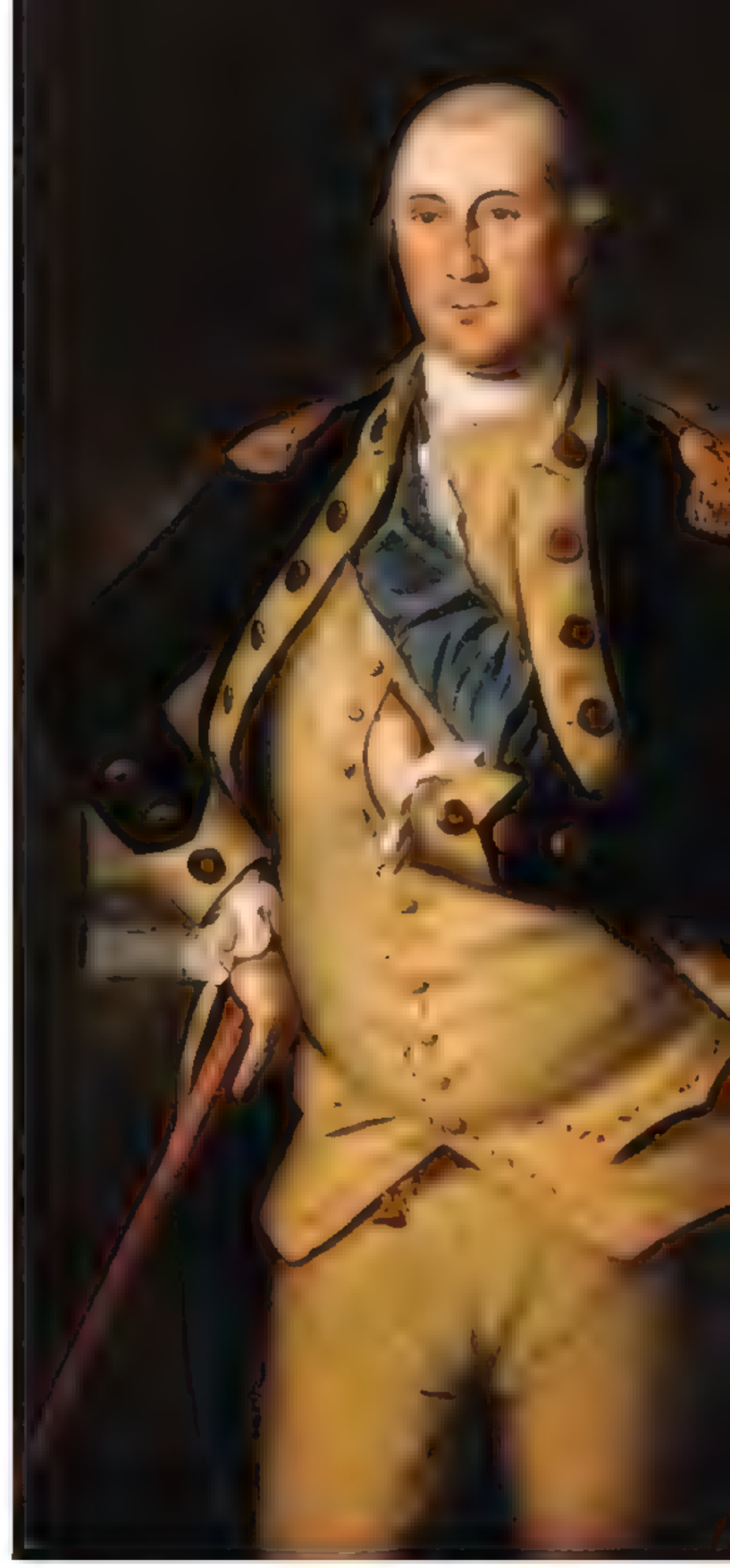
205. Truman, Harry S. Signed citations and archive to Secretary of the Treasury John Wesley Snyder. Including: custom-made Scrapbook, five black sheets (14 x 11 in.; 355 x 279 mm.), green morocco softcover, gilt-lined at perimeter of front cover. Imprinted in gilt in the center "The Medal for Merit" and in the lower right, "*John W. Snyder.*"

Truman signed certificate with White House Citation for Secretary of the Treasury John W. Snyder's significant role in *"the successful prosecution of the war"* providing the tools *"with which to forge the weapons for victory..."* – Snyder directed the financing of the facilities at Oak Ridge for the construction of the atomic bombs dropped over Japan which effectively ended World War II.

(1) Engraved document signed (*"Harry S Truman"*) as "Commander-in-Chief" and (*"Dean Acheson"*) as Acting Secretary of State, 1 page (12 x 9.75 in.; 304 x 247 mm.) Washington, 29 March 1947. The words "Novus Ordo Seclorum" ("New Order for the Ages" – Latin) is embossed at top center. Appearing on the reverse of the Great Seal of the United States, it appears on the back of the one-dollar bill. The text, (all in upper case) in full: *The United States of America To all who shall see these presents, Greeting: This is to Certify that the President of the United States of America in accordance with the Order issued by General George Washington at Headquarters, Newburgh, New York, on August 7, 1782, and pursuant to Act of Congress, has awarded the Medal For Merit to John Wesley Snyder for extraordinary fidelity and exceptionally Meritorious Conduct Given Under My Hand in the City of Washington this 29th day of March 1947.* Fine condition.

(2) Typed document signed (*"Harry S Truman"*) as President, 1 page 8 x 10 in.; 203 x 254 mm.), The White House, 29 March 1947. Titled in upper case: *"Citation of Accompany the Award of the Medal for Merit to John Wesley Snyder."* In full: *JOHN WESLEY SNYDER, for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services to the United States from August, 1940 to August, 1943. Mr. Snyder, as Executive Vice President of the Defense Plant Corporation, effectively directed the detailed organization of the Corporation to provide for the financing and construction of facilities required for the successful prosecution of the war. As a result of his foresight, initiative, and great ability he played an outstanding part in providing American industry and the Armed Services with the machine tools and plants with which to forge the weapons for victory. Under his aggressive leadership and diligent efforts, aircraft plants were constructed and equipped in a minimum of time, and the productive capacity to support a modern air force was thus established. Mr. Snyder's achievements and patriotic devotion reflect the highest credit upon himself and the Government of the United States.* Also includes (3) Photograph stamped "Acme Newspictures" on verso, silver gelatin print (9 x 7 in.; 228 x 177 mm.) depicting Drucie Snyder, her father John W. Snyder, President Truman, Mrs. John W. Snyder (Evlyn Cook Snyder), and First Lady Bess Truman. Photographed just outside the White House, probably in the White House rose garden. A smiling President Truman is holding the Merit for Merit, which he had just pinned on Secretary of the Treasury Snyder, (4) News clippings from 14 May 1947, editions of *The Washington Post* and *New York Herald Tribune*, each concerning the ceremony, (5) an 8- page (11.75 x 9.25 in.; 298 x 234 mm.) listing of the 238 recipients of the Medal for Merit has been tipped to the next sheet. Also present, is a 4 page (9 x 11.25 in.; 228 x 285 mm.) reprint from the "Congressional Record" of "Remarks of Hon. Eugene J. Keogh of New York in the House of Representatives Wednesday, 23 July 1947," titled "Medal for Merit." It lists the names of 263 recipients, including John W. Snyder. Each listing is alphabetical. **$8,000 - $12,000**





206. Washington, George. Letter signed (*"G°: Washington"*), 1 page (8.4 x 13.25 in.; 213 x 336 mm.), *Headquarters Fredericksburg* [New York], 21 October 1778. With address overleaf, addressed to *His Excellency Henry Laurens Esqr, President of Congress at Philadelphia* (served from 1 November 1777 – 9 December 1778). Minor toning with separation at right margin folds.

Commander in Chief George Washington foresees an early end to the Revolutionary War, expressing his *"expectation that the war is at a conclusion in this Country…"*

Washington writes in full: *Sir The Chevalier [Thomas Antoine] Mauduit Du Plessis will have the honor of delivering you this letter. In expectation that the war is at a conclusion in this Country and that another is kindling in Europe; he has determined to return to France to offer his Service to his own Country. He waits upon Congress to obtain their concurrence for this purpose. I have given him a handsome certificate of his conduct in our Service; and he flatters himself that Congress will be pleased to accompany it by a similar mark of their approbation. I have the honor to be with the greatest respect Sir Your most obt. Servt.*
G°: Washington

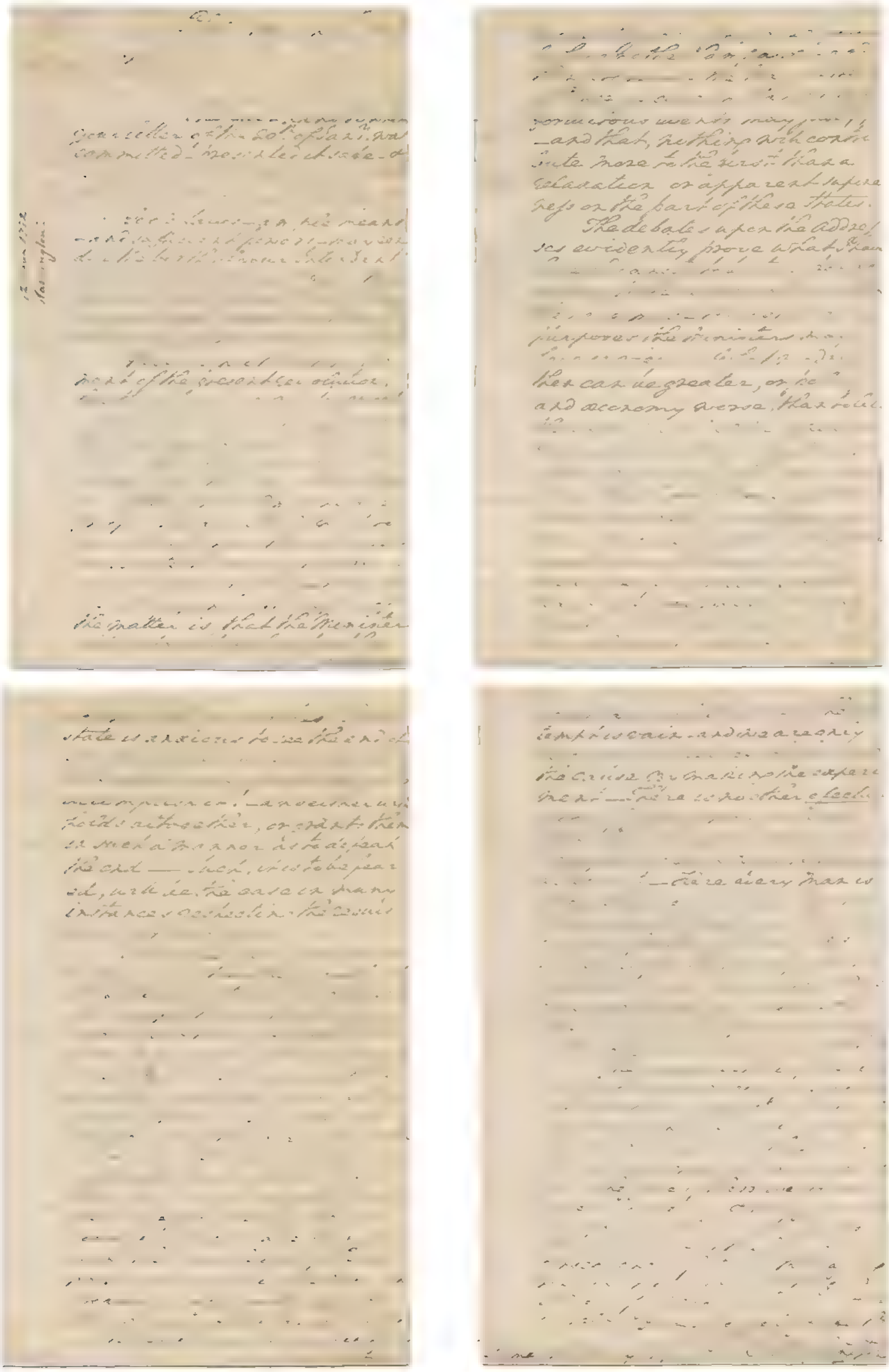
Washington approves the request of Chevalier Thomas Antoine Mauduit DuPlessis for leave to return to France, which Congress granted on November 3, at the same time conferring upon DuPlessis the brevet of Colonel of Artillery and a grant of £250 to meet his expenses in coming to America and returning to France. Washington's optimism about the early end of the war stems from a number of factors. A year earlier, the victory at Saratoga (4 December 1777) had spurred the French government to form an open alliance with the American rebels; France formally recognized the independence of the United States on 6 February 1778. The war was now global in perspective – an international struggle between the two greatest powers in the Western world. The British found themselves entangled in a costly land war against both the French and the Americans. The situation was disastrous enough that George III appointed a special commission (headed by Frederick Howard, Earl of Carlisle) to meet with American leaders for the negotiation of a settlement of war. The Carlisle Commission arrived in British-held Philadelphia in June, 1778, prepared to make sweeping concessions granting the American Colonies autonomy within the empire and representation in Parliament. Though nothing came of the commission (Washington and Congress refused to meet with the commissioners), who quietly returned to London), the summer of 1778 saw the arrival of French naval forces to aid in the American cause, giving Washington enough confidence to remark that he strongly expected that *…the war is at a conclusion in this Country…* In fact, the war ground to a standstill for the next three years, with the passive British camped in the coastal cities, and the Americans outside watching and waiting. **$12,000 - $15,000**

207. Washington, George. Superb Revolutionary War-date autograph letter signed (*"G:° Washington"*), 4 pages (7.25 x 12.25 in.; 184 x 311 mm.), Philadelphia, 12 March 1782, to James McHenry, signer of the United States Constitution, delegate to the Continental Congress and third Secretary of War, under presidents Washington and John Adams. Leaves separated at central fold, masterfully silked; otherwise, fine condition.

Washington writes to his former aide-de-camp, James McHenry, and insists that America must intensify its efforts for the next campaign; advocating vigorous measures of recruiting, including a Draft. Failure to raise men and money will be ruinous.

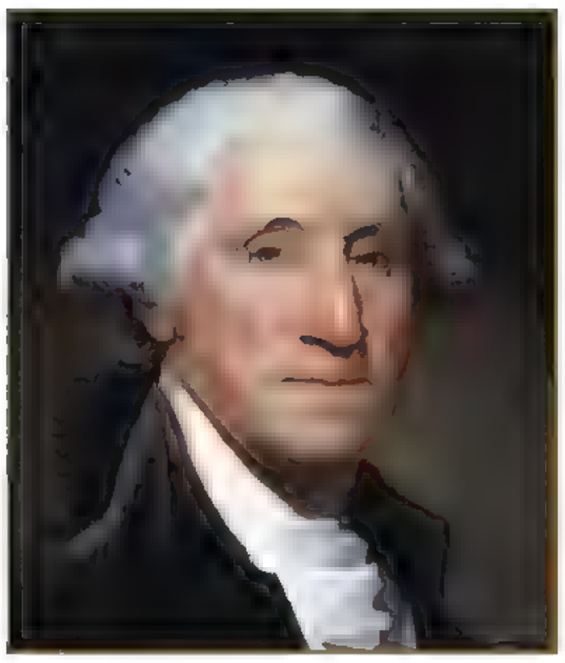
Washington writes in full: *My dear Sir, The fair hand to whom your letter of the 20th of Jany. was committed – presented it safe -& as you very truly observed – the value of it was enhanced by it. Good Laws – ample means – and sufficient powers – may render the birth of your Intendant a public benefit – and from the spirit of your people I hope these are provided – without them the appointment must be nugatory. Never, since the commencement of the present revolution, has there been, in my judgment, a period when vigorous measures were more consonant to sound policy than the present. The speech of the B[ritish] King, & the Addresses of the Lords & Commons are proofs, as clear as Holy writ to me, of two things – their wishes to prosecute the American War – and their fears of the consequences – My opinion therefore of the matter is, that the Minister will obtain supplies for the current year – prepare vigorously for another Campaign – and then prosecute the War or treat*[y] *of Peace as circumstances and fortuitous events may justify – and that, nothing will contribute more to the first than a relaxation, or apparent supineness on the part of these States. The debates upon the Addresses evidently prove what I have here advanced to be true for, according to the explanation of them, they are made to answer any purposes the Minister may have in view – What madness then can be greater, or policy and economy worse, that to let the enemy again rise upon our folly, and want of exertion? – Shall we not be justly chargeable for all the blood & treasure which shall be wasted in a lingering War, procrastinated by the false expectation of Peace, as timid measures for prosecuting the War? – Surely we shall, and much is it to be lamented that our endeavors do not at all times accord with our wishes. – Each State is anxious to see the end of our Warfare, but shrinks when it is called upon for the means to accomplish it! – and wither withholds altogether, or grants them in such a manner as to defeat the end. – Such, it is to be feared, will be the case in many instances respecting the requisitions of men & money. I have the pleasure however to inform you that the Assembly of this State – now sitting – have passed their supply Bill without a dissenting voice & that a laudable spirit seems to pervade all the members of that body; but I fear notwithstanding they will be deficient of their quota of Men. – It is idle at this late period of the War – when enthusiasm is cooled, if not done away – when the minds of that class of Men who are fit subjects for Soldiers are poisoned by the high bounties which have been given – and the knowledge of the distresses, under which the Army has groaned, is so generally diffused through every State, to suppose that our Battalions can be completed by voluntary enlistment – The attempt is vain – and we are only deceiving ourselves, & injuring the cause by making the experiment. There is no other effectual method to get men suddenly than that of classing the people & compelling each class to furnish a Recruit – Here very Man is interested – every Man becomes a Recruiting Officer – If our necessities for Men did not press I should prefer the mode of voluntary enlistment to all others, but as it does I am sure it will not answer & that the season for Enterprise will be upon us long 'ere we are prepared for the Field. The anxious state of suspense in which we have been for some time, & still remain, respecting the Naval engagemt. in the West Indies, & the attempt upon Brimstone hill in the Isld. of St. Kitts, is disagreeable beyond description – the Issue of these events must be very interesting & may give a very unfavourable turn to affairs in that Quarter & on this Continent in consequence of it. – Mrs. Washington joins me in Compts. to the good Ladies of yr. acquaintance – & to yr. self. I am sincerely & affectly. Yrs, G:° Washington*

Cornwallis' defeat at the October 1781 Battle of Yorktown had all but marked victory for the American cause. Washington, however, was unwilling to take chances. The enemy still held New York, Wilmington, Savannah, and Charleston. King George III's recent speech and related parliamentary debates suggested that the British might opt to continue an offensive war. That decision could prolong the conflict indefinitely and even threaten the Americans' hard-gained ascendancy. In order to put a quick and certain end to the war and to negotiate the most advantageous peace terms, Washington believed that the United States had to be robustly prepared for another campaign. Throughout the war, Washington had been forced to plead, time and again, for sufficient men and materials to take the field. Now, "at this late period of the War, when enthusiasm is cooled if not done away," he had even less reason to believe the states would meet their quotas. Washington was pleasantly surprised, he tells McHenry, that Pennsylvania had unanimously passed its supply bill, but he still fears a deficiency. The only "effectual method" for raising adequate troops, he says, is a draft: "Here every Man is interested; every Man becomes a Recruiting Officer." Washington was not alone in his concern. Nathanael Greene, one of his most respected generals, agreed. The enemy, he believed, would continue to prosecute the war, focusing on the southern states. But American forces, he told Washington, were "incompetent…to any great operation…Indeed, our prospects are really deplorable." (Greene to Washington, 9 March 1792, George Washington Papers). What neither man yet realized was that a new government was about to take over in London. In late March, Lord North would be replaced by Lord Rockingham, who was sympathetic to the American cause. The Yorktown debacle and defeats elsewhere – including the February capture of St. Kitts by a French fleet under the Comte de Grasse (the naval engagement referenced by Washington in his conclusion) – had convinced Britain to cut its losses. When Washington wrote this letter, Parliament had already authorized the British government to treat for peace. By the time McHenry responded on April 5th, agreeing that the British certainly intended to prosecute the war, Washington had learned quite the opposite. "By late advices from Europe and from the declarations of the British Ministers themselves, it appears that they have done with all thoughts of an excursive War." (Washington to Greene, 18 March 1782, George Washington Papers). In early April, British envoy Richard Oswald opened formal negotiations with American commissioner Benjamin Franklin. That summer, British troops evacuated Savannah, and a skirmish in South Carolina, the Battle of Combahee River, marked the last fighting between British and American forces. In November, Britain agreed to recognize American independence and to withdraw its forces. The Treaty of Paris, ending the Revolutionary War, was formally ratified by Congress



on 11 April 1783. By the end of that year, the last British troops had evacuated New York City. The "Intendant" cited by Washington was Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, who had just been appointed to the new position of Intendant of the revenue to the Maryland General Assembly. In his earlier letter to Washington, McHenry had stated that the role of the intendant was "to destroy that disorder in our affairs which has arisen chiefly from a bad money and want of money." (McHenry to Washington, 20 January 1782, George Washington Papers). Washington's comment that "Good Laws, ample means, and sufficient powers" would be needed to render the appointment more than nugatory, hints at his own concerns over the weaknesses of the United States government under the Articles of Confederation. The "fair hand" that had delivered McHenry's letter to Washington was that of Mrs. Richard Bennett Lloyd, a celebrated English-born beauty.

Provenance: Helen Fahnestock Hubbard (Parke-Bernet 27 March 1956, lot 152); James S. Copley Library. Selected references: Fitzpatrick, Writings of Washington, Vol. 24, pp. 62–64, George Washington Papers at the Library of Congress, American Memory. **$20,000 - $30,000**



208. Washington, George. Autograph letter signed (*"G:° Washington"*), 2 pages (7.4 x 8.8 in.; 188 x 224 mm.), written on front and back, *Mount Vernon*, 27 March 1798, to *James McHenry Esq^r.*, who was serving as Secretary of War (1796–1800) under President John Adams. Minor toning on single margin; archival reinforcement on overleaf hinge.

With the new nation on the brink of war with France, former President George Washington informs the Secretary of War of a treasonable plot - soon to be known as the XYZ Affair: *"...if founded, what punishment can be too great for the Actors in so diabolical a Drama. The period is big with events...It has always been my belief that Providence has not led us so in the path of Independence of one Nation to throw us into the arms of another."*

Washington writes in full: *Dear Sir, Your favour of – came safe, and in due time, for the information contained in it, I thank you; your request was immediately complied with, as every one of a similar nature shall be. A Report is circulated in Alexandria and its vicinity, transmitted (it is said) in private letters from Philadelphia, that a correspondence has been discovered, or more properly, letters have been intercepted from some M_rs. of C_g_s to the D_ct_y of F_, of a treasonable nature - Containing, among other matters, advice not to receive our Envoys; on the contrary, to menace us with hostile appearances, and they might rely upon bringing the U. States to her terms. The name of one person has been mentioned to me. Cruel must these Reports be if unfounded; - and if founded, what punishment can be too great for the Actors in so diabolical a Drama. The period is big with events, but what it will produce is beyond the reach of humanken. On this, and upon all other occasions, I hope the best. It has always been my belief that Providence has not led us so in the path of Independence of one Nation to throw us into the arms of another. And that the machinations of those who are attempting it, will, sooner of later, recoil upon their own heads. Heaven grant it may happen soon, upon all those whose conduct deserve it. With truth I am always Yours G:° Washington*

After his Presidency, George Washington, maintaining a keen interest in the course of the country, kept up a regular correspondence with Secretary of War James McHenry, who briefed him on affairs of state. In this extraordinary letter, Washington informs McHenry that he has learned the identity of one participant in a treasonable plot - the infamous "XYZ Affair" - not yet fully exposed to the public. According to Washington's understanding of the plot, members of Congress advised the Directory of France not to receive the United States' envoys and to maintain a "hostile appearance" - so that the United States would accede to France's terms. Relations with France at the time of this letter were already badly strained. One year earlier, on 15 May 1797, a special session of Congress had been called, but before it could be assembled, the news arrived that the French Directory had declared all Americans serving on British vessels to be pirates. On 16th May President John Adams delivered his first war message (of seven) to Congress, but did not ask for a formal declaration of war. Instead, he recommended the arming of merchant vessels, the enlargement of the naval force, and the reorganization of the militia. Two weeks later (May 31st), he appointed commissioners to secure a treaty of commerce and amity with France. By March of 1798, it was clear that the mission to France was a failure. On March 19th, President Adams reiterated the recommendations he had made in his earlier war message, and issued an executive order that authorized the arming of merchant vessels. Meanwhile, the Republicans hoped to embarrass the administration by calling for the publication of dispatches from the commission to France to the House of Representatives – the same correspondence Washington describes in his letter to McHenry. Though the Republicans reversed their position once they read the correspondence, the dispatches were printed and distributed (3 April 1798). In this famous "XYZ Affair", it was revealed that three unofficial agents of the French foreign minister, Tallyrand - identified as X, Y, and Z - had asked for a sizable "loan" to France, a $250,000 "gratuity" for Tallyrand, and an apology for the President's 16 May 1797 address. The American nation was poised for war. Without officially declaring war, however, Congress declared the treaties with France null and void, increased the army, ordered the construction or purchase of new ships, and created a navy department. On 28 May 1798, Congress authorized Adams to order the commanders of American naval warships to seize any French armed ships interfering with American commercial shipping. Congress also authorized Adams to raise a 10,000 man volunteer army for a period of three years. On 13 June 1798, Congress passed legislation suspending commerce with France and her dependencies. As well, President Adams signed four acts that came to be known as the **Alien and Sedition Acts**: the period of residence for full citizenship was lengthened from 5 to 14 years (June 18th); all aliens regarded as dangerous to public peace and safety could be deported (June 25th); enemy aliens in a time of war could be arrested, imprisoned, or banished (July 6); and fines and imprisonment were authorized for citizens or aliens who entered into combinations to oppose execution of national laws, foment insurrection, or to write, publish, or utter false or malicious statements about the chief executive, the legislature, or the government (July 14th). [Enforcement of the act resulted in the prosecution of 25 and the conviction of 10 Republican editors and printers.] Though Adams had brilliantly master-minded a plan that effectively prevented war with France, and had preserved the neutrality of the United States, it was also the beginning of the end of the Federalist Party, and it spelled the end of his Presidential career. **$20,000 - $30,000**

[illegible] 1808

[illegible]

[illegible] ere [illegible]
[illegible] ere [illegible] ere [illegible]
[illegible] ere [illegible] ere [illegible]
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209. Washington, George. Society of the Cincinnati document signed (*"G:° Washington"*), 1 page (approx. 20 x 14 in.; 508 x 356 mm.), on vellum, *Mount Vernon, Virginia,* 4 July 1788. With ornate vignettes at the top and bottom, elaborately engraved by Jean-Jacques-Andre Le Veau (1729-1786) from Augustin-Louis La Belle's (1757-1841) drawing, based on Pierre Charles L'Enfant's (1754-1825) original design. Cosigned by Henry Knox as secretary. Ink is light in areas; vellum exhibits typical wrinkling; overall, fine condition.

On 4 July 1788 President of the Society of the Cincinnati, George Washington, signs a membership certificate for Lieutenant Jasper Mead.

The document states in full; filled in areas in italics: "Be it known that *Jasper Mead late Lieutenant & Quarter Master of the 5th Connecticut Regiment,* is a Member of the Society of the Cincinnati; instituted by the Officers of the American Army, at the Period of its Dissolution, as well to commemorate the great Event which gave Independence to North America, as for the laudable Purpose of inculcating the Duty of laying down in Peace Arms assumed for public Defence, and of uniting in Acts of brotherly Affection, and Bonds of perpetual Friendships the Members constituting the same. In testimony whereof I, the President of the said Society, have hereunto set my hand at *Mount Vernon* in the State of *Virginia* this *4th* Day of *July* in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and *Eighty Eight* and in the *Twelfth* Year of the Independence of the United States. By order, [signed] *G:° Washington* [cosigned] *H. Knox* Secretary"

The Society of the Cincinnati, which was open to all former officers during the Revolution, was founded in 1784, with George Washington's approval, by Henry Knox (1750-1806), Jedidiah Huntington (1743-1818), and Baron Von Steuben (1730-1794). A year earlier (Fall, 1783), at the time of the dissolution of the Continental Army, disgruntled officers had been prepared to go home unpaid - their demands unmet. At that time, Washington, then Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army (June, 1775 - December, 1783), had risked his command to speak to the continuing issue of the decline of the welfare of the Continental Army and the grievances of its officers about back pay, unpaid food and clothing accounts (the Newburgh Addresses). The very soldiers who had followed him and trusted him through years of hunger, suffering, and bloodshed, now implicated Washington himself in their complaints. The dangerous potential existed for a "fascist" alliance of army officers and financiers – leading to military intervention in civil government – as a threat of military force was proposed to take that which was denied. In an important speech made on 15 March 1783, Washington met the critical situation with tact, wisdom, and sincerity, neutralizing the dangers and urging Congress to comply with the officers' petitions.

Named after "that illustrious Roman, Lucius Quintius Cincinnatus," who had left his farm on two occasions to take up arms in the defense of his homeland, the Society of the Cincinnati adopted its constitution on 13 May 1783. The organization – the only one besides the Continental Congress that extended across all 13 states – had its first convention in 1784. The society was to be charitable – its purpose to ameliorate the present or future hardships of the deprived officers. Washington had gratefully accepted the post of the society's President-General (19 June 1783) with Henry Knox as Secretary, but soon learned that accusations were being made that the society existed only to create a hereditary aristocracy. Membership in the society was to pass, like aristocratic titles in Europe, by primogeniture. As well, to Washington's surprise, certain non-military citizens could be elected to the society. Washington accepted re-election as President-General only after (it seemed) he had succeeded at removing all political provisions from the society's charter. But the state societies vetoed the national meeting's actions. In 1786, Washington had the opportunity to use the society for political purposes – to suppress Shay's Rebellion – the rising up of mobs in reaction against the widespread foreclosure on the farms and other properties of western settlers who were unable to raise cash with which to pay their debts. Washington refused to attend the national meeting that year, and the society's meeting came to little – as did the rebellion. **$6,000 - $8,000**

310-859-7701

Be it known that [illegible] late Lieutenant & Quarter Master [illegible]

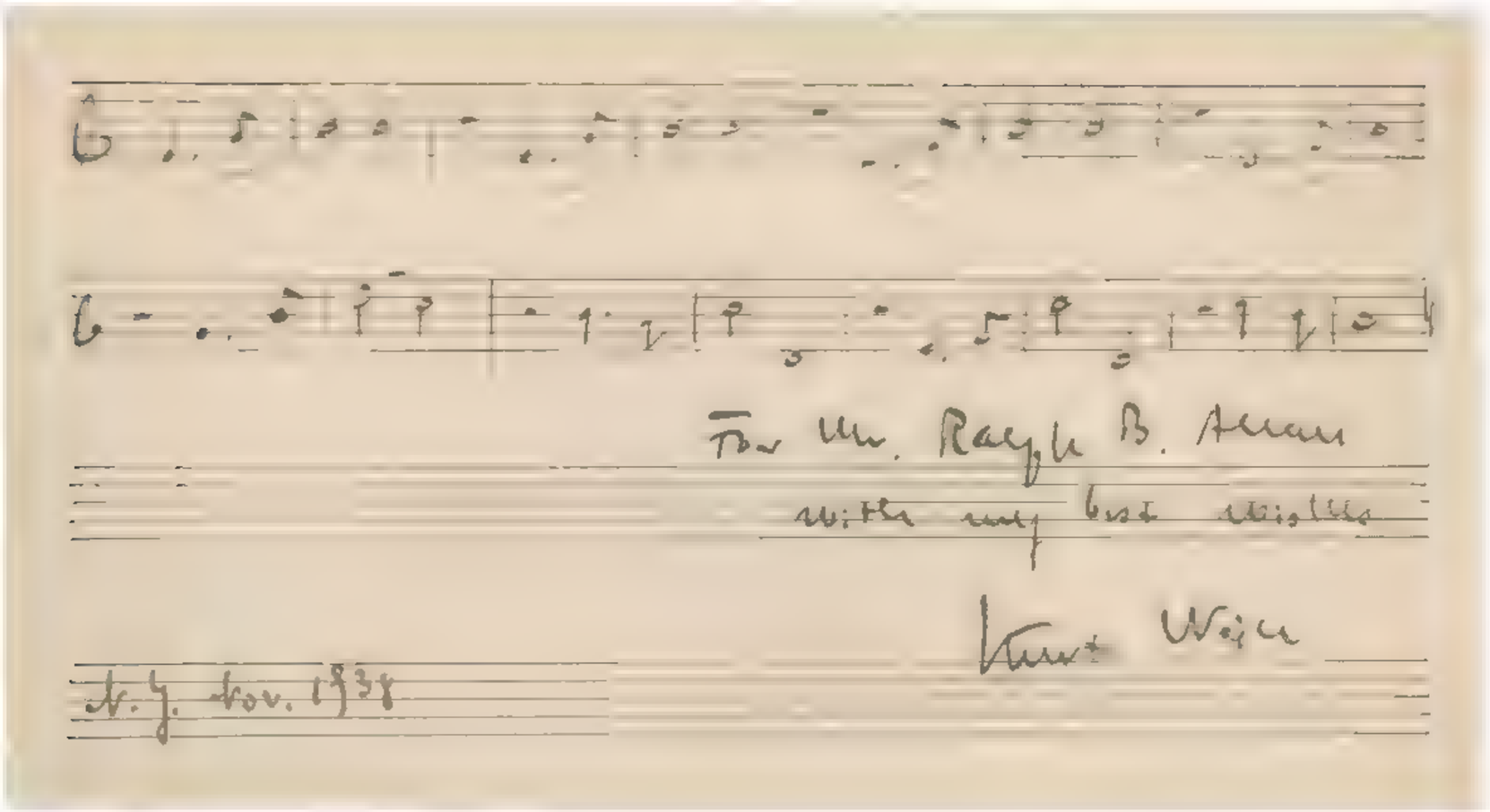
is a Member of the Society of the **Cincinnati**, instituted by the Officers of the American Army, at the Period of its Dissolution, as well to commemorate the great Event which gave Independence to North America, as for the laudable Purpose of inculcating the Duty of laying down in Peace Arms assumed for public Defence, and of uniting in Acts of brotherly Affection, and Bonds of perpetual Friendship, the Members constituting the same.

IN TESTIMONY *whereof I the President of the said Society, have hereunto set my Hand at* [illegible] *in the State of Virginia this 4th Day of* [illegible] *in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty eight and in the* [illegible] *Year of the Independence of the United States.*

By order

[illegible] *Secretary.*

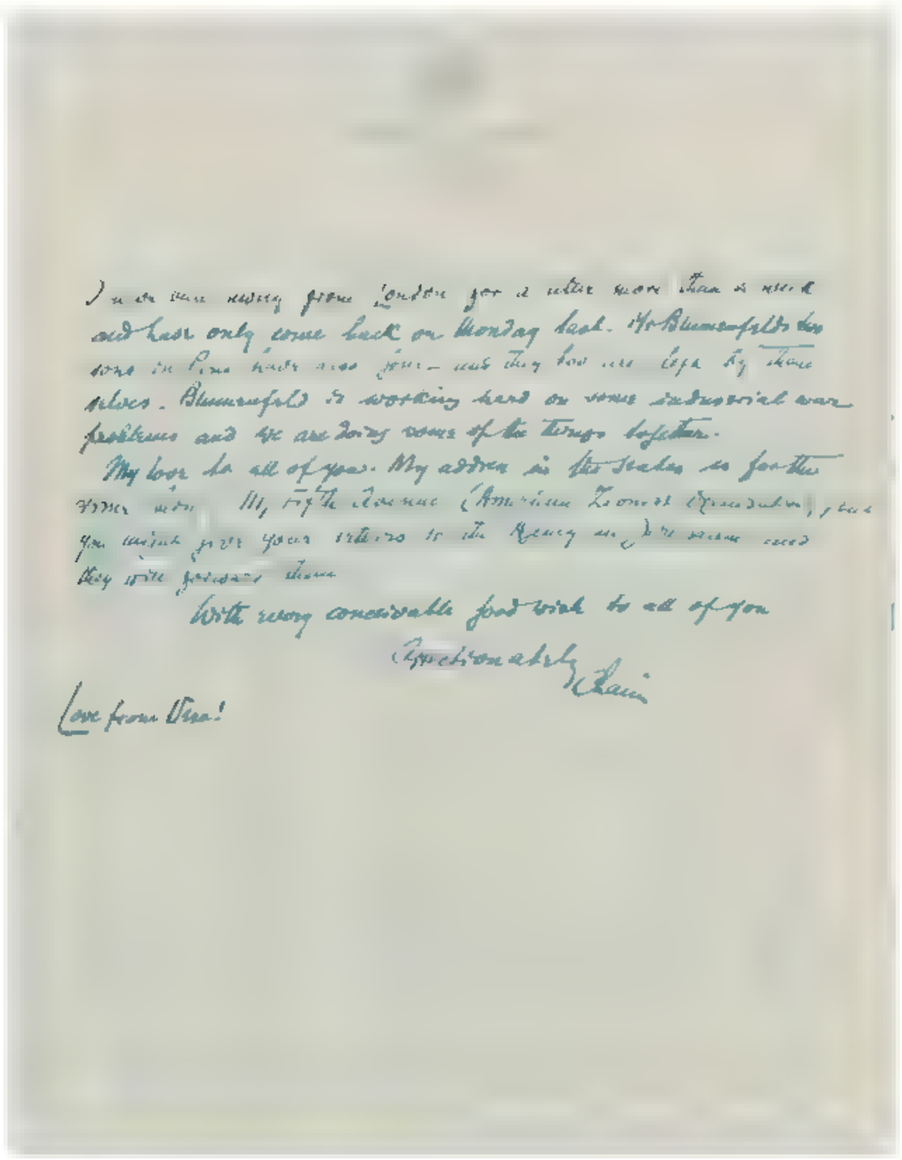
G Washington President



210. Weill, Kurt. Autograph musical quotation signed, New York, November 1938. 1-page (3.5 x 6.5 in.; 88 x 165 mm.) On this sheet of music paper, Weill has written out sixteen bars – a full verse – from his best-known song, "Mack the Knife," which he had composed for *The Threepenny Opera*. The quote is written out over two staves, and below it, Weill has penned, *"For Mr. Ralph B. Allan with my best wishes Kurt Weill."* He has dated the piece at the lower left, *"N.Y. Nov. 1938."* In fine condition.

A rare Kurt Weill handwritten musical quotation from "Mack The Knife"

Musical quotations by Weill are very scarce.; Auction records in *American Book Prices Current* list only two such quotes in the last ten years, neither of them from "Mack the Knife." **$4,000 - $6,000**



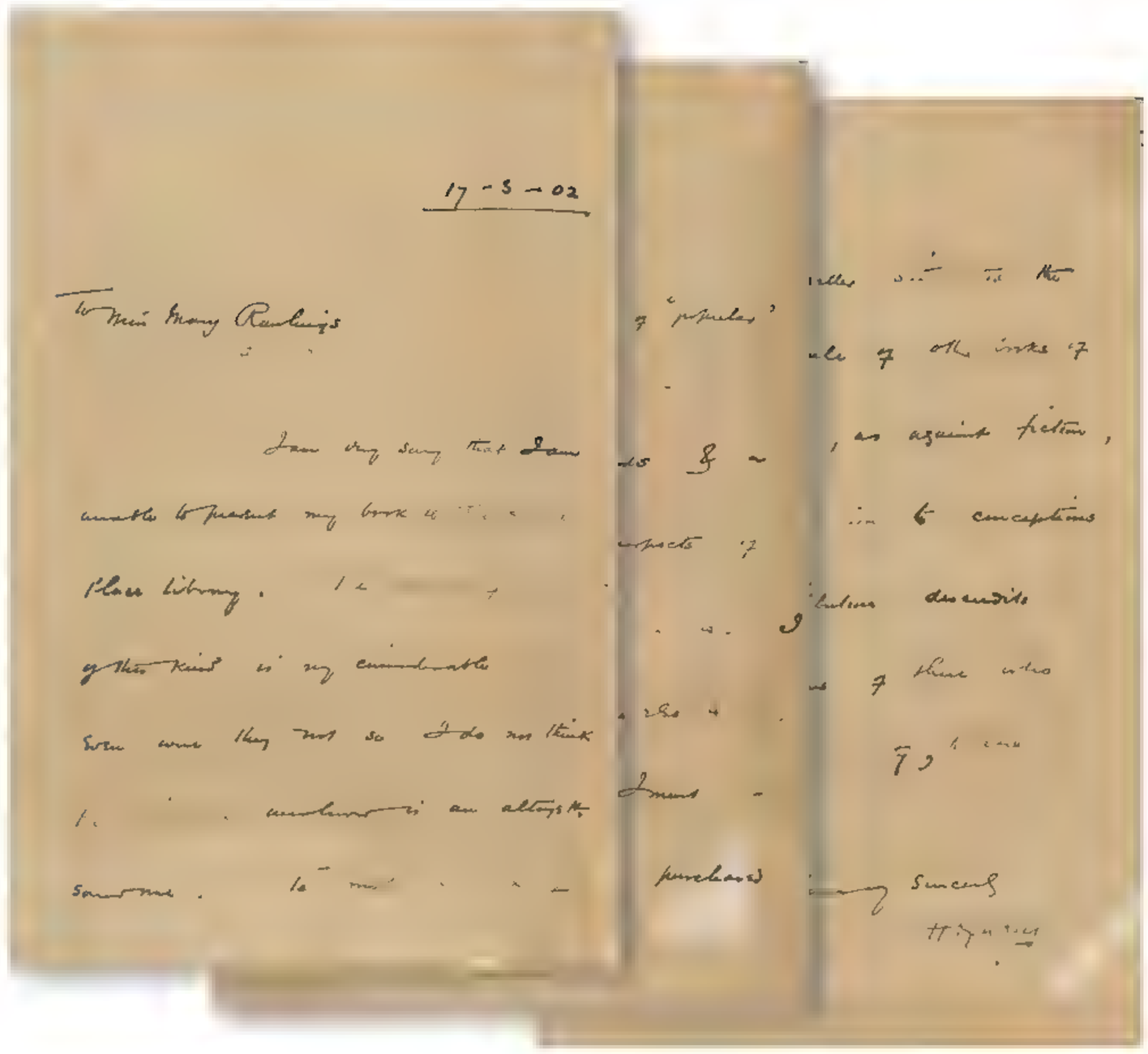
211. Weizmann, Chaim. Autograph letter signed ("*Chaim*") in English, 2 pages (6 x 7.75 in.; 152 x 196 mm.), on "The Dorchester Hotel, London" stationery, 22 October 1939. Uniformly lightly creased. Fine condition.

Seven weeks after Hitler invaded Poland, Weizmann writes from London of his plans to travel to the Americas *"but of course it is premature to make any plans now with an ever changing crazy world … one has to keep ones head now with all the horrible troubles in the world…"*

Weizmann writes in part: *I assume that you have received my letter, also the £50 which I have sent for Feiwel. He had money until end of Oct. this should bring him up until January. Before I leave I propose to send him for another 5 months, because I believe I might not be back until end of March. Am leaving here about middle of Nov. and we shall probably visit both North & South A., also Canada. This ought to take me about 4 months with the journey…but of course it is premature to make any plans now with an ever changing crazy world…There is not very much new here. Michael has already left us; he is somewhere in England and will probably remain the best part of the winter. Benji may go any day and we old people are setting out on a long journey. I was very sorry to hear of your illness and I hope that you will soon recover your health and spirits; one has to keep ones head now with all the horrible troubles in the world… Mr Blumenfelds two sons in Paris have also gone – and they too are left by them selves. Blumenfeld is working hard on some industrial war problems and we are doing some of the things together. My love to all of you. My address in the States is for the time being: 111, Fifth Avenue (American Zionist Organisation), but you might give your letters to the Agency in Jerusalem and they will forward them…Love from Vera!*

Chaim and Vera Weizmann had two sons, Benjamin and Michael. In 1942, his younger son, 25-year-old Royal Air Force Flight Lieutenant Michael Weizmann, was killed when his plane was shot down over the Bay of Biscay. His body was never found. After World War II had begun in 1939, Weizmann did research on synthetic rubber and high-octane gasoline. He served as honorary advisor to the British Ministry of Supply. Educated at Berlin, Freiburg, and Königsberg Universities, Kurt Blumenfeld was instrumental in acquainting many Jewish scientists with Zionism. He served as President of the Zionist Organization of Germany from 1924 -1933. **$2,000 - $3,000**

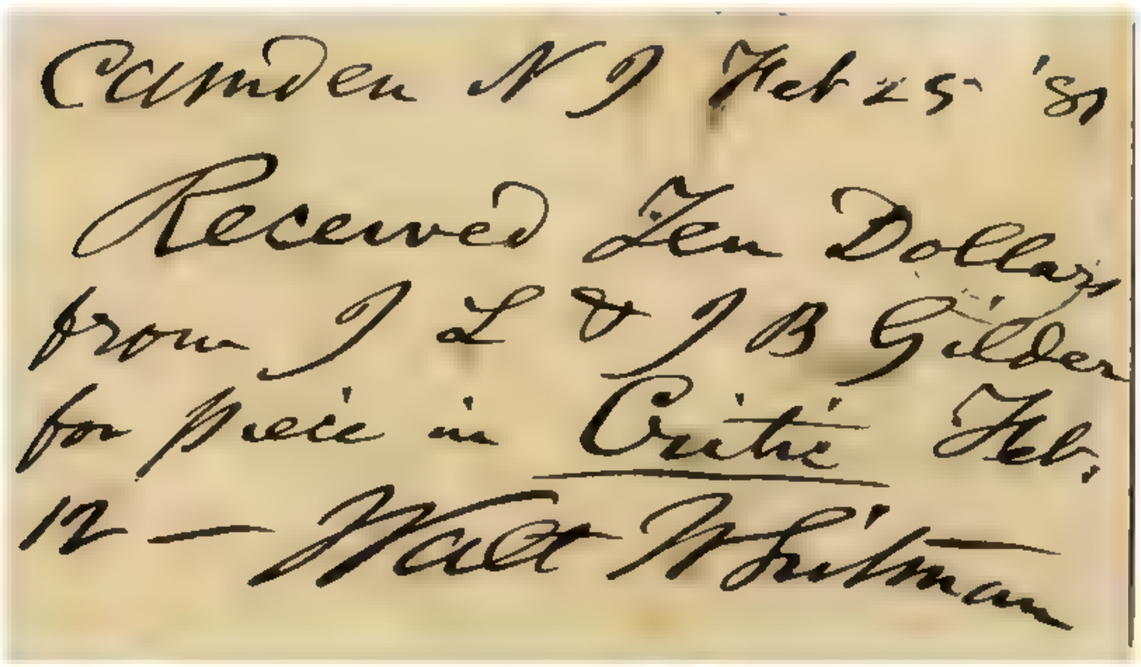
212. Wells, H. G. Autograph letter signed ("*H.G. Wells*") 3 pages (4.5 x 7 in.; 114 x 177 mm.), on embossed "Spade House, Sandgate" stationery, 17 March 1902. To Miss Mary Rawlings. Toning with white discoloration. Mounting remnants. Fine condition.


17-3-02

To Miss Mary Rawlings

Wells writes in part: *I am very sorry that I am unable to present my book to the South Place library. The number of applications of this kind is very considerable … To write a book of this sort in the place of 'popular' fiction means a direct loss to me of several hundred pounds & a grave invasion of the prospects of those who are dependent upon me. I think it is for some one else to buy & distribute the book. I must also point out that any copy purchased through a bookseller stimulates the publication & sale of other books of the same class, as against fiction…*

The First Men in the Moon, published in late September 1901, was H.G. Wells' latest work at the time of this letter. **$600 - $800**


Camden N J Feb 25 '81

Received Ten Dollars

from J L & J B Gilder

for piece in Critic Feb.

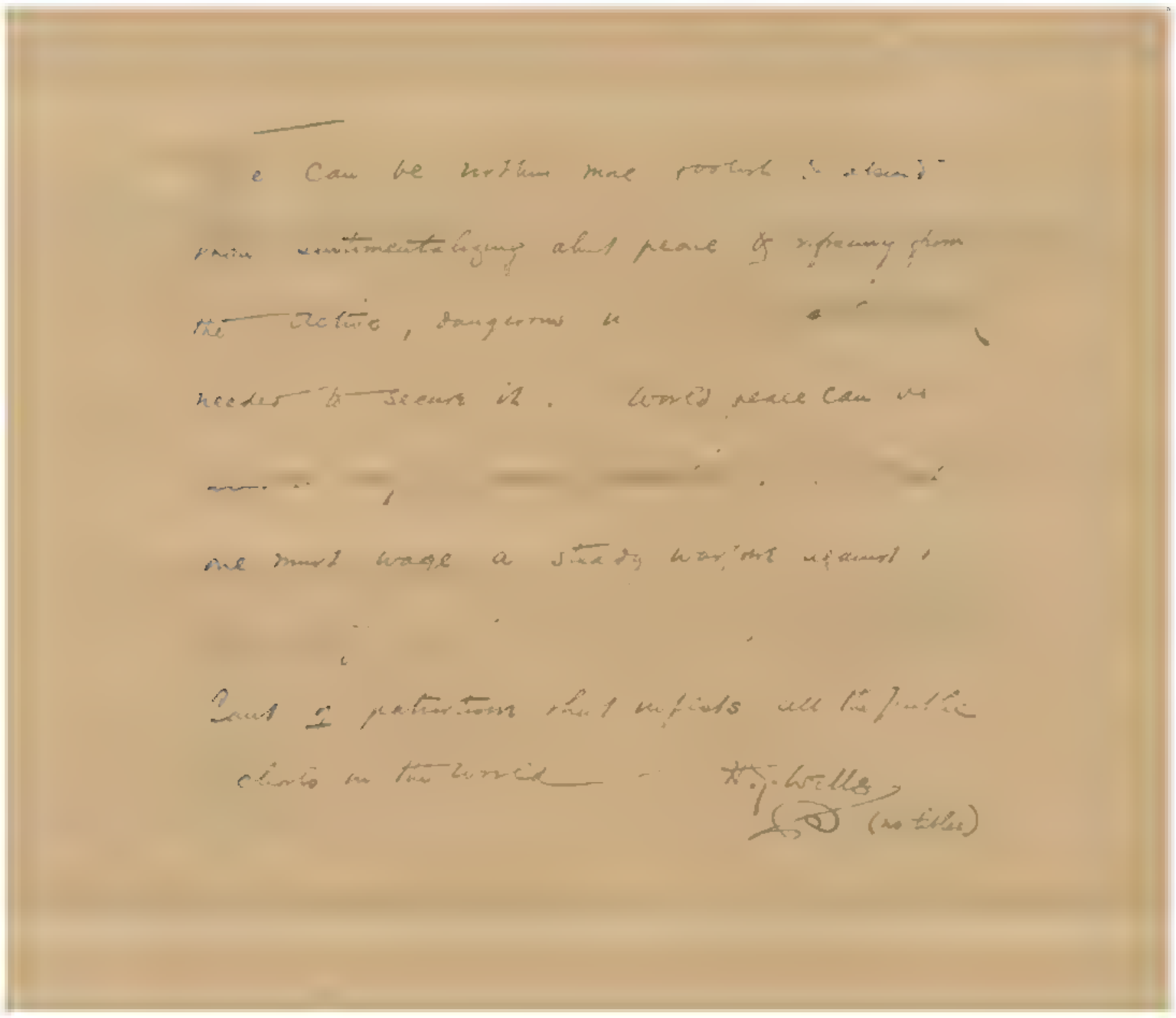
12 — Walt Whitman

213. Whitman, Walt. Autograph receipt signed ("*Walt Whitman*") on verso of (5 x 3 in.; 127 x 76 mm.) postmarked penny postcard, addressed by Whitman to *"JL Gilder Critic office 757 Broadway New York City."* Whitman had originally addressed it to "JB Gilder," then smudged the "B," lightening it, then writing an "L" over it. Fine condition.

Whitman writes in full: *Camden NJ Feb 25 '81. Received Ten Dollars from JL & JB Gilder for piece in Critic Feb. 12 – Walt Whitman.*

Whitman's essay, "Death of Carlyle," appeared in "The Critic" on 12 February 1881. "The Dead Carlyle" had appeared in "The American" in June 1880, most probably a proof or off-print which Whitman called "slips." He had sent "The Dead Carlyle" to "The Literary World" in Boston where it was also published on 12 February 1881. All three essays were identical.

The Walt Whitman Archive notes, "The editor of 'The Critic, Jeanette L. Gilder, sought out Whitman as an important writer of the era when she and her brother, Joseph B. Gilder, founded the literary magazine in 1881. In fact, Whitman's series 'How I Get Around at Sixty and Take Notes' was set to begin in the first volume of 'The Critic.' Whitman later published several poems with 'The Critic.' But most of his contributions to the periodical were prose pieces including notes on Emerson, Poe, and Shakespeare … Gilder's decision to publish Whitman's work as well as to publish articles about the poet written by herself, reflects the reputation that Whitman had gained as a major literary figure as well as the public's interest in his life and health … He writes upon the death of Carlyle, upon Carlyle from an American point of view." **$2,000 - $3,000**

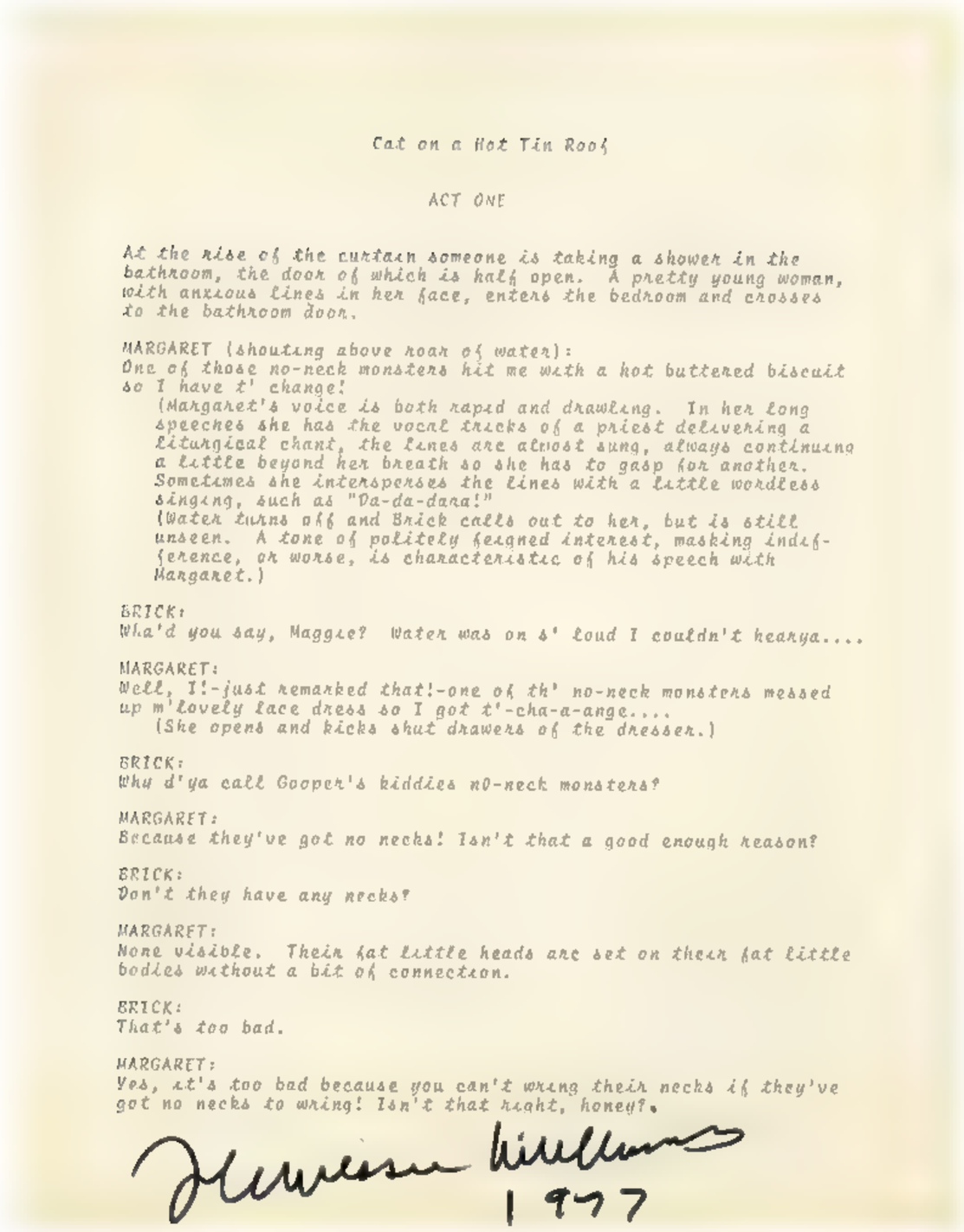


214. Wells, H.G. Autograph statement signed (*"H.G. Wells"*), 1 page (11.5 x 16.5 in.; 292 x 419 mm.), no place, no date (c. 1925-32). Fine condition.

H.G. Wells discusses world peace.

Wells pens in full: *There can be nothing more foolish & absurd than sentimentalizing about peace & refraining from the active, dangerous unpopular political work needed to secure it. World peace can be secured only by world federation. For that we must wage a steady warfare against the sovereignty of one's own government & against the cant of patriotism that infest all the public schools in the world.*
H.G. Wells (no titles)

A revolutionary in thought and deed, Wells was often the subject of public controversy owing to his attitude on so-called "free love" and women's rights. He was also a life-long believer in Socialism as the means to mankind's ultimate social salvation. His particular brand had nothing to do with the retrogressive Marxist strain and also helped bring him in conflict with other leading Socialist thinkers of his day during his brief stint with The Fabian Society. The outbreak of the First World War found a heretofore pacifist Wells changing his mind to support of this Great War against the Hohenzollern "Blood and Iron" Imperial aggression. He reacted by writing a pamphlet in 1914 addressing the anti-war and pacifist elements in Britain entitled "The War That Will End War." Its title became proverbial almost instantly and is used to refer to the First World War even today. After spending time with the British government's War Office in the Propaganda Department and helping to define a clear set of war aims, he resigned and returned to writing propaganda his way. Even before the Great War began he published "The World Set Free" early in 1914. It was a prophetic novel about a world war against Imperial Germany and her "Central European Allies" which included a remarkably accurate forecast of atomic warfare and even coined the term "atomic bomb." He was among the first to call for a post war League of Nations but was bitterly disappointed with and critical of the actual League that developed. The 1930's found Wells profoundly disturbed by the rising din of Nietzschean nationalism from Nazi Germany and Fascism in Italy. His critical writings on the aggressive "Krupp cum Kaiser" Imperial Germany coupled with his outright vicious attacks on Adolf Hitler and his accomplices earned H.G. Wells the distinction of having his "anti-German" books burned by Goebbels during the infamous book bonfires at German universities. The name H.G. Wells, along with Winston Churchill, also appeared very near the top of a list compiled by the SS/SD command staff of those intellectuals and politicians slated for immediate liquidation upon the invasion of Britain by the Nazis. He remained at his London flat off Regent's Park throughout the war and walked his own fire watch, even as his equally wealthy neighbors fled the Luftwaffe's Blitz to their comfortable country estates. Following the devastation of the first WWI, the World League for Peace was formed. Under the leadership of its president, George Dejean, the organization assembled an anthology that included comments written about peace by notable persons from around the world. Between 1925 and 1932, entries were received from royalty, politicians, scientists, writers, artists and musicians. The collaboration led to the 1932 publication in Switzerland of a deluxe, limited edition volume entitled *Pax Mundi: livre d'or de la paix*. A fantastic statement by Wells concerning a most important topic for the visionary author. **$2,000 - $3,000**



Cat on a Hot Tin Roof

ACT ONE

At the rise of the curtain someone is taking a shower in the bathroom, the door of which is half open. A pretty young woman, with anxious lines in her face, enters the bedroom and crosses to the bathroom door.

MARGARET (shouting above roar of water):
One of those no-neck monsters hit me with a hot buttered biscuit so I have t' change!
(Margaret's voice is both rapid and drawling. In her long speeches she has the vocal tricks of a priest delivering a liturgical chant, the lines are almost sung, always continuing a little beyond her breath so she has to gasp for another. Sometimes she intersperses the lines with a little wordless singing, such as "Da-da-dana!"
(Water turns off and Brick calls out to her, but is still unseen. A tone of politely feigned interest, masking indifference, or worse, is characteristic of his speech with Margaret.)

BRICK:
Wha'd you say, Maggie? Water was on s' loud I couldn't hearya....

MARGARET:
Well, I!-just remarked that!-one of th' no-neck monsters messed up m'lovely lace dress so I got t'-cha-a-ange....
(She opens and kicks shut drawers of the dresser.)

BRICK:
Why d'ya call Gooper's kiddies no-neck monsters?

MARGARET:
Because they've got no necks! Isn't that a good enough reason?

BRICK:
Don't they have any necks?

MARGARET:
None visible. Their fat little heads are set on their fat little bodies without a bit of connection.

BRICK:
That's too bad.

MARGARET:
Yes, it's too bad because you can't wring their necks if they've got no necks to wring! Isn't that right, honey?.

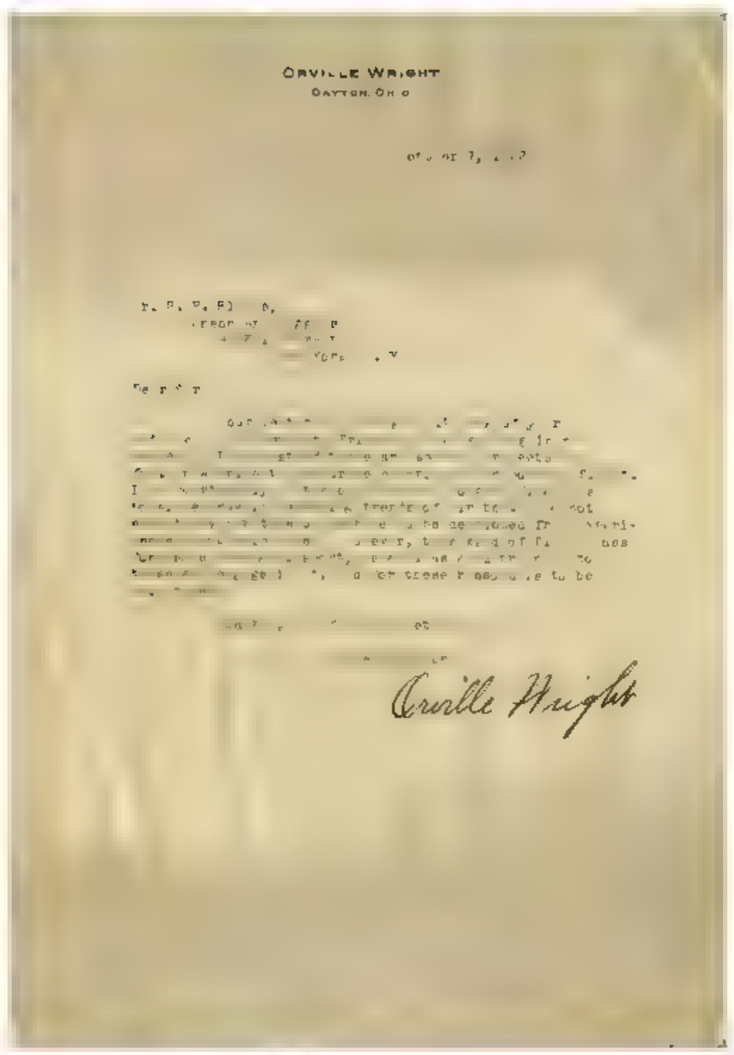
Tennessee Williams
1977

215. Williams, Tennesee. Typed manuscript signed ("*Tennessee Williams 1977*") 1 page (8.25 x 11 in.; 209 x 279 mm.) No Place, 1977. The opening of his "Cat on a Hot Tin Roof," for which he was awarded the 1955 Pulitzer Prize in Drama. Fine condition.

Begins: ACT ONE As the rise of the curtain someone is taking a shower in the bathroom, the door of which is half open. A pretty young woman, with anxious lines in her face, enters the bedroom and crosses to the bathroom door.

MARGARET (Shouting above roar of water): One of those no-neck monsters hit me with a hot buttered biscuit so I have t'change! (Margaret's voice is both rapid and drawling. In her long speeches she has the vocal tricks of a priest delivering a liturgical chant, the lines are almost sung, always continuing a little beyond her breath so she has to gasp for another. Sometimes she intersperses the lines with a little wordless singing, such as 'da-da-daaa!' (Water turns off and Brick calls out to her, but is still unseen. A tone of politely feigned interest, masking indifference, or worse, is characteristic of his speech with Margaret.)

"BRICK: Wha'd you say, Maggie? Water was on s' loud I couldn't hearya.... **$800 - $1,200**



ORVILLE WRIGHT
DAYTON, OHIO

Orville Wright

216. Wright, Orville. Typed letter signed ("*Orville Wright*"), 1 page (7 x 10 in.; 177 x 254 mm.), on "Orville Wright, Dayton, Ohio" stationery, 7 October 1922, to Canadian aviator Richard R. Blythe (1894–1941). Folds and lightly toned, mounting remnants on verso with light ripples and show-through.

Wright writes in full: *Your letter enclosing a clipping of your article in the New York Tribune on sky sailing is received. I understand there are several projects on foot in America to encourage experiments in soaring flight. I am so strongly of the opinion that soaring flight is possible only in ascending trends of air that I do not expect any new type of machine to be developed from experiments along this line. However, this kind of flight does furnish a very good sport, as well as good training to those who engage in it, and for these reasons is to be encouraged. Thanking you for your letter, I am Sincerely yours, Orville Wright*

The Canadian-born Richard Reginald "Dick" Blythe served in the Canadian Infantry's 50th Gordon Highlanders during much of the First World War. In 1918 he joined the Royal Air Force and after the war managed the aircraft insurance company, Johnson & Higgins in New York. In 1921, he took part in the first complete aerial circumnavigation of the Great Lakes in the capacity of insurance observer. Blythe was one of the founding members of the secret club for male pilots, the Quiet Birdmen, along with friend and public relations man, Harry A. Bruno. In the early 1920s, the duo formed the public relations firm Bruno and Blythe to promote early aeronautic activity. In May, 1927, while representing aircraft manufacturer Wright Aeronautical, Blythe was introduced to a twenty-five year old pilot who was going to attempt to make the first non-stop, transatlantic flight from New York to Paris. His name was Charles Lindbergh. Blythe and Lindbergh became fast friends, forging a relationship that would last until Blythe's death. Blythe accompanied "Lucky Lindy" on his return voyage from Paris on the U. S. Navy cruiser Memphis.

At the outbreak of the Second World War, Dick Blythe returned to his native Canada, to serve his country by training the next generation of pilots for the Royal Canadian Air Force. In 1941, Richard Blythe's life was cut short when he was killed during a training exercise. A superb association piece with excellent aviation-related content. **$1,500 - $2,000**

217. [World War II]. Extensive collection of flight gear from a WWII U.S. fighter-bomber pilot aboard the *U.S.S. Intrepid* who attacked Okinawa, Japan. (1945) Lt. Huntzberger's personal extensive Vought F4U Corsair Naval aviator flying kit as a "Tail-End Charlie", stationed aboard the aircraft carrier *USS Intrepid* during the last few months of the WWII Pacific theater.

Lt. Huntzberger F4U Corsair Naval aviator personal extensive flying kit as a "Tail-End Charlie" aboard the aircraft carrier *USS Intrepid* during the last few months of WWII.

Gear includes: **Clothing:** (4) leather and canvas flight caps (one wool-lined); (1) pair of goggles with extra polarizing lenses; (1) pair of wool-lined brown-leather aviator gloves with Huntzberger's name hand-lettered; (1) soft linen white flying scarf stamped "U.S.N."; (9) Naval uniform caps of various colors and shapes; (2) heavy wool uniform jackets, (1) each olive green and navy blue; (1) heavy wool slacks to match green jacket. **Equipment:** (1) pair of headphones with foam earpieces; (1) pair of headphones without a headband; (2) unopened aviator medical kits with all original contents; (1) full flask container of emergency rations; (1) full flask container of first-aid supplies including prophylactics "for waterproofing"; (1) light beacon. **Papers:** (1) 1945 small pocket calendar with notes about bombing runs including "Love Day" (invasion of Okinawa) and details of Japanese Kamikaze strike upon the Intrepid; numerous maps of various South-Pacific, Hawaiian and Japanese islands and (20+) of Huntzberger's special bombing templates; technical, radio and training documentation; (2) short magazines of risqué sketches, jokes, poems and short stories given to sailors; (3) photos of Huntzberger with fellow Naval pilots and of the TWA Constellation which he flew after the war as a commercial pilot. **Others:** An assortment of (17) pins for the war, rifle marksmanship, American defense and others; (1) olive-green whistle stamped 1944; (1) cloth patch of a vulture riding a broomstick; (3) shoulder placards with gold stars. Condition on individual items varies somewhat with occasional deformation and soiling from storage, though majority remains very good to fine. **$600 - $800**

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218. Wright, Orville. Aviator's certificate signed (*"Orville Wright"*), 4 pages (3 x 4.25 in.; 76 x 108 mm.), 6 October 1930, in blue leather wrappers with "Federation Aeronatique Internationale, National Aeronautic Association of U.S.A. Inc. Aviator's Certificate" stamped in gilt on the cover.

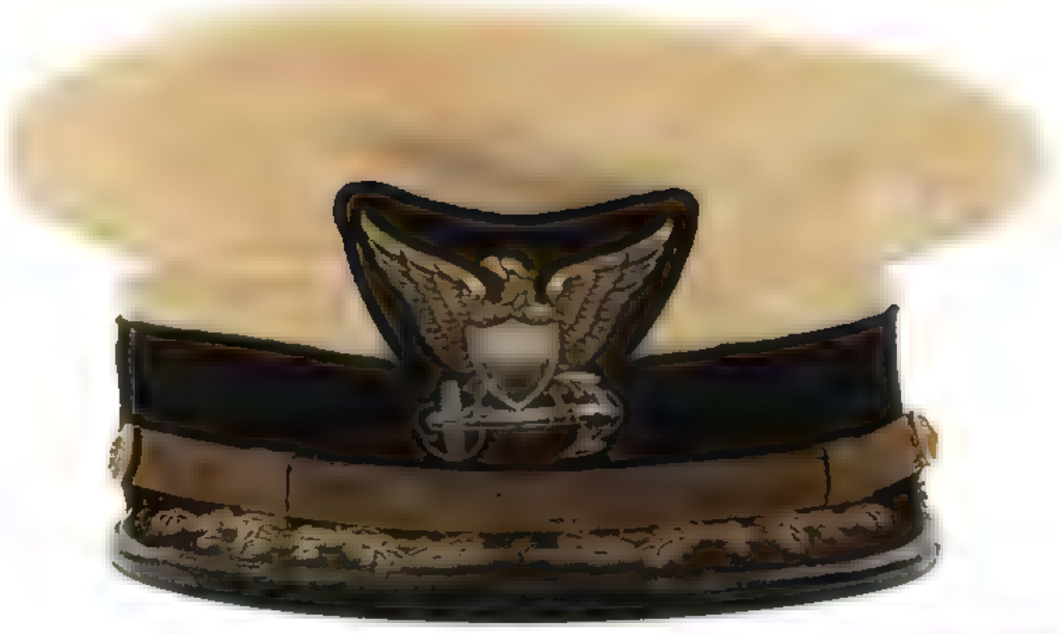
Signed Aviator's Certificate by Orville Wright.

This "Aviator's Certificate" was issued to pilot Fred Lorillard, certifying that the aviator had fulfilled all conditions required by the Fédération Aéronautique Internationale, as the governing authority for the United States of America. There is a blind-embossed seal tying Lorillard's photo to his signature on the second page. The document has been signed by Wright as Chairman of the Contest Committee on the front pastedown. The license also contains the following statement printed in six languages: "The Civil, Naval and Military Authorities, including the Police, are respectfully requested to aid and assist the holder of this Certificate." Aside from some typical soiling, principally at margins, the document remains in excellent condition. Included in this lot are pilot Fred Lorillard's Pilot's Identification Card, dated 16 August 1928, a Civil Aeronautics Administration certificate, with photo, signature and fingerprints, Bureau of Air Commerce Identification Card with related documents and his "Quiet Birdmen" membership card. A desirable grouping of early aviation documents. **$400 - $600**

219. [World War II]. Quarterdeck bell from the Battleship *USS Maryland* (BB-46). Vintage solid brass (8.5 x 17 x 14 in.; 215 x 431 x 355 mm.) ship's quarterdeck (area stern of the ship, often used for secondary weapons) bell from the *USS Maryland* Battleship, whose distinguished career saw action at Pearl Harbor and across the Pacific in World War II. Engraved "U.S.N." with bell clapper with rope hoop intact. The bell is attached to its integral curved mounting arm and has been displayed on a rustic, vintage, black lacquered (8 x 14 x 2.5 in.; 203 x 355 x 63 mm.) base, which includes an affixed (2 x 6 in.; 50 x 152 mm.) engraved plaque that reads, "USS Maryland BB46 1917 – 1959". Exhibiting age and use, the bell remains in vintage good condition.

Battleship *USS Maryland's* quarterdeck bell. Saw action in battles at Pearl Harbor, Midway, Tarawa, Kwajalein, Saipan, Leyte Gulf and Okinawa.

Most notable for her service in World War II, the *USS Maryland* was present on Battleship Row during the attack on Pearl Harbor, and was damaged by Japanese bombs. Returning to duty in 1942, she saw service in the Pacific War, first supporting the rest of the fleet at the Battle of Midway, and then patrolling the Fiji Islands to guard against Japanese incursion. Next, she went on the offensive, commencing shore bombardments in the Battle of Tarawa and later in the Battle of Kwajalein. During the Battle of Saipan she took torpedo damage to her bow, necessitating repairs and refits. She then participated in the Battle of Leyte Gulf where she was hit by a kamikaze. She took another kamikaze hit at the Battle of Okinawa, and was under repair at the end of World War II. Also known as "Old Mary" or "Fighting Mary" to her crewmates, the *Maryland* was a Colorado-class battleship. She was the third ship of the United States Navy to be named in honor of the seventh state. She was commissioned in 1921 and, served as the flagship of the fleet. After service she was decommissioned in 1947 and sold for scrap. She received seven battle stars for World War II service. **$1,500 - $2,500**



220. [World War II]. Rear Admiral Yarnell, Harry E. Collection of (5) of Rear Admiral Yarnell's personal effects and photographs, one signed. Including: a peaked white canvas Admiral's hat with black band and visor, gold oak leaf-shaped "scrambled egg" visor ornamentation and an insignia in the form of an eagle perched on an anchor, facing to the right of wearer, tipped to a cloth badge and affixed to the front of the hat; a Navy Officer's sword and scabbard measuring (36.5 in.; 927 mm.) in total length. The (31 in; 787 mm.) leather scabbard features two brass nautical knot fittings with strap loops and a brass tip in the form of a serpent. The (30 in.; 762 mm.) unsharpened steel blade is etched with nautical motifs and "U.S.N.". Makers' mark etched at the base of the blade, "B. Pasqual Co. San Francisco Cal". With brass serpent hand guard, textured, brass wire-wrapped grip and brass eagle-crowned pommel; (3) Photographs: a (8 x 9.75 in.; 203 x 247 mm.) sepia-tone photo of Admiral Yarnell in uniform inscribed, "*To Norman Murray with sincere regards H. E. Yarnell Rear Admiral USN*"; a (4.5 x 3.5 in.; 114 x 88 mm.) black and white photograph of the Admiral posing while wearing this hat and holding this sword, and a (8.5 x 6.75 in.; 215 x 171 mm.) black and white press photo of the battleship Maryland in the wake of the Pearl Harbor attack (7 December 1941). Hat exhibits age, wear and mild staining. Sword scabbard leather is worn and heavily scratched. All else in very good to fine condition.

Rear Admiral Harry E. Yarnell's officer's hat and sword with signed photograph. Yarnell proved the possibility of a successful air assault on Pearl Harbor 10 years before the Japanese carried out their devastating attack.

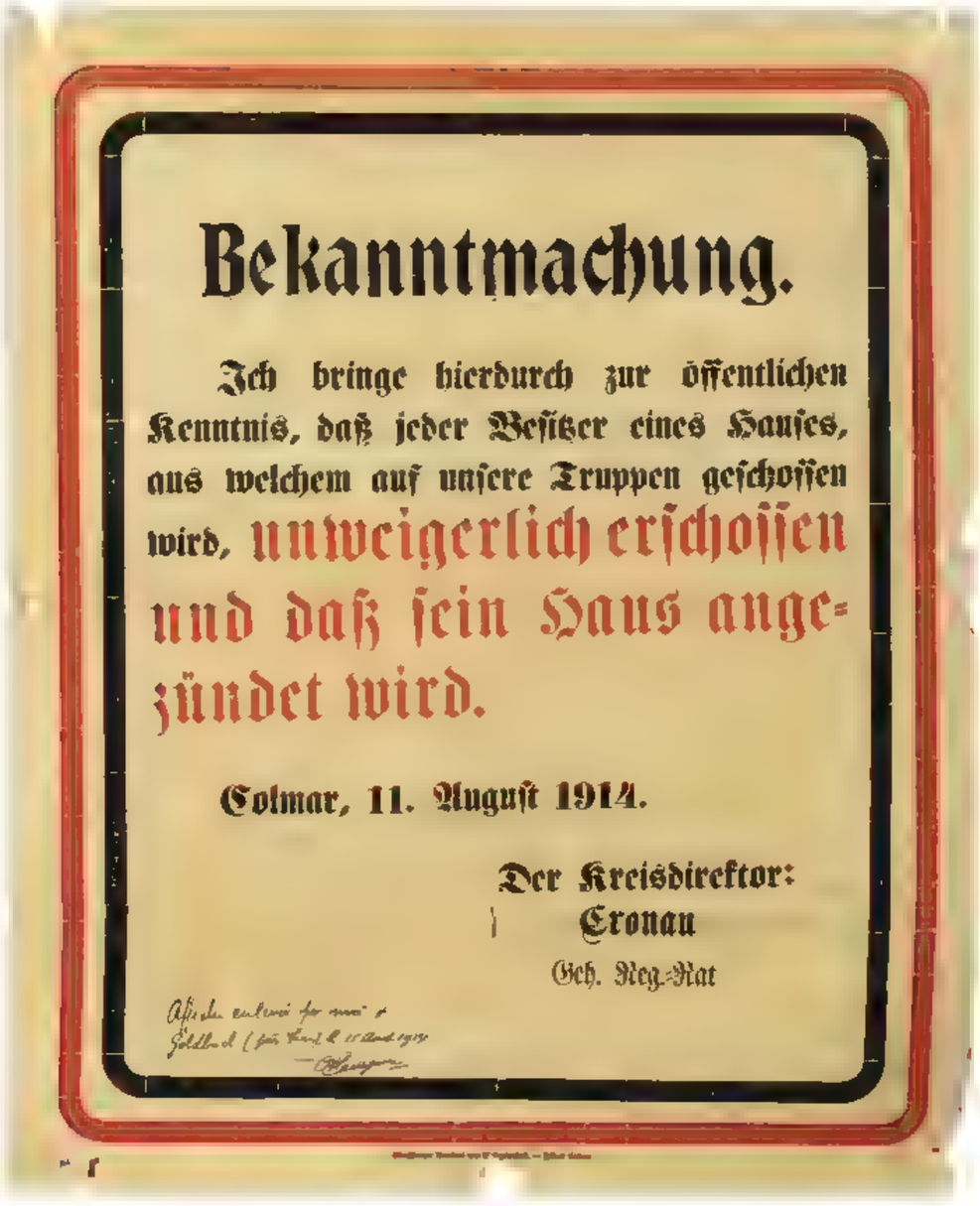
In February 1932, Rear Admiral Harry E. Yarnell pioneered carrier tactics in an exercise that later came to be discussed as "Fleet Problem 13". Yarnell commanded the carriers *Lexington* and *Saratoga* in an effort to demonstrate that Hawaii was vulnerable to naval air power. Defying expectations, Yarnell left his battleships behind and proceeded only with his aircraft carriers to the north of Hawaii where it was less likely he would be detected. With a storm as cover, at dawn on Sunday, 7 February, Yarnell's 152 planes attacked the harbor from the northeast, just as the Japanese would ten years later. The army airfields were first put out of commission after which battleship row was attacked - with multiple hits on Navy ships. No defending aircraft were able to launch. The Navy's war-game umpires declared the attack a total success, prompting Yarnell to strenuously warn of the Japanese threat. *The New York Times* reported on the exercise, noting the defenders were unable to find the attacking fleet even after 24 hours had passed. U.S. intelligence knew Japanese writers had reported on the exercise. Ironically, in the U.S., the battleship admirals voted down a reassessment of naval tactics. The umpire's report did not even mention the stunning success of Yarnell's exercise. Instead they wrote, "It is doubtful if air attacks can be launched against Oahu in the face of strong defensive aviation without subjecting the attacking carriers to the danger of material damage and consequent great losses in the attack air force." **$2,000 - $3,000**

The following 145 Lots (Lots 221 to 366 inclusive) represent the George Vogt WWI/WWII poster collection in its fully realized state, with a comprehension and continuity that is difficult, if not impossible, to reproduce. George Vogt is a graduate of Yale and holds a doctorate in history from the University of Virginia. He has worked for the National Archives and directed the South Carolina Dept. of Archives and History, the Wisconsin Historical Society, Hagley Museum and Library, and the Oregon Historical Society. In the early 1960s, while in college, Vogt was drawn to WWI posters by the typography and strong design work, the result of Charles Dana Gibson's effort to recruit fellow commercial artists to the war campaign. Gibson personally, and without fee, supervised the creation of hundreds of posters for the First World War through the Division of Pictorial Publicity, part of the Creel Committee. Eventually, Vogt broadened what had begun as an American collection to include rare foreign items of design interest, and then posters of WWII. The latter range over a remarkable variety of modern and traditional designs, with content including humorous material that is rare in WWI posters. Following the book publication of the *George L. Vogt Collection*, he continued by adding a carefully selected group of highlights from the Vietnam war era, and is now ready to offer at auction this unique, comprehensive history of war propaganda from the 20th Century.

221. WWI "follow the Boys in Blue for Home and Country" Navy recruiting poster. (1914) Early Navy recruitment poster by George Hand Wright, a frequent artist for the Saturday Evening Post. Unbacked (20.5 x 29 in.; 520 x 736 mm.), good only with wrinkles and marginal wear. **$200 - $300**

STEP INTO YOUR PLACE
PUBLISHED BY THE PARLIAMENTARY RECRUITING COMMITTEE LONDON — POSTER Nº 104
PRINTED BY DAVID ALLEN & SONS LT HARROW, MIDDLESEX

222. WWI "Step Into Your Place" British recruiting poster. (1915) A surprisingly simple but effective poster showing a line of civilian men becoming soldiers as the line progresses. Muslin-backed (20 x 29.75 in.; 508 x 756 mm.) very fine. **$400 - $600**


Bekanntmachung.
Ich bringe hierdurch zur öffentlichen Kenntnis, daß jeder Besitzer eines Hauses, aus welchem auf unsere Truppen geschossen wird, unweigerlich erschossen und daß sein Haus angezündet wird.
Colmar, 11. August 1914.
Der Kreisdirektor:
Cronau
Geh. Reg.-Rat

223. WWI "Bekanntmachung" [warning notice] German broadside. (1914) Notice posted by German troops in occupied Lorraine, noting that home owners would be shot and their homes burned if German troops were fired upon from a house. (Handwritten note added by the Alsatians who removed the poster). Unbacked (15.75 x 19.25 in.; 400 x 490 mm.), good with marginal losses. **$100 - $200**

225. WWI "Put Strength in the Final Blow, Buy War Bonds" Frank Brangwyn poster. (ca. 1915) A highly controversial British design by Frank Brangwyn due to its unsparing depiction of hand-to-hand combat, this two-sheet poster is nevertheless a lithographic tour de force. Brangwyn's posters are highly collectible. Scarce. Linen-backed (40 x 60 in.; 1016 x 1524 mm.), very good to fine. **$600 - $800**

224. WWI "Who's Absent? Is It You?" British recruiting poster. (1915) The corpulent John Bull character is a mainstay of British cartoons and political advertising. Here, he does his finger-pointing best to get the viewer into uniform. Linen-backed (19.5 x 29 in.; 495 x 737 mm.), very fine. **$300 - $500**

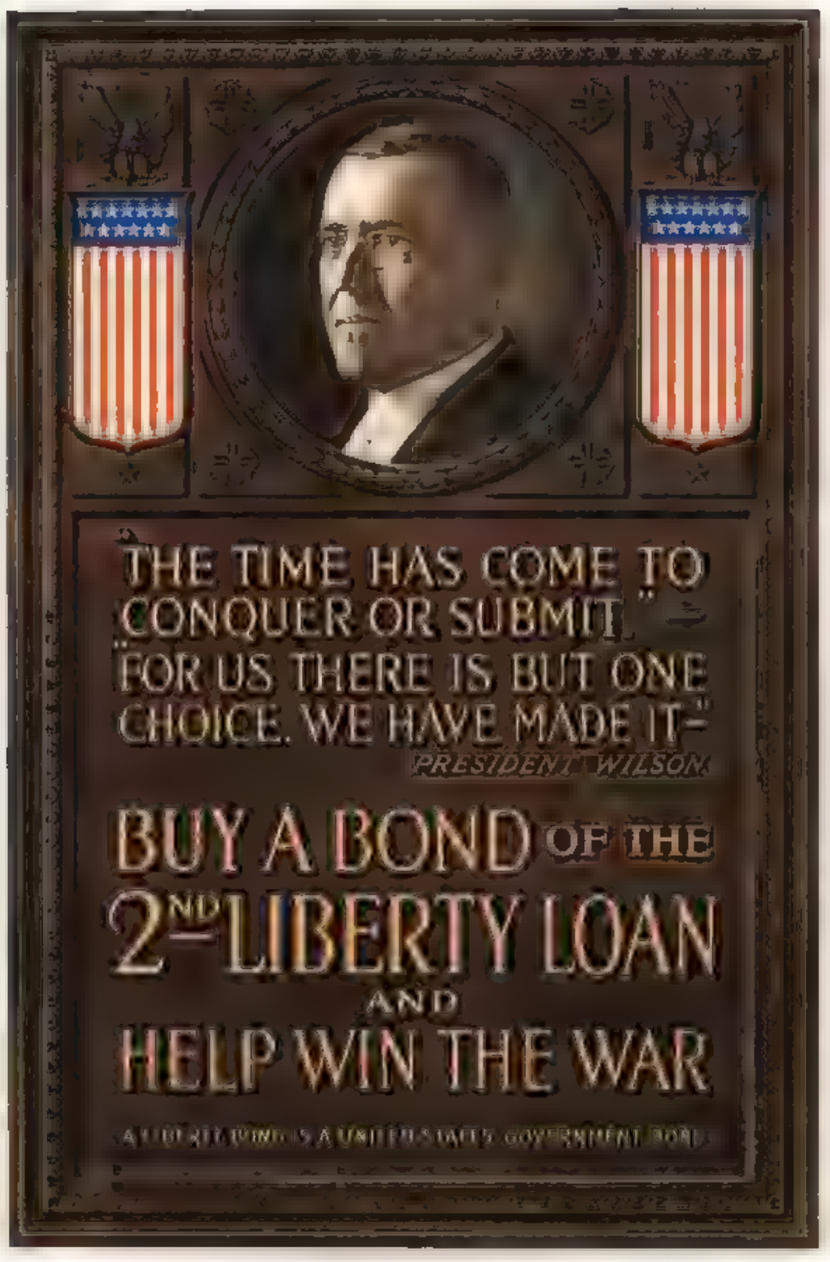
226. WWI "Lend Him a Hand, Buy Liberty Bonds" die-cut window hanger. (ca. 1915) This delicate item is a survivor. Designed to be placed in front of a light source to illuminate the colored cut-outs, the item is rare and almost never seen with all the thin papers intact. Unbacked with colored tissues intact (12.5 x 20.5 in.; 317 x 521 mm.), fine with slight handling to cardstock structure. **$200 - $300**

227. WWI "Join the Navy, The Service for Fighting Men" recruiting poster. (1917) Richard Fayerweather Babcock's fantastic, overwhelmingly suggestive Navy poster takes the recruiter's promise of high seas adventure to wonderfully improbable new levels. Linen-backed (28.5 x 41.75 in.; 724 x 1060 mm.), fine. **$600 - $800**

228. WWI "I Want You For U.S. Army" iconic James Montgomery Flagg 'Uncle Sam' poster. (1917) James Montgomery Flagg's finger-pointing Uncle Sam is without question the most recognizable war propaganda poster ever created, reissued and re-purposed multitudes of times throughout the ages; offered here is a now scarce first-generation 1917 example (30 x 40 in.; 762 x 1016 mm.) linen-backed with modest expert retouching and repairs, very good. Lot also includes reproduction of the true first source of this concept, Alfred Leete's earlier poster of Lord Kitchener ordering Britons to enlist (20 x 30 in.; 508 x 762 mm.), very fine. **$800 - $1,200**

229. WWI "Fate Tutti Il Vostro Dovere!" Italian war bonds poster. (ca. 1917) Achille Mauzan was one of Italy's premier poster designers, and he created many superb merchandise and travel posters. For the war effort, he created this dramatic "Everyone Do Your Duty!" design. Linen-backed (28 x 39.5 in.; 711 x 1003 mm.), very fine. **$700 - $1,000**

230. WWI "Souscrivez a L'Emprunt de la Victoire" Canadian war bonds poster. (ca. 1917) Change the helmet, and this French Canadian example is almost a direct copy of the head in the Mauzan poster cited elsewhere here. Linen-backed (40 x 60 in.; 1016 x 1524 mm.), very fine. **$700 - $1,000**


"THE TIME HAS COME TO CONQUER OR SUBMIT"
"FOR US THERE IS BUT ONE CHOICE. WE HAVE MADE IT"
PRESIDENT WILSON
BUY A BOND OF THE
2ND LIBERTY LOAN
AND
HELP WIN THE WAR

231. WWI "The Time Has Come to Conquer or Submit" Woodrow Wilson poster. (1916) Styled like a bronze commemorative plaque, and one of very few WWI posters to depict the president. Unfolded and unbacked (20 x 30 in.; 508 x 762 mm.), very fine. **$100 - $200**

232. WWI "You Buy a Liberty Bond Lest I Perish" Statue of Liberty/war bonds poster. (1917) There are two finger-pointing Statue of Liberty posters for WWI, this one by Charles Macaulay being the better in design and execution. Linen-backed (20 x 30 in.; 508 x 762 mm.), very fine. **$200 - $300**

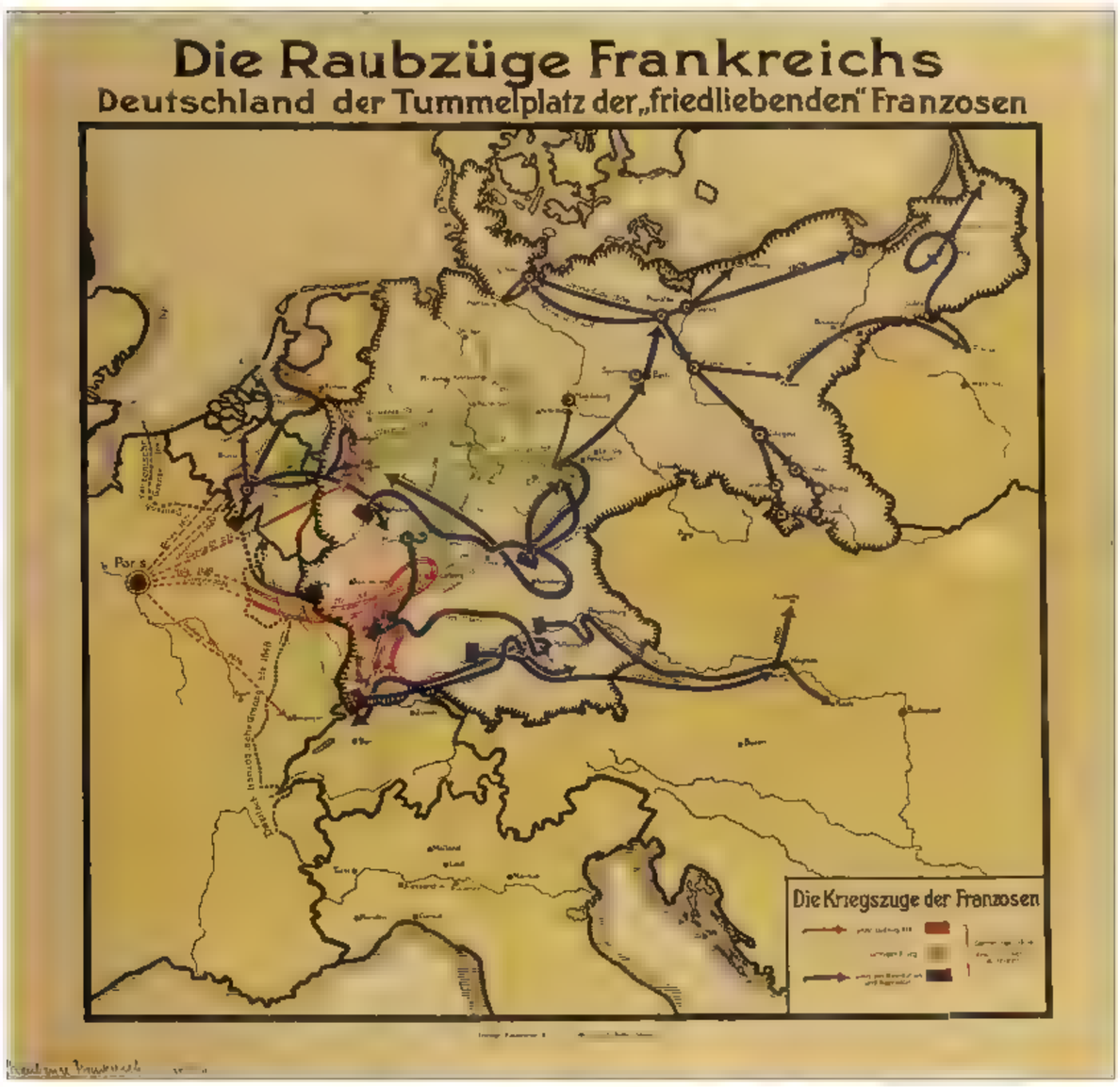
233. WWI "Zeichnet Kriegsanleihe" pair of classic German war bond posters. (1917) These two posters by Karl Sigrist and Fritz Erler are classic German designs in smaller sizes, with the powerful eagle and dove frequently cited as one of Germany's best posters of the war. Helmeted soldier is unbacked (9 x 13 in.; 23 x 33 mm.) and eagle with dove is unfolded unbacked (18.75 x 27.75 in.; 480 x 700 mm.); both very fine. **$200 - $300**

234. WWI "Volksspende fur die Deutschen Kriegs - und Zivil-Gefangenen" prisoner relief program poster. (1917) Ludwig Hohlwein's design appeal is huge in the art and collector world, with poster prices in excess of $10,000 common for his commercial posters. This is probably the best German poster of the war. Linen-backed (23 x 35 in.; 584 x 890 mm.) very fine. **$2,000 - $3,000**

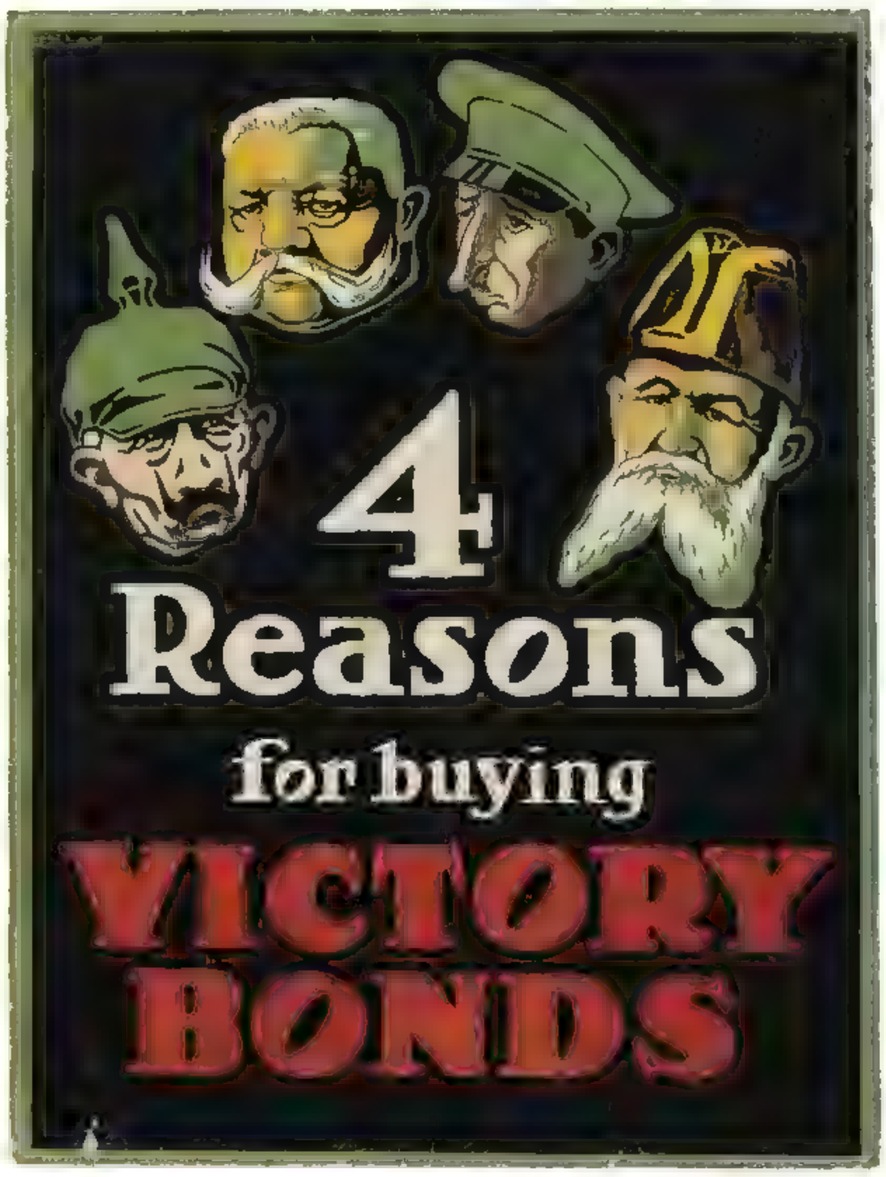
235. WWI "For the Liberty of the World" Statue of Liberty poster by SEM. (1917) This stunning and scarce Statue of Liberty poster, printed in both French and English versions, is by SEM (Serge Goursat), one of France's best poster artists. The poster remains untrimmed at the bottom unlike many surviving examples. Linen-backed (30.25 x 46.375 in.; 768 x 1180 mm.), fine. **$1,000 - $1,500**

236. WWI "Pour le triomphe souscrivez" war bond poster by SEM. (ca. 1917) Troops pour through the Arc de Triomphe in this fanciful and highly detailed design by SEM. Linen-backed (31.5 x 45 in.; 800 x 1145 mm.) fine. **$200 - $300**

238. WWI "On Les Aura, 2e. Emprunt" war bond poster. (ca. 1917) Abel Faivre produced another great image from the war, very scarce in fine condition. A WWII poster employs the same pose: see Lot # 341, "We Have Just Begun to Fight." Linen-backed (31.5 x 45 in.; 800 x 1145 mm.), very fine. **$400 - $600**



237. WWI "Die Raubzüge Frankreichs" history of French invasions of Germany. (ca. 1917) Quite scarce and an unusually didactic poster, with a dramatic message about France's various invasions of Germany. Unbacked with archival tape mends to verso (32 x 33 in.; 813 x 838 mm.), very good. **$200 - $300**



239. WWI "4 Reasons for Buying Victory Bonds" poster. (ca. 1917) An unusual Canadian poster, with images of the Kaiser, von Hindenburg, Admiral Tirpitz, and an unidentified fourth man. Japon-paper backed (17.5 x 23.5 in.; 444 x 597 mm.), fair to good only. **$100 - $200**

240. WWI "Francais Economisez le Gaz" French conservation poster. (ca. 1917) Uncredited French student was heavily influenced here by Japanese woodblock prints in the design of this conservation of resources poster, this one for natural gas. Linen-backed (13.75 x 21 in.; 350 x 533 mm.) fine.
$400 - $600

242. WWI "Casse aujourd'hui ton sucre en deux" French conservation poster. (ca. 1917) Conserving sugar by cutting a loaf in two is the message of this poster by Yvonne Colas, a 15 year-old French student for the conservation series. Linen-backed (13.75 x 22 in.; 350 x 558 mm.), fine. **$400 - $600**

241. WWI "Mangez Moins de Viande pour Menager notre Cheptel" French conservation poster. (ca. 1917) 16-year old French student Marthe Picard designed this beautiful rendering of a fish on a hook against rippling waters is the most popular of the French conservation series. Eat Less Meat to Spare Our Livestock. Linen-backed (14.5 x 21.75 in.; 368 x 552 mm.), fine.
$600 - $800

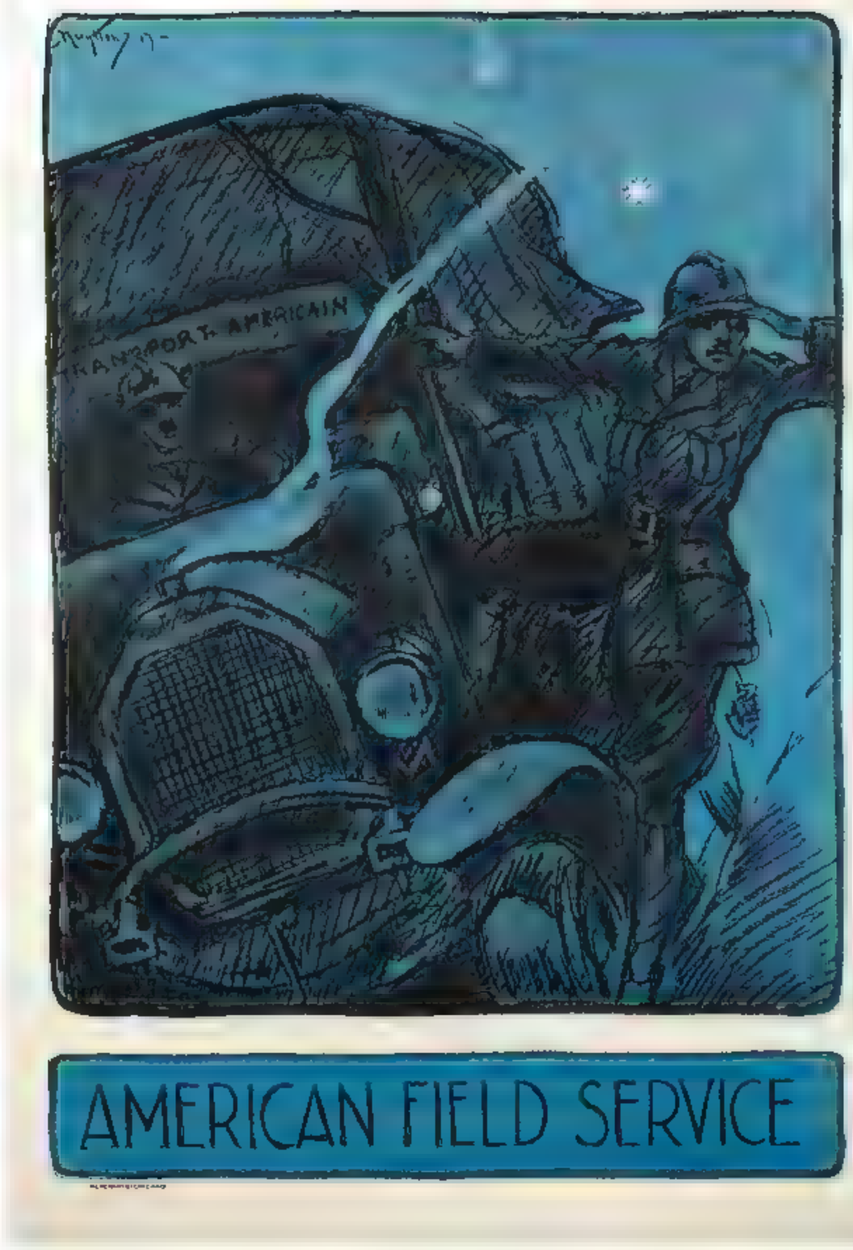
243. WWI "Reservez le vin pour les Poilus" French conservation poster. (ca. 1917) The biggest sacrifice of all? Cutting back on wine on behalf of the soldiers. Another in the great French conservation series. Linen-backed (15 x 22 in.; 380 x 558 mm.), fine. **$600 - $800**

L N BRITTON
U.S. FOOD ADMINISTRATION
EAT MORE
CORN, OATS AND RYE PRODUCTS — FISH AND POULTRY — FRUITS, VEGETABLES AND POTATOES
BAKED, BOILED AND BROILED FOODS
EAT LESS
WHEAT, MEAT, SUGAR AND FATS
TO SAVE FOR THE ARMY AND OUR ALLIES
No 6

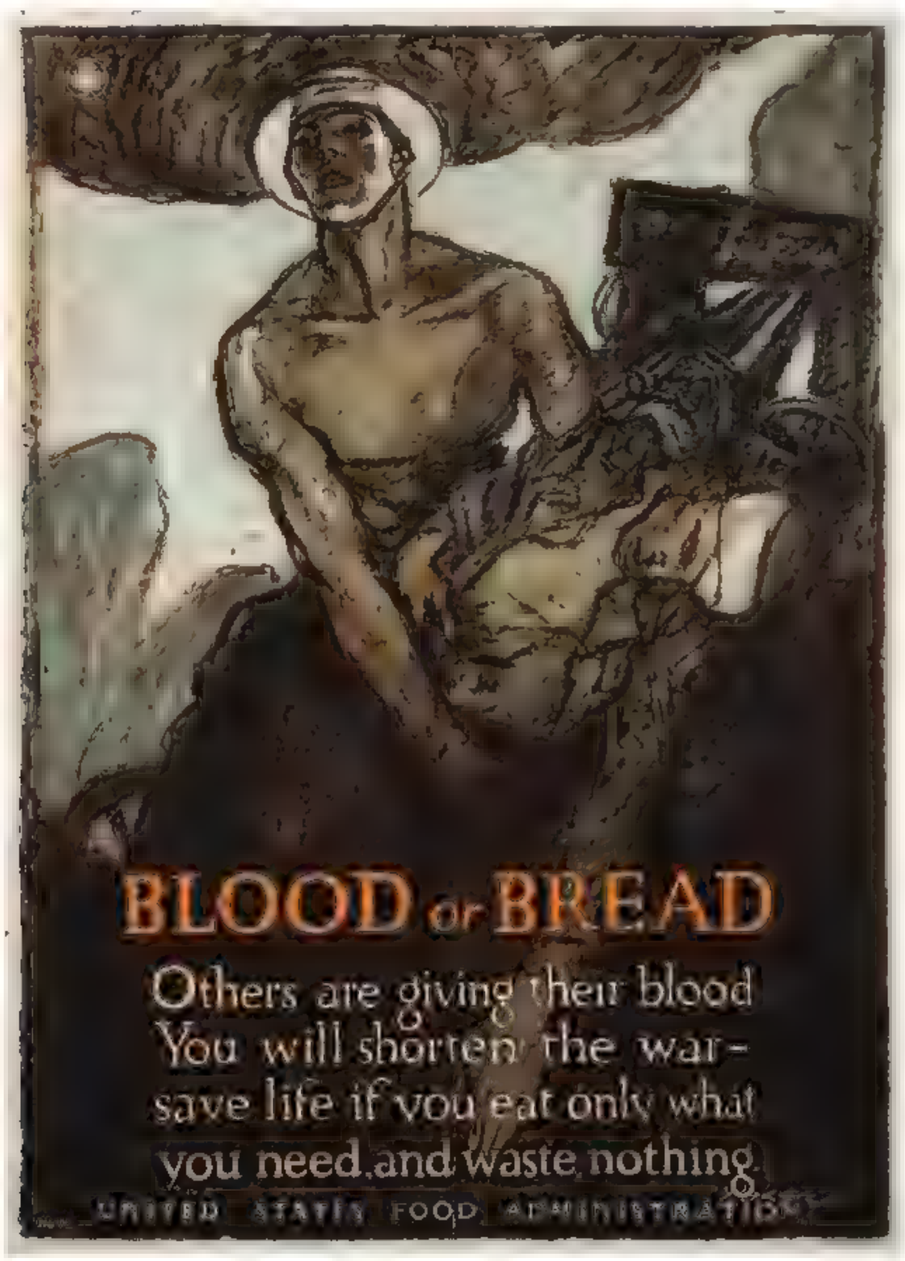
244. WWI "Eat More Corn, Oats, and Rye Products" Food Administration poster. (1917) One of the most popular of all war posters, probably because of the Hohlwein-esque design, and its highly decorative style. All of L.N. Britton's posters feature strong designs and colors and are much in demand. Linen-backed (21 x 28.75 in.; 533 x 730 mm.), very fine. **$600 - $800**

245. WWI "Save the Products of the Land" conservation poster. (1917) This probably ranks second in popularity among conservation posters after Britton's "Eat More Corn ..."; never have fish looked better. Charles Livingston Bull was trained as a taxidermist and became a specialist in animal painting. Linen-backed (19.5 x 29.5 in.; 495 x 750 mm.), very fine. **$600 - $800**

246. WWI "Order Coal Now" J.C. Leyendecker conservation poster. (1917) This gorgeous atmospheric design by the Arrow Collar man J.C. Leyendecker is oft cited as one of the most beautiful posters of WWI. Linen-backed (20 x 29.5 in.; 508 x 750 mm.) very fine. **$600 - $800**



248. WWI "American Field Service" Quaker volunteers poster. (1917) Rare example by Joseph Pierre Nuyttens of a promotion for the Quaker organization which provided ambulance drivers to the army. Linen-backed (22.5 x 34 in.; 572 x 864 mm.), very fine. **$600 - $800**

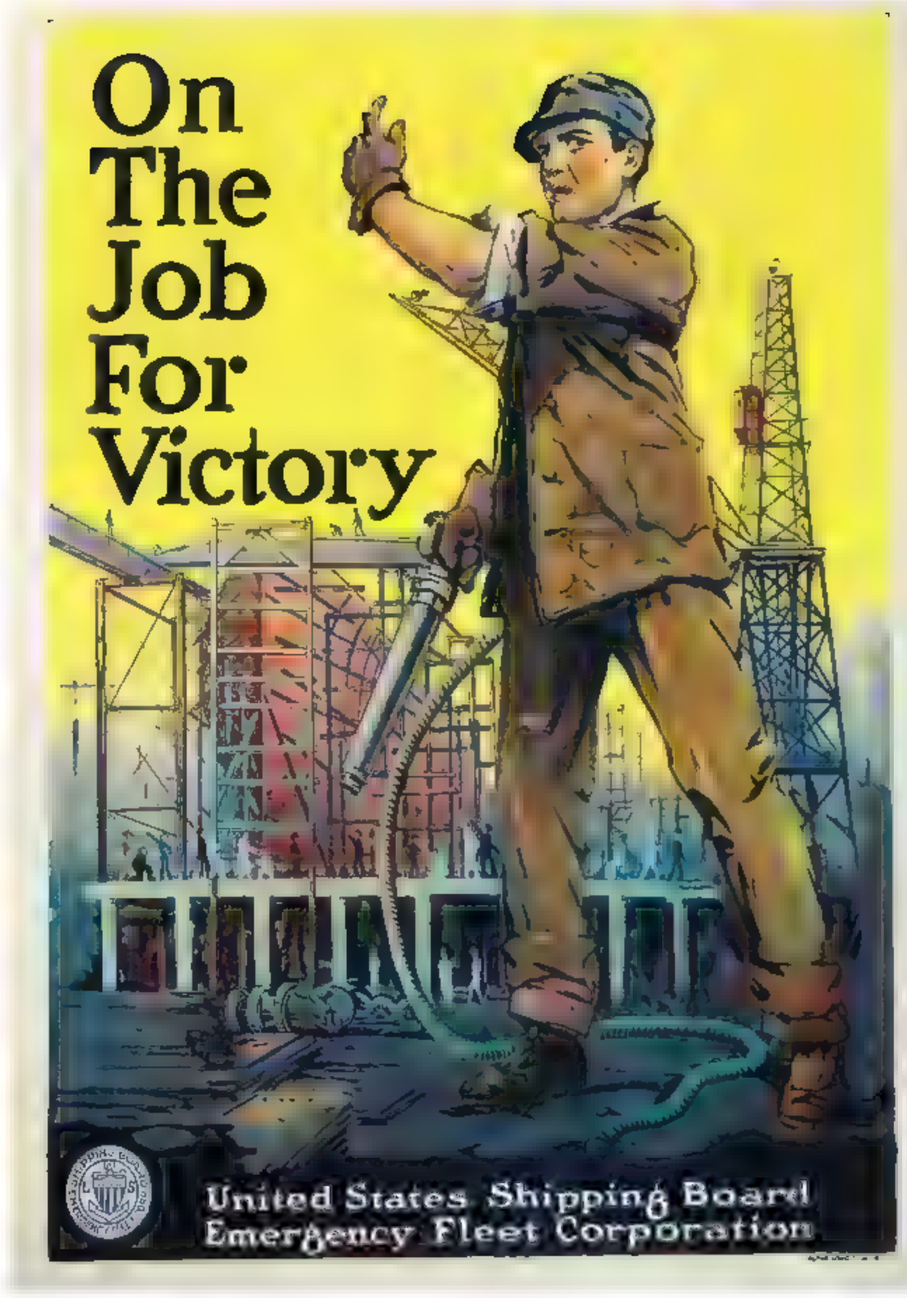

BLOOD or BREAD
Others are giving their blood
You will shorten the war -
save life if you eat only what
you need and waste nothing

247. WWI "Blood or Bread" food conservation poster. (1917) Henry Patrick Raleigh sketchy yet highly moving portrayal of wounded soldiers. Japon-paper backed (21 x 29 in.; 533 x 737 mm.), very good, showing old folds. **$200 - $300**

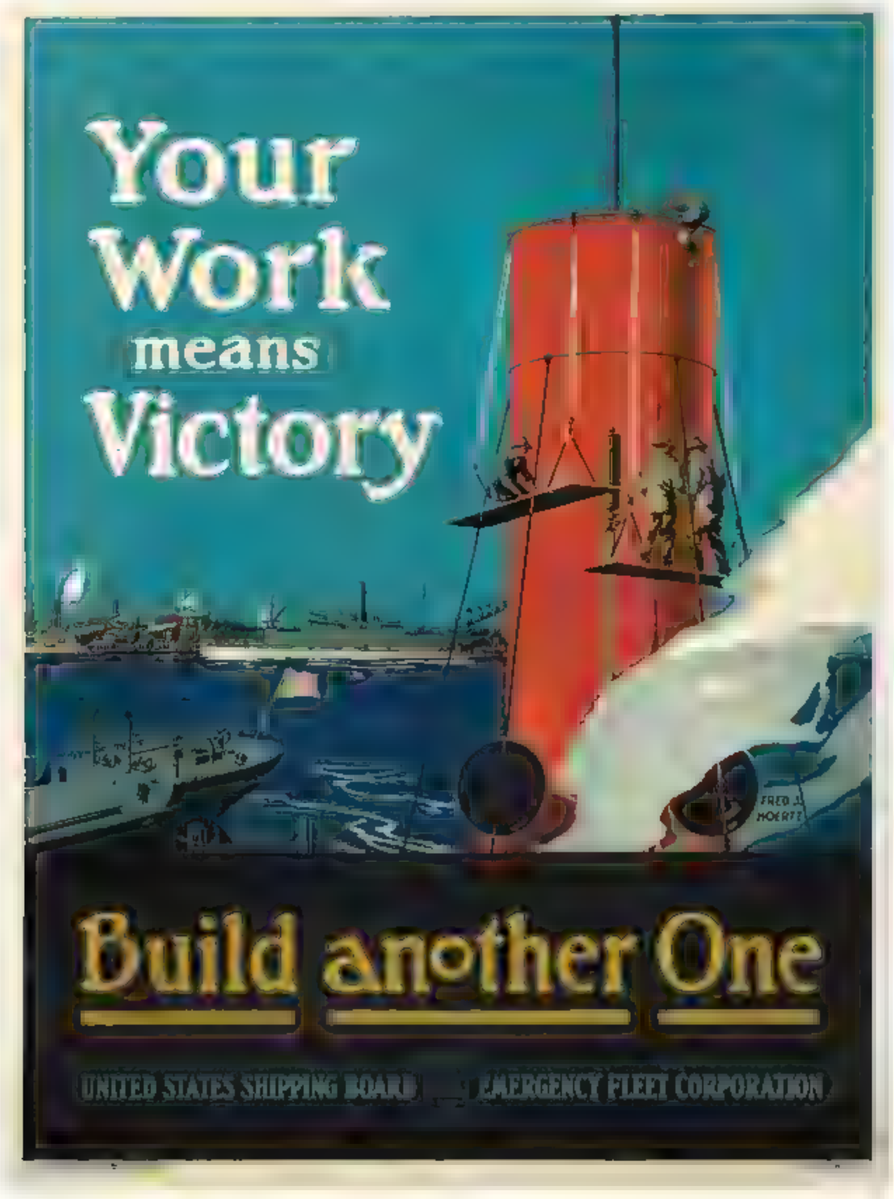
249. WWI "The Ships Are Coming" Flying Eagle poster. (1917) An eye-catching mix of dramatic color, action, an eagle, and ships by James Daugherty for the Emergency Fleets Corporation, this is one of the most attractive and popular posters of WWI. Unfolded and unbacked (20 x 30 in.; 508 x 762 mm.), very fine. **$400 - $600**

250. WWI "Send the Eagle's Answer, MORE SHIPS" Flying Eagle poster. (1917) A huge and dramatic version of the preceding James Daugherty poster, this example has a repaired tear at the top and restored paper in the white margins. Linen-backed (41 x 60 in.; 1040 x 1524 mm.), very good. **$800 - $1,200**

251. WWI "Rivets Are Bayonets, Drive Them Home" work incentive poster. (1917) A beautiful John Sheridan design with great colors make this a much desired poster. The design with industry mimicking military action in silhouette was a technique used in both WWI and WWII posters. Linen-backed (28 x 35 in.; 711 x 890 mm.), very fine. **$600 - $800**



253. WWI "On the Job for Victory" [riveter-style] emergency fleet poster. (1917) Another good production poster (by unknown artist), with a riveter giving a bring-it-on signal. Linen-backed with minor marginal repairs (21 x 30 in.; 533 x 762 mm.), fine. **$200 - $300**



252. WWI "Your Work Means Victory, Build Another One" emergency fleet poster. (1917) Lovely and highly graphic design by Fred Hoertz and an excellent example of production-oriented posters. Muslin-backed (27.75 x 38 in.; 704 x 965 mm.), very good. **$400 - $600**

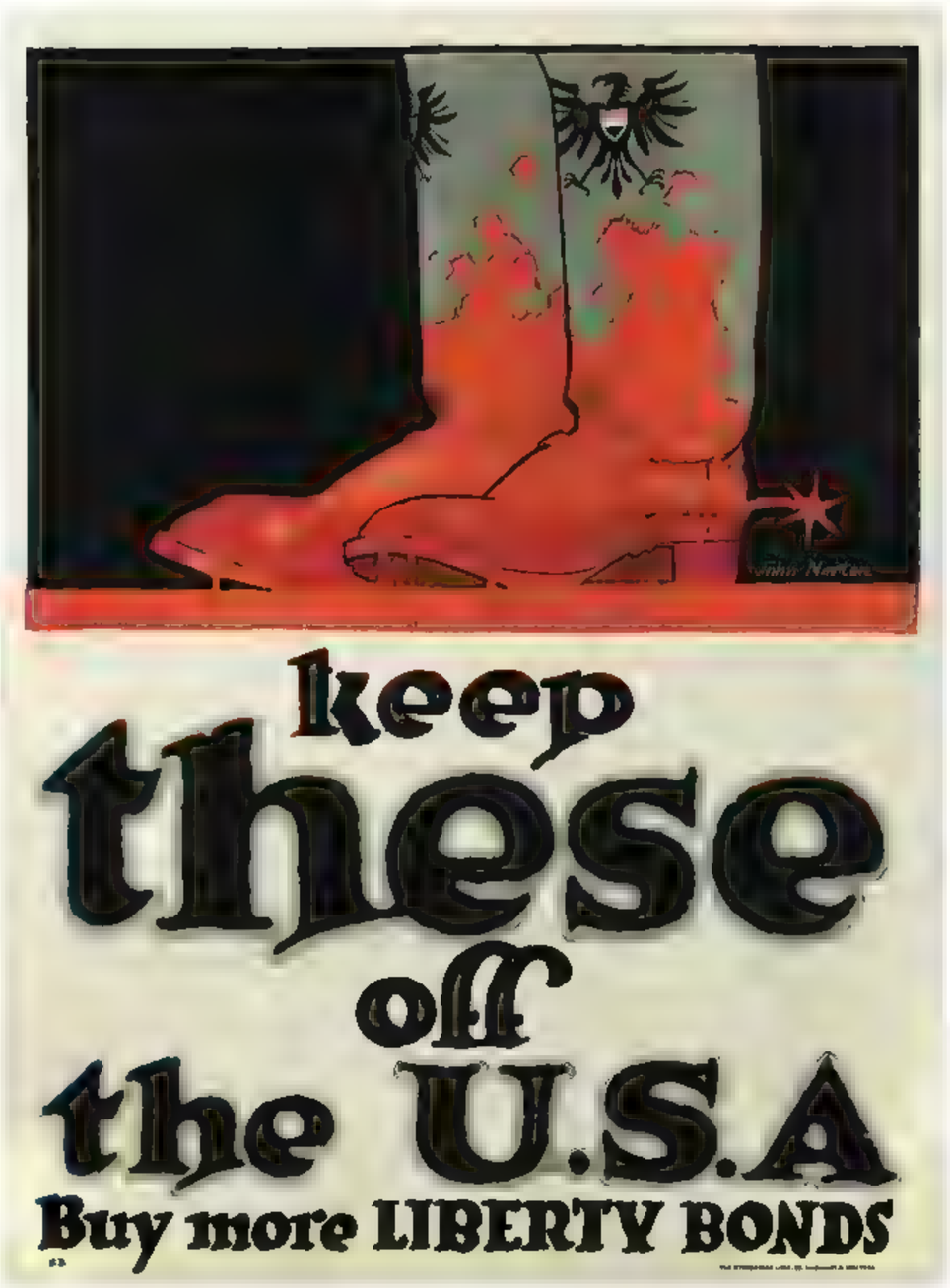
254. WWI "Liberty Bonds" poster for Russian-speaking Americans. (ca. 1917) Cyrillic poster printed in New York is for immigrant population, and promises that the Liberty Loan will win peace for Russia. Unbacked (28 x 42 in.; 711 x 1067 mm.), very good. **$200 - $300**

PUT THE PENNANT BESIDE THE FLAG
U S
SHIPPING BOARD
BOTH SPELL VICTORY
UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD - EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION

255. WWI "Put the Pennant Beside the Flag, Both Spell Victory" emergency fleet poster. (1917) Big, colorful, and appealing to flag enthusiasts. Charles Buckles Falls was a popular book illustrator and frequent contributor of art to *The Shrine Magazine* and *The New York Masonic Outlook*. Linen-backed (55.5 x 39.25 in.; 1410 x 997 mm.), very fine. **$600 - $800**

256. WWI "Nothing Stops These Men, Let Nothing Stop You" emergency fleet poster. (1918) Howard Giles' dramatic design is uncommon for showing battle in a production poster. Linen-backed (54 x 38 in.; 1372 x 965 mm.), very good to fine. **$600 - $800**

257. WWI "V Invest" victory loan poster. (1917) Unusual for its minimalist approach, giving it an uncommonly (for this genre) modernist style. Simple but beautifully conceived and executed, with visible brush strokes adding interest. Unbacked (19.5 x 29.5 in.; 495 x 750 mm.), fine with one diagonal crease. **$100 - $200**



259. WWI "Keep These Off the U.S.A." war bond poster. (1917) John Norton's terrific poster of blood-drenched German boots threatening U.S. soil is easily one of the most frightening and dramatic designs of WWI. Linen-backed (28.75 x 39.25 in.; 730 x 997 mm.), very good to fine with minor edge repair. **$400 - $600**

258. WWI "There is a Liberty Bond in This House" home display poster. (ca. 1917) A nice piece of ephemera, this small poster was something that bond buyers could place in a home window. Uncommon. Linen-backed (14 x 21.25 in.; 355 x 540 mm.), very fine. **$100 - $200**

260. WWI "U.S.A. Bonds" Boy Scouts poster. (1917) J.C. Leyendecker was never more compelling than with this boy scout offering Lady Liberty his own massive "Be Prepared" broadsword. Unfolded and unbacked (20 x 30 in.; 508 x 762 mm.), very fine. **$400 - $600**

261. WWI "They Kept The Sea Lanes Open" victory loan poster. (1917) Leon Shafer's dramatic painting of a submarine and escort vessel keeping an ocean liner safe in the sea lanes is one of the great classic designs of the period. Linen-backed (29 x 39 in.; 737 x 990 mm.), very fine. **$600 - $800**

262. WWI "On the Job for Victory" U.S. Shipping Board poster. (1918) Jonas Lie Emergency Fleet Corporation/War production stimulus poster, a small format (14.5 x 19.5 in.; 370 x 495 mm.), with a monumental design of busy ship-building yard in full wartime production. Linen-backed, very fine. **$200 - $300**

263. WWI "Hrr Na Vraha! Za Demokracii!" immigrant recruiting poster. (ca. 1918) Vojtech Preissig (for the Wentworth Institute in Boston) soliciting Czech and Slovak immigrants to support America's involvement in WWI. Preissig returned to Czechoslovakia after the war, dying in a Nazi concentration camp in WWII. (23.75 x 36 in.; 603 x 914 mm.) "For Our Independence, Down With the Killers, For Democracy, Czechoslovakian Army" [in Czech]. Linen-backed (23.75 x 36 in.; 603 x 914 mm.), very good with minor faint dampstains. **$400 - $600**

265. WWI "Uz Slovenskovstava, Puta Si strahava" immigrant recruiting poster. (ca. 1918) Vojtech Preissig "Already Slovakia Is Rising, Throwing Off Its Bonds" [in Slovak]. Japon-paper backed (23.75 x 36 in.; 603 x 914 mm.), fine. **$600 - $800**

264. WWI "Boh Do Krivdy Hromom, A Junak Gulami . . ." immigrant recruiting poster. (ca. 1918) Vojtech Preissig "God Against Injustice with Thunder, And Young Men with Bullets" [in Slovak]. Unbacked (23.75 x 36 in.; 603 x 914 mm.), very fine. **$600 - $800**

266. WWI "Kdojste Bozi Bojoynici, C.S. Armada Ve Francii" immigrant recruiting poster. (ca. 1918) Vojtech Preissig: [Those] Who Are God's Warriors, Join the Czechoslovakian Army in France [in Czech]. Unbacked (23.75 x 36 in.; 603 x 914 mm.), very fine. **$600 - $800**

267. WWI "8. Kriegsanleihe" Austrian war bond poster. (1918) Julius Klinger, one of the great commercial and political artists of the 'Jugendstil' and German/Austrian expressionist movements, depicts the British enemy as a dragon, slain by the 8th arrow of the 8th war bond drive. Linen-backed (24.5 x 37.25 in.; 622 x 946 mm.), very fine. **$1,000 - $1,500**

268. WWI "Zeichne!" German war bond poster. (1918) Louis Oppenheim was a famed designer of commercial ads and posters. This design could have been modeled on the work of Lucian Bernhard, whose posters often focused on a single object. Linen-backed (18.5 x 28 in.; 470 x 711 mm.), fine. **$100 - $200**

270. WWI "Yours Not to Do or Die, Yours But to Go and Buy" Canadian war bonds poster. (1918) This fine Canadian poster adapts a stanza from Tennyson's Charge of the Light Brigade to the war effort. Unfolded and unbacked (24 x 36 in.; 610 x 914 mm.), very fine. **$400 - $600**

269. WWI "8.Staatsanleihe " Austrian 200 Kronen war bond. (1918) A very fine example of a beautiful 8th Austrian war bond, with most coupons still attached. This is a perfect companion piece to Klinger's poster, beautifully executed with the double-headed Habsburg eagle. Unbacked (9.5 x 14.75 in.; 241 x 375 mm.), very fine. **$100 - $200**

271. WWI "Side by Side--Britannia!" James Montgomery Flagg 'Uncle Sam' poster. (1918) This is the second best Uncle Sam (after I Want You) by James Montgomery Flagg. The poster advertises one of the special days of celebration of American and British unity in the war effort. Scarce. Linen-backed (20 x 30 in.; 508 x 762 mm.), very good. **$600 - $800**

272. WWI "America's Tribute to Britain" Fred Cooper woodcut poster. (ca. 1918) A startlingly fresh and unusual poster design that appears to be made from a woodcut, beautifully executed by Fred Cooper. Linen-backed (20 x 30 in.; 508 x 762 mm.), fine with minor dampstain. **$600 - $800**

273. WWI "Don't Stop Saving Food" domestic conservation poster. (ca. 1918) A nice, all-text design with strong, simple message. Linen-backed (20 x 30 in.; 508 x 762 mm.), fine. **$100 - $200**

W.T. Benda
GIVE OR WE PERISH
AMERICAN COMMITTEE
FOR RELIEF IN THE NEAR EAST
ARMENIA - GREECE - SYRIA - PERSIA
CAMPAIGN for $30.000.000

275. WWI "Give or We Perish" near-east relief poster. (ca. 1918) W.T. Benda design of lovely Persian maiden for relief fund of $30,000,000. Linen-backed (22 x 33.25 in.; 559 x 844 mm.), very fine. **$400 - $600**

274. WWI "K.W.W.H [Kaiser Wilhelm's Willing Helpers], Who Are They?" war exhibit poster. (ca. 1918) An odd Connecticut homefront poster about careless collaborationists. Scarce. Cardstock (10 x 13.75 in.; 254 x 349 mm.), fine. **$100 - $200**

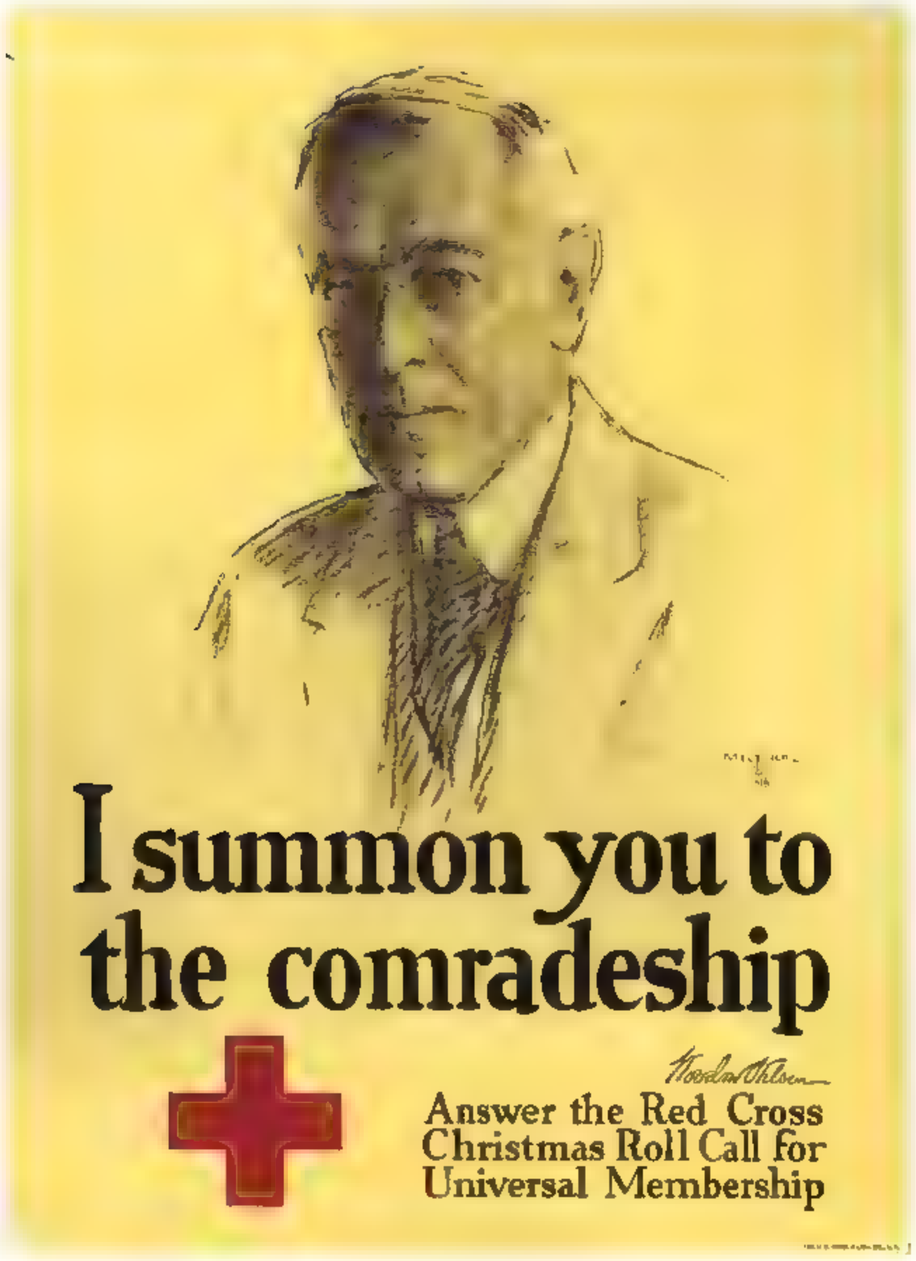
CAMPAIGN for $30,000,000
AMERICAN COMMITTEE
FOR RELIEF IN THE NEAR EAST
ARMENIA - GREECE - SYRIA - PERSIA
ONE MADISON AVE., NEW YORK.
CLEVELAND H. DODGE, TREASURER

276. WWI "Lest They Perish" near-east relief poster. (ca. 1918) W.B. King designed a number of WWI posters, most notably this beautiful color poster for the same Near Eastern relief effort. Unbacked (12.5 x 18.5 in.; 318 x 470 mm.), fine. **$200 - $300**

277. WWI "10,000,000 Members for Christmas" Red Cross poster. (ca. 1918) One of the most decorative and popular of the WWI Red Cross posters. Linen-backed (20 x 30 in.; 508 x 762 mm.), very fine. **$200 - $300**

278. WWI "I Summon You to Comradeship in the Red Cross" poster. (1918) Exquisite stone-lithograph designed by Harrison Fisher, seeking female volunteers for the war effort. Linen-backed (29.5 x 39.75 in.; 750 x 1010 mm.), fine. **$600 - $800**

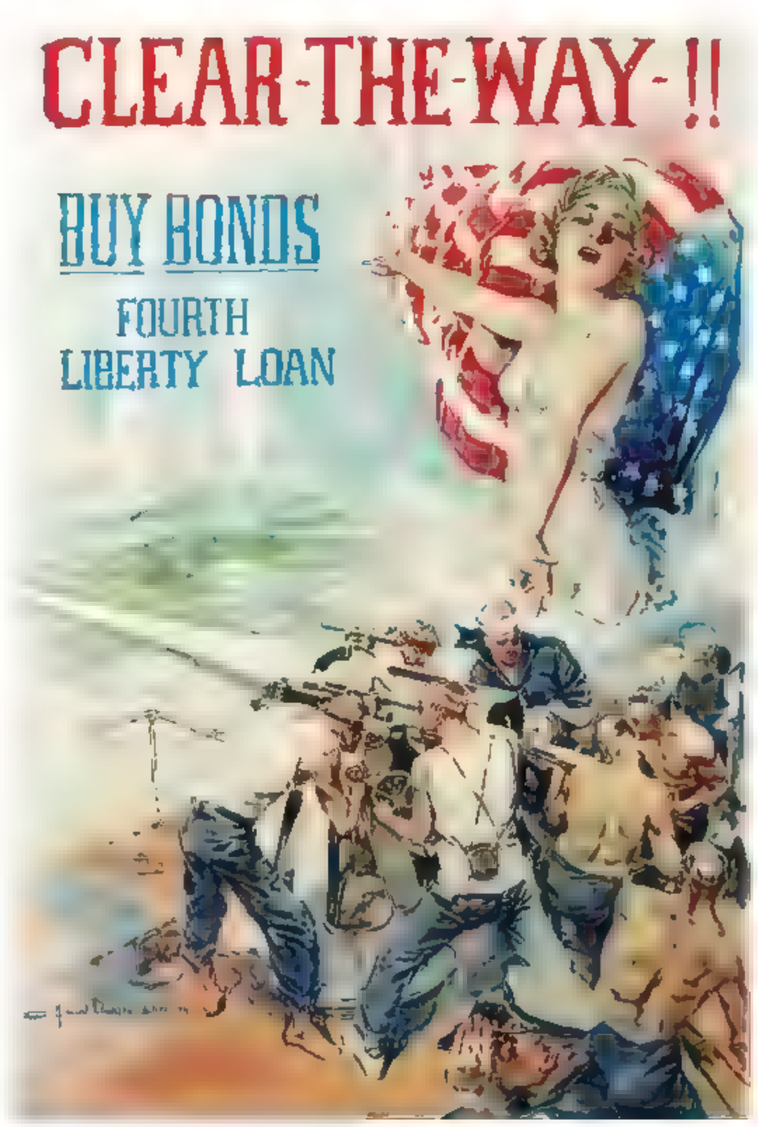
279. WWI "Universal Membership Week" Red Cross poster. (1918) An unusual small banner designed by Harrison Fisher for the Red Cross. Linen-backed (8.5 x 42 in.; 216 x 1067 mm.), fine. **$100 - $200**



280. WWI "I Summon You to the Comradeship" Red Cross poster. (1918) Mielziner design is one of only a very few wartime posters with Woodrow Wilson's image, this is probably the best. Unfolded and unbacked (20 x 27.5 in.; 508 x 700 mm.), very fine. **$200 - $300**

282. WWI "For Every Fighter a Woman Worker" Y.W.C.A. poster. (1918) Adolph Treidler designed this popular image of a young woman factory worker producing the weapons of war, quite uncommon for WWI (but a necessary change for WWII to come, with nearly all able-bodied men sent off to war). Unfolded and unbacked (30 x 40 in.; 762 x 1016 mm.), very fine. **$400 - $600**

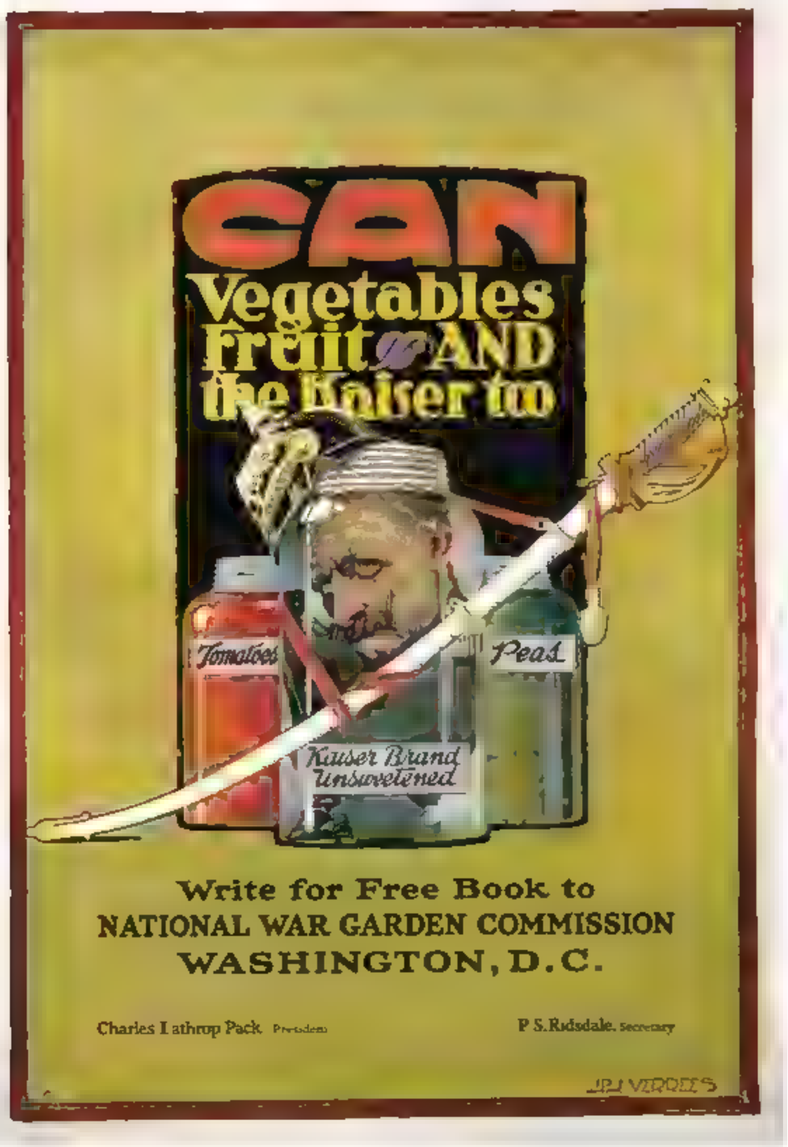
281. WWI "Hey Fellows!" American Library Association poster. (1918) John Sheridan contributed many unique designs to the war effort, and this for the American Library Association is one of his finest. Linen-backed (20 x 30 in.; 508 x 762 mm.), fine. **$200 - $300**



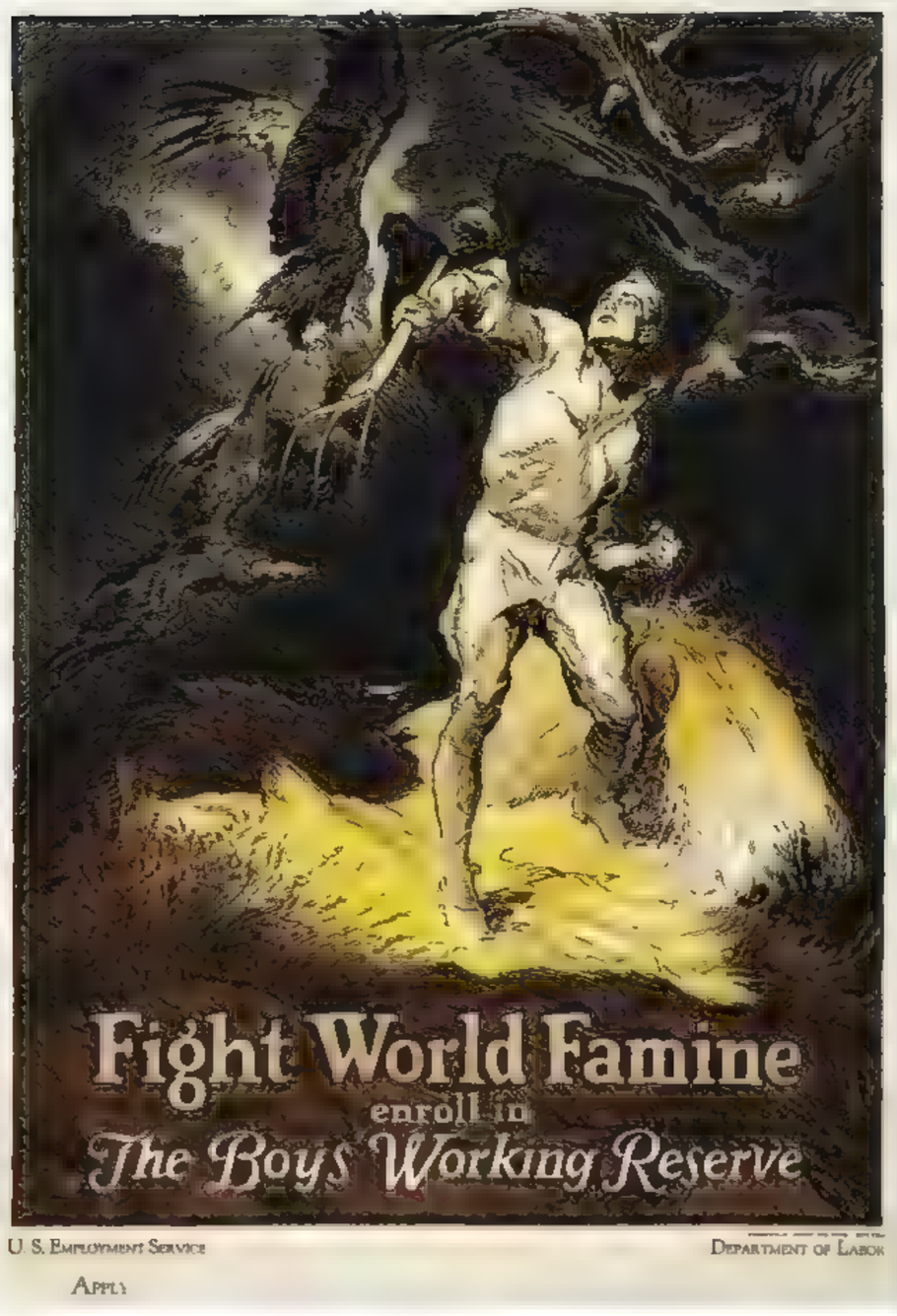
283. WWI "Clear-The-Way!" Howard Chandler Christy war bond poster. (1918) One dealer says this may be the most saleable poster anyone can offer. Howard Chandler Christy gives us a trademark Christy girl in the sheer lingerie-draped figure of "Columbia", strapping sailors, big guns, and a good message. Japon-paper backed (20 x 29.75 in.; 508 x 750 mm.), very fine. **$400 - $600**

284. WWI "Save Food and Defeat Frightfulness" food administration poster. (1918) Herbert Paus classic panorama of women, children, nurses, elderly, and wounded soldiers, all bound with rope to a giant German Iron Cross. Linen-backed (36 x 56 in.; 914 x 1422 mm.), very good to fine. **$300 - $500**

285. WWI "Save the Meat for the Boys at the Front" food conservation trolley-card. (1918) Another fine Hohlwein-like design from Britton in service of conservation issues to promote eating fish instead of meat, especially as fish was very difficult to preserve for overseas shipment to the troops; this lovely little cardstock piece was used as a trolley or bus card. Cardstock as issued (21 x 11 in.; 533 x 280 mm.), very fine. **$100 - $200**



286. WWI "Can Vegetables, Fruit and the Kaiser, Too" food conservation poster. (1918) J. Paul Verrees' design for home canning to save commercial crops for soldiers is a very rare instance of humor in WWI propaganda, an element reserved almost exclusively for campaigns of the next great war. Cardstock as issued (22 x 33 in.; 560 x 838 mm.), fine with slight bumping to extremities. **$400 - $600**



287. WWI "Fight World Famine" The Boys' Working Reserve poster. (ca. 1918) A dramatic design for a little known program of the Department of Labor in WWI. Unfolded and unbacked (19 x 27.5 in.; 483 x 700 mm.), fine. **$200 - $300**

288. WWI "To-day Buy That Liberty Bond" and "That Liberty Shall Not Perish from the Earth" (2) liberty bonds posters. (1918) An oddity, this rising sun seemingly urges one to leap from bed at sunrise to buy Liberty Bonds. Together with a miniature printing of the great Joseph Pennell poster of the Statue of Liberty in flames, under attack by enemy planes. Each unbacked (approx. 7 x 10 in.; 180 x 254 mm.), former is very fine, latter is very good with old tape repair to verso. **$100 - $200**

JOSEPH PENNELL DEL.
SIDEWISE LAUNCHING OF THE 3600-TON S.S."LADY JANET" AT THE GREAT LAKES ENGINEERING CO. YARD, ECORSE, MICHIGAN, JULY 4 1918
LAUNCHING ANOTHER VICTORY SHIP
UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION

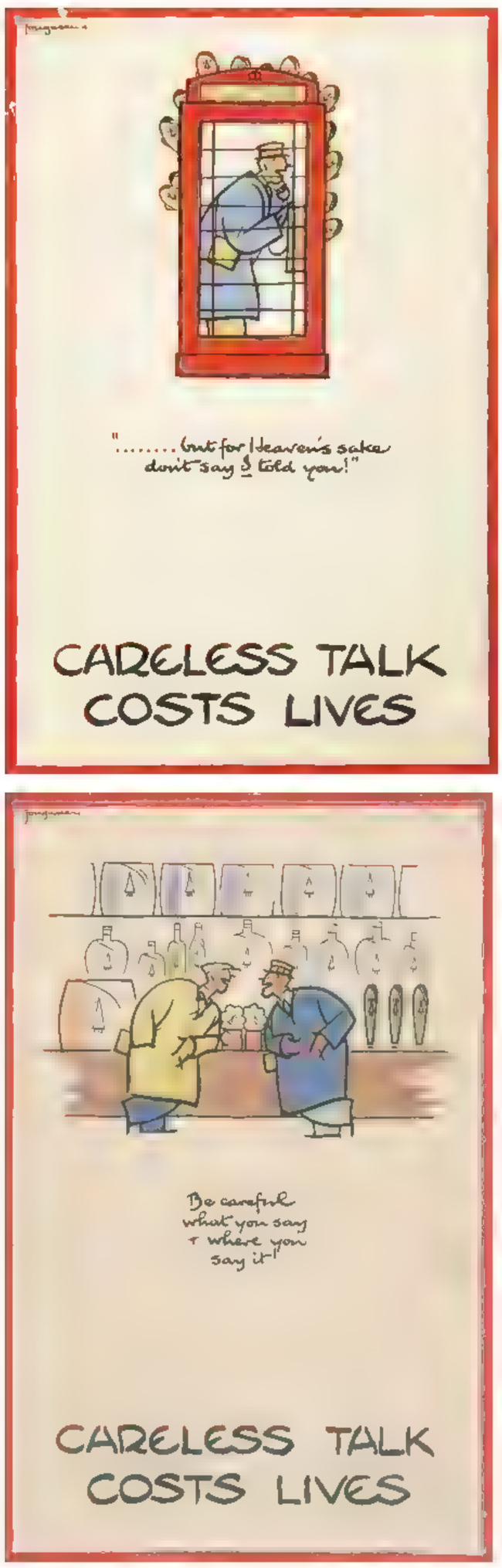
289. WWI "Launching Another Victory Ship" emergency fleet poster. (1918) A very large poster in fine condition, showing Joseph Pennell's complete mastery of drawing industrial scenes. Pennell was the American equivalent of Frank Brangwyn, whose broad stroke lithographs in England were especially notable. Linen-backed (40 x 60 in.; 1016 x 1524 mm.), fine to very fine. **$400 - $600**

290. WWI "That Liberty Shall Not Perish From the Earth" war bond poster. (1918) Legendary, iconic Joseph Pennell design of the Statue of Liberty in flames, under attack by enemy planes. One of the most immediately recognizable images of WWI. Japon-paper backed (29.5 x 40.75 in.; 750 x 1035 mm.), very good. **$400 - $600**

291. WWI "Remember Belgium" war bond poster. (1918) Newspapers characterized Germany's invasion of Belgium as the "rape of little Belgium," something this poster alludes to with great drama. Ellsworth Young was a Midwestern book and magazine illustrator and painter of landscapes. Japon-paper backed (20 x 30 in.; 508 x 762 mm.), fine. **$200 - $300**

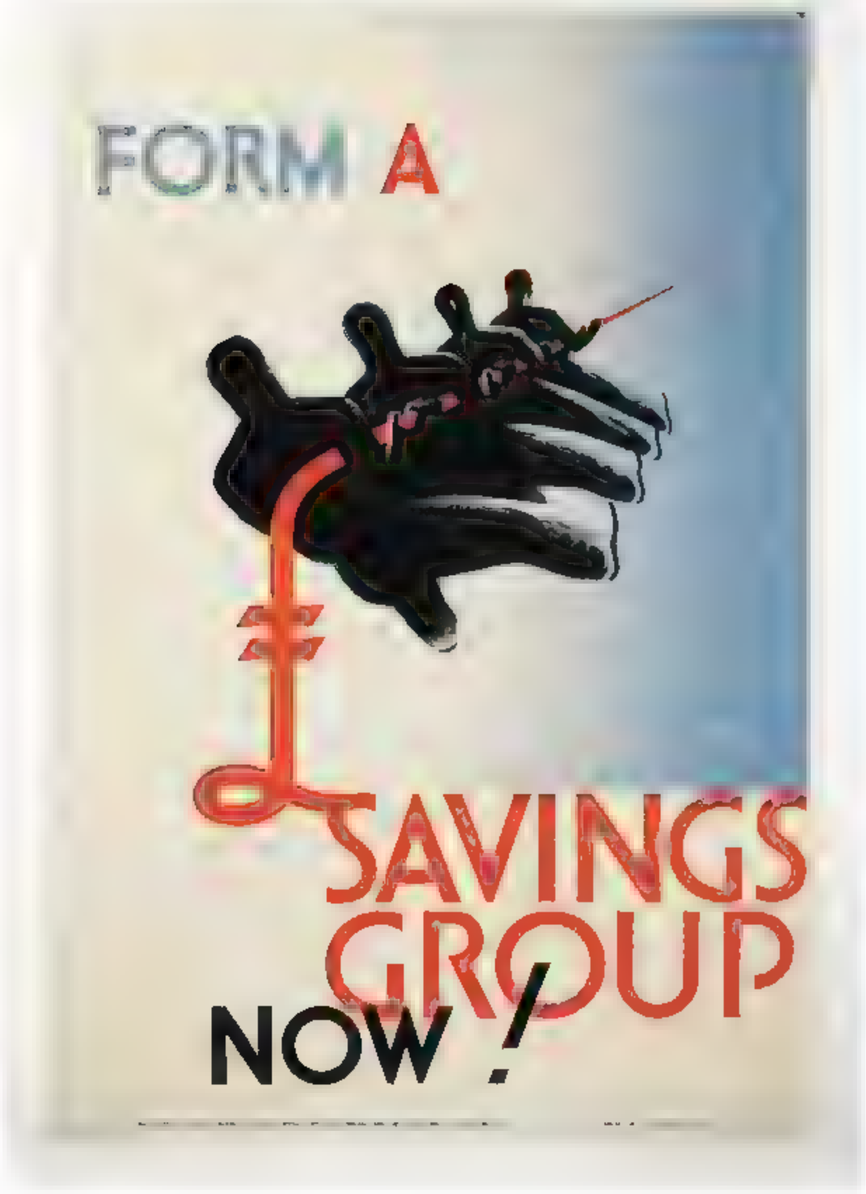
292. WWI "Aviation, Fly With the US Marines" Howard Chandler Christy poster. (1920) Very possibly, this Howard Chandler Christy illustration for Marine aviation is the rarest of WWI era posters, with only a few copies known. The staff of the Marine Corps Museum, which holds Christy's original oil painting, believed for many years that the poster had never actually been printed. Linen-backed (29 x 39 in.; 737 x 990 mm.), fine. **$7,000 - $10,000**

293. WWII "Your Talk May Kill Your Comrades" Abram Games Modernist poster. (1940) Abram Games, like E. McKnight Kauffer elsewhere in this sale, introduced Modernist design to British propaganda and advertising. This design, of careless talk spiraling out of control is considered one of the most essential of the entire WWII campaign. Unfolded unbacked (19 x 29 in.; 483 x 737 mm.), fine. **$800 - $1,200**


"..... but for Heaven's sake don't say I told you!"
CARELESS TALK COSTS LIVES
"Strictly between you + me . . ."
CARELESS TALK COSTS LIVES
"... strictly between these four walls!"
CARELESS TALK COSTS LIVES
Be careful what you say + where you say it!
CARELESS TALK COSTS LIVES
"Of course there's no harm in your knowing!"
CARELESS TALK COSTS LIVES
"... but of course it mustn't go any further!"
CARELESS TALK COSTS LIVES

294. WWII "Careless Talk" collection of (8) British pub window-cards by Fougasse. (1939-1945) Collection of (8) witty, clever, and humorous small-format posters all by Fougasse, a.k.a. Cyril Bird, for British Pubs and bus-shelters, incorporating such elements as Hitler wallpaper ("the walls have ears") Hitler liquor labels, etc. Japon-paper backed (4) and unbacked (4), each (8 x 12.5 in.; 203 x 317 mm.), overall fine. **$1,000 - $1,500**

295. WWII "He Talked - They Died" Abram Games Modernist poster. (1940) A somewhat similar poster to "Your Talk…" by Games and in a smaller size. Unfolded unbacked (9.5 x 14.5 in.; 241 x 368 mm.), with slight edge wear, very good. **$300 - $500**



297. WWII "Form a £ Savings Group Now!" British thrift poster. (1940) Art deco style in a nice British poster about saving. Pat Keely is known for his WWII posters and graphic work and posters for businesses and British Transport. Linen-backed (19.75 x 29.75 in.; 502 x 756 mm.), very fine. **$400 - $600**

296. WWII "If He Should Fall, Is Your Blood There To Save Him?" Abram Games Modernist poster. (1940) A beautiful design for British blood drives by Abram Games. The blank space allowed for information about blood donation sites and dates. Folded, unbacked (19 x 29.25 in.; 483 x 743 mm.), fine. **$300 - $500**

298. WWII "Tittle Tattle Lost the Battle" British careless talk poster. (1940) A British poster not by Fougasse but G. Lacoste, clearly inspired by the Fougasse pub-warnings tradition. Folded unbacked (16.25 x 22.75 in.; 413 x 578 mm.), very good. **$100 - $200**

299. WWII "Today Germany Is Ours, Tomorrow the Whole World...Oh Yeah?" anti-Nazi arrogance poster. (1941) An amusing small poster showing the American fighting spirit with a somewhat bestial image of German soldiers. Linen-backed (16 x 20 in.; 406 x 508 mm.), very fine. **$100 - $200**

301. WWII "Every Canadian Must Fight" work incentive poster. (ca. 1942) A deco-inspired Canadian design incorporating the iconic Thompson sub-machine gun, using the familiar device of a worker shadowing a soldier. Philip Surrey had a long career as an artist with *The Standard* newspaper in Montreal and then as a painter. Folded, unbacked (21.5 x 30 in.; 546 x 762 mm.), very fine. **$300 - $500**

THE TORCH: BE YOURS TO HOLD IT HIGH!
IF YE BREAK FAITH WITH US WHO DIE
WE SHALL NOT SLEEP, THOUGH POPPIES GROW
IN FLANDERS FIELDS.
McCRAE.

300. WWII "The Torch Be Yours to Hold It High" Canadian homefront morale poster. (ca. 1942) Filipowski's modernist/ art deco Canadian design features the Vimy Memorial in France and quotations from famous McCrae (who died on the European battlefield) poem about the poppies of Flanders fields. Unbacked (12 x 18 in.; 305 x 457 mm.), very fine. **$200 - $300**

302. WWII "It's Got To Fit To Do Its Bit!" Canadian work incentive poster. (ca. 1942) A little-known poster from Canada with appealing industrial imagery. Folded, unbacked (24 x 36 in.; 546 x 914 mm.), very fine. **$300 - $500**

303. WWII "Don't Let That Shadow Touch Them" war bond poster. (1942) Lawrence Beall Smith created one of the most haunting images of the entire WWII campaign, American children playing innocently with patriotic toys, caught in the shadow of a giant Nazi swastika, worked so subtly into the design that most viewers miss it at first glance. Folded unbacked (28 x 40 in.; 711 x 1016 mm.), very fine. **$600 - $800**

It is goot to hear Americans are now pudding 10% of der pay into Bunds !
Herman, you tell him it iss BONDS- not BUNDS !
For VICTORY...put at least 10% of every pay into WAR BONDS !

304. WWII "Bonds Not Bunds" Hitler, Goering, and Goebbels caricature poster. (1942) Great humor and compelling, idiotic caricatures of Hitler, Goebbels, and Goering. Japon-paper backed (16.75 x 22 in.; 425 x 558 mm.), very good with slight edge chipping and faint tape stain. **$100 - $200**

305. WWII "Let's Fly This Flag, Everybody at Least 10% in War Bonds" poster. (1942) A good bond poster with allusion to the Revolutionary War minutemen. Folded unbacked (22 x 28 in.; 558 x 711 mm.), fine. **$100 - $200**

306. WWII "Let's All Fight, Buy War Bonds" poster. (1942) Charging soldier leading an army of homefront industry workers is a throwback to WWI doughboys in his saucer-shaped helmet. Folded unbacked (22 x 28 in.; 558 x 711 mm.), very good with minor corner losses. **$100 - $200**

WAR GAS ATTACK -- SELF-HELP

BE PREPARED! DON'T LET A JAP MAKE A SAP CASUALTY OF YOU!

1. Preparation: Any air raid may be a gas raid. Select a room with the fewest windows and doors as a Gas Shelter. An upstairs room is preferable as most gases seek low levels—but any tight room is good.

Close all unnecessary openings and cover all cracks and openings with rags, papers and scotch tape to stop the least cracks and make the room "gastight." Keep the following First Aid materials in your Gas Shelter or Shelters at all times:

1. Laundry soap (2 bars.)
2. Hydrogen Peroxide (Peroxide of Hydrogen) 1 pint.
   For use when gas smells like geraniums (see 2-b below).
3. Baking soda solution (2 tablespoonfuls of soda to 1 quart of water)
4. Half gallon bottle containing 3 glasses of water and 6 tablespoonfuls of baking soda
   Clor or other Liquid bleach 1 quart.
   smells like garlic or horseradish. Just before use add one glass of liquid bleach to the ½ gallon bottle (4) of soda solution and shake well.
6. Absorbent cotton (1 pound.) and clean rags.

2. Procedure: When the Air Raid warning sounds

IF CAUGHT OUTSIDE IN A WAR GAS RAID

1. Precautions: Don't breathe deeply. Take short, quick breaths or hold your breath until you can get indoors or out of the gas by walking across wind.

2. Self-Help: (a) If the gas smells like garlic, horseradish or mustard, and liquid splashes on your skin or clothes—pain may not be felt for hours but IMMEDIATE ACTION is necessary to prevent serious injury. Go to the nearest house. Leave your outer clothing outside. Swab or blot all exposed parts of body with a cloth moistened with Kerosene or Salad Oil. As an alternative, wash all exposed parts with solution of bleach and baking soda (see 5 above). Do not get bleach in eyes. Bathe immediately with a HOT BATH, preferably shower bath, using plenty of soap. Rinse eyes, nose and throat with baking soda solution. Do not rub or bandage eyes. Put on clothing again until it has been made safe by cleaning or airing until free from gas.

(b) If the gas smells like geraniums proceed as in (a) except wash with hydrogen peroxide instead of the bleach and soda solution. After bathing, apply wet compresses of hydrogen peroxide.

(c) If only vapor strikes you, an IMMEDIATE shower bath as above, with a change of clothing and a nose, throat and eye rinse with baking soda solution is probably all that will be necessary. After this treatment rest quietly until told to do otherwise.

(d) If the gas smells like new cut hay, oranges or sweetish like flypaper and causes you to cough, go inside a gas-tight room and lie down immediately. Any slight exertion may cause a collapse. Breathe through a cloth wet with baking soda solution. Rinse eyes, nose and throat with baking soda solution.

3. Help Others: Make your home and equipment available to anyone who may be caught outside.

(OVER)

NST WAR GASES

Y INDOORS. Gas-proof your room by closing ter. When the Gas Alarm sounds, go at once to

FI T AID AND FIRST AID

Follow all precautions.

For EXPOSURE TO LIQUID MUSTARD
Swab all exposed parts of body Immediately

ute bleach and
w. Don't get bleach in eyes.) Discard all
ng. Take hot bath with laundry soap.
es, nose and throat with soda solution (1 teaspoon soda to glass of water). Do not rub, or bandage eyes.

TO LIQUID LEWISITE
ent as for mustard except use peroxide instead of bleach and soda (4).

EXPOSURE TO VAPOR (Either)
Discard clothing. Take hot bath with regular laundry soap. Don't rub or bandage.

through cloth wet with soda solution. If caught outdoors, go inside immediately. Keep quiet. Avoid all exertion for 48 hours. Never permit artificial respiration.

Rinse eyes with dilute soda solution. Don't rub eyes. Don't bandage eyes. Has no permanent effect.

STAY IN SIDE
Breathe fumes from bleach solution. Rinse nose and throat with baking soda solution.
Effect is only temporary.

ATERIALS AT ALL TIMES: HELP OTHERS!

2— Hydrogen Peroxide (3% solution) 1 pint.
3— Baking soda solution (2 tablespoons soda to qt. water)
4—Clorox, Purex, San-Clor or other liquid bleach
just before use mix 1 glass bleach with 5 glasses water and add 6 tablespoonfuls baking soda.
5—Absorbent cotton and clean rags.

FAIRFIELD CITY COUNCIL.
August, 194.

(OVER)

307. WWII "War Gas Attack - Self Help" instruction card. (1942) A neat little piece of wartime ephemera, bringing home the West Coast concerns about possible Japanese attacks. After all, there was the attack on Pearl Harbor and then an invasion of the Aleutians . . . Unfolded unbacked (8.5 x 11 in.; 216 x 280 mm.), very fine. **$100 - $200**

309. WWII "Bowl Them Over, More Production" work incentive poster. (1942) Great humor, big poster, bowling action with the Axis of evil! Getting harder to find this one. Linen-backed (28.5 x 40 in.; 724 x 1016 mm.), very fine. **$600 - $800**

308. WWII "Careless Matches Aid the Axis, Prevent Forest Fires" forest service poster. (1942) One of the many posters with egregiously racist caricatures of the Japanese enemy. Folded unbacked (18 x 24 in.; 457 x 610 mm.), very fine. **$400 - $600**

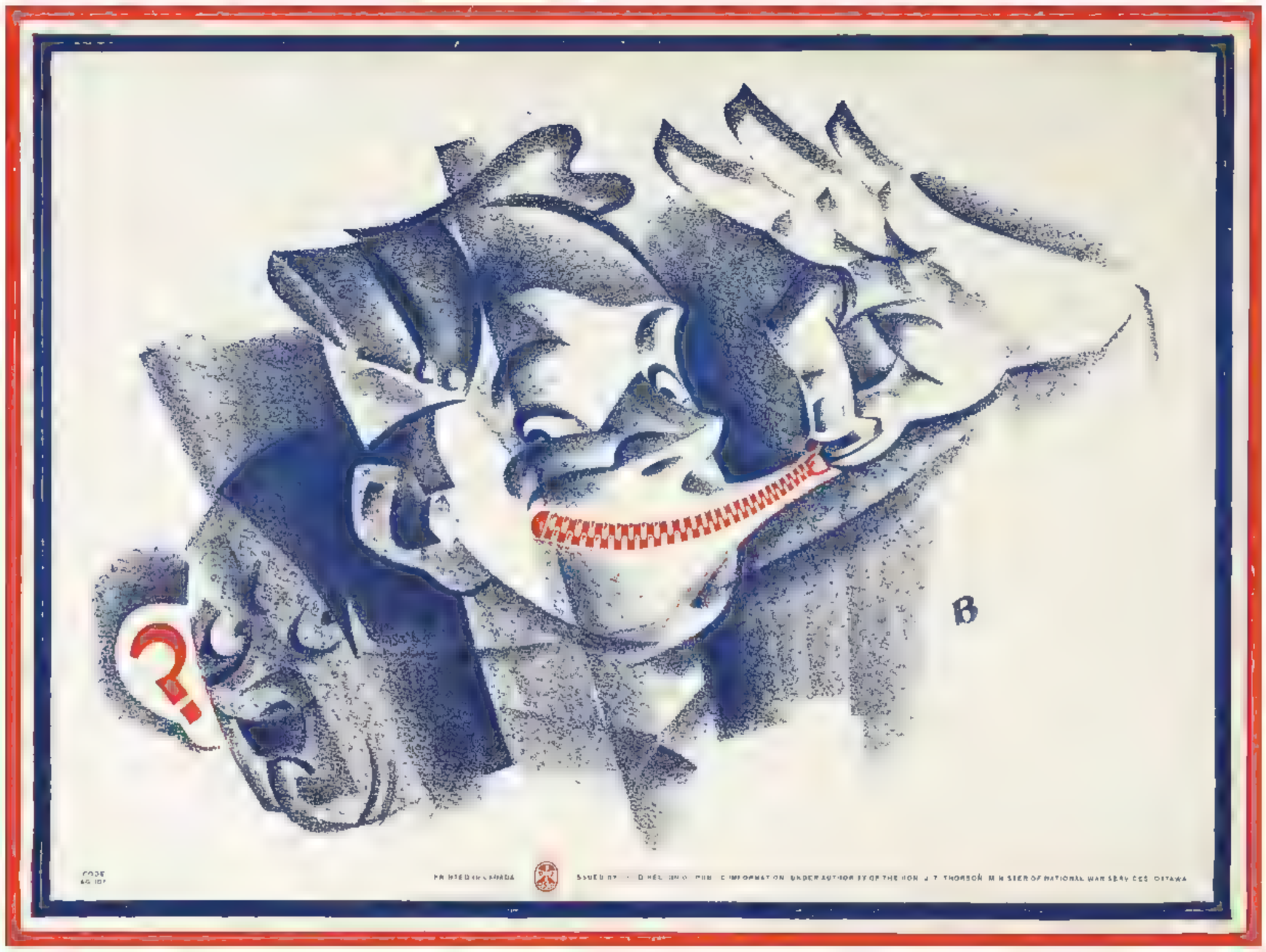
310. WWII "Women in the War, We Can't Win Without Them" work incentive poster. (1942) An outstanding example of modernist use of photography in a poster design. Folded unbacked (28 x 40 in.; 711 x 1016 mm.), very fine. **$300 - $500**

311. WWII "America's Answer, Production!" Jean Carlu modernist poster. (1942) This spectacular poster won a place in the permanent collection of the Museum of Modern Art. Jean Carlu's two airbrushed designs for production are avidly sought by collectors. This is a superb example with faint fold marks (as issued). Linen-backed (30 x 40 in.; 762 x 1016 mm.), fine. **$1,500 - $2,500**

312. WWII "Give It Your Best" American Flag poster. (1942) Charles Coiner's simple and direct statement with just the American flag and nothing else has become one of the most iconic posters of WWII. Folded, unbacked (20 x 28.5 in.; 508 x 724 mm.), very fine. **$200 - $300**

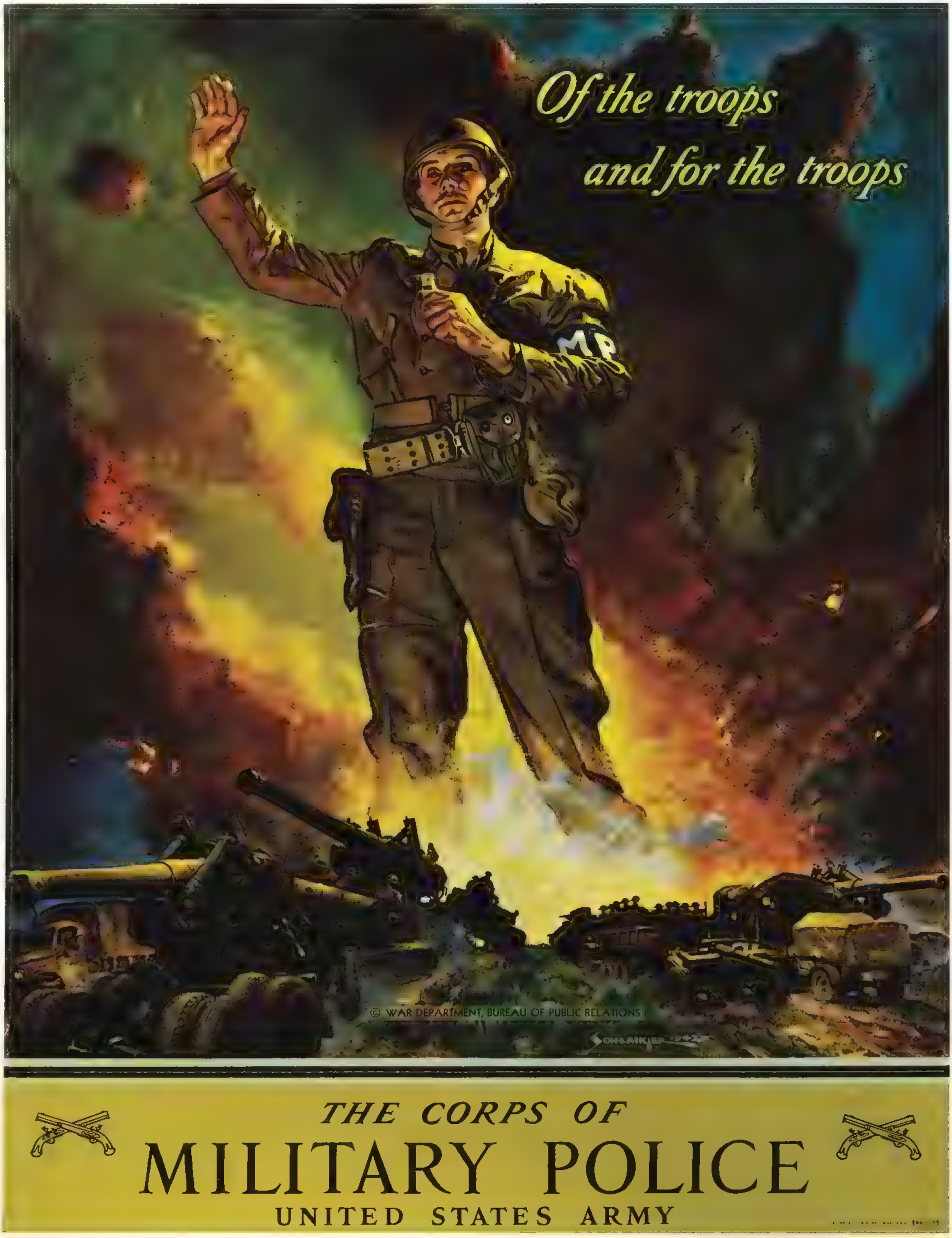
313. WWII "He's Watching You" Emergency management poster. (1942) Glenn Grohe's riveting classic of a stylized German soldier watching your every word and move. Folded unbacked (10 x 14 in.; 254 x 356 mm.), fine. **$400 - $600**

314. WWII "A Careless Word . . . A Needless Sinking" careless talk poster. (1942) A well-executed painting by Anton Otto Fischer that exists in large and small versions. Impressive in this size. Folded unbacked (28.5 x 37 in.; 724 x 940 mm.), fine with slight extra fold. **$200 - $300**



315. WWII Zipped lip [no text] Canadian careless talk poster. (1942) Scarce ephemeral caricature from Canada depicting a zipped-lip smiling soldier happily keeping secrets from Hitler, with artist's initial 'B'. Folded unbacked (12.25 x 16.25 in.; 311 x 413 mm.), fine. **$100 - $200**

316. WWII "For Their Future" war bond poster. (1943) A.E.O. Munsell offers what is arguably the happiest and most comforting of all WWII designs, this charming portrait of a soldier's family safe at home. Folded unbacked (28.5 x 37 in.; 724 x 940 mm.), very fine with tiny cross-fold separation. **$200 - $300**



317. WWII "Of the Troops and For the Troops" The Corps of Military Police poster. (1942) Jes Wilhelm Schlaikjer's highly detailed artistry makes his posters among the most highly prized of the entire WWII campaign. Linen-backed (19 x 24.75 in.; 483 x 628 mm.), very fine. **$600 - $800**

318. WWII "O'er the Ramparts We Watch" Army Air Forces poster. (1944) Jes Wilhelm Schlaikjer's poster for the Army Air Forces is his best known and most avidly collected image. Linen-backed (19 x 25.5 in.; 483 x 648 mm.), very good. **$600 - $800**

319. WWII "Step On It! Let's Keep 'Em Pulling for Victory" GMC poster. (1942) General Motors produced a brilliant series of posters that are just now being recognized widely as comic masterpieces. Each of the following from this series is exceedingly rare in this unused condition. Unfolded unbacked (30 x 40 in.; 762 x 1016 mm.), very fine. **$600 - $800**

320. WWII "Nooses for Nazis, Let's Keep Pulling for Victory" GMC poster. (1942) General Motors: Hitler, Goering, and Goebbels, ensnared. Unfolded unbacked (30 x 40 in.; 762 x 1016 mm.), very fine. **$600 - $800**

321. WWII "Production Will Put Them Behind the Eight Ball" GMC poster. (1942) General Motors: Mussolini, Tojo and Hitler as billiard balls. Unfolded unbacked (30 x 40 in.; 762 x 1016 mm.), very fine. **$600 - $800**

IF THERE'S ANY LEAD
IT SHOULD BE IN THE
AXIS!
KEEP 'EM FIGHTING!
COPYRIGHT, 1942, FISHER BODY DIVISION, GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION

322. WWII "If There's Any Lead It Should Be in the Axis!" GMC poster. (1942) Probably the scarcest of the GM posters, with a barrage of General Motors' bullets flying at Hitler's 'Axis'. Unfolded unbacked (30.75 x 40.25 in.; 781 x 1022 mm.), very fine. **$600 - $800**

323. WWII "Doing All You Can, Brother?" war bond poster. (1943) Robert S. Sloan stark, compelling plea from a wounded soldier on just a hint of burned-out battlefield, for homefront support. Folded unbacked (28.5 x 40 in.; 724 x 1016 mm.), very fine. **$200 - $300**

325. WWII "Lutamos pela Liberdade de Todos" [Let's Fight for the Liberty of All] E. McKnight Kauffer poster. (1942) E. McKnight Kauffer revolutionized British advertising in the 1920s and 30s, then moved to the U.S. at the outbreak of war in Europe, where he contributed to the war effort with great graphic designs like this for Spanish-speaking immigrants. Linen-backed (14 x 20 in.; 356 x 508 mm.), fine. **$100 - $200**

324. WWII "Remember Dec. 7th!" homefront morale poster. (1942) Seen in at least three sizes, this is the middle size. A great image of the tattered flag, still flying but at half staff after the attack on Pearl Harbor. Folded unbacked (22 x 28 in.; 558 x 711 mm.), very fine. **$200 - $300**

326. WWII "The United Nations Fight for Freedom" international morale poster. (1942) A colorful though not exactly inspired poster for the newly hatched United Nations, depicting flags of 30 nations united around the Statue of Liberty. Folded unbacked (28.25 x 40 in.; 717 x 1016 mm.), good only with toning and pinholes. **$100 - $200**

327. WWII "Use It Up - Wear It Out - Make It Do!" conservation poster. (1943) Robert Gwathmey in his characteristic magazine-illustration style depicts an African-American couple practicing conservation for the war effort. Folded unbacked (22 x 28 in.; 558 x 711 mm.), very fine. **$200 - $300**

329. WWII "Where Our Men Are Fighting, Our Food Is Fighting" conservation poster. (1943) A lovely design with no known artist, showing food (available due to homefront conservation) parachuted down to waiting troops. Folded unbacked (22 x 28 in.; 558 x 711 mm.), very fine. **$200 - $300**

328. WWII "Plant a Victory Garden" conservation poster. (1943) More of the Gwathmey style, this time in service of the major effort to plant Victory Gardens. Folded unbacked (22 x 28 in.; 558 x 711 mm.), very fine. **$200 - $300**

330. WWII "Save Waste Fats for Explosives" conservation poster. (1943) Henry Koerner exceptional design tells us recycled cooking grease was a key component in manufacturing explosives for munitions. Folded unbacked (20 x 28 in.; 508 x 711 mm.), very fine. **$200 - $300**

331. WWII "4-H Victory Garden" fence placard. (ca. 1943) An ephemeral item to hang on a garden fence that demonstrates the involvement of youth groups (4-H clubs) in the war effort. Unbacked (10 x 14 in.; 254 x 356 mm.), very fine. **$100 - $200**

332. WWII "Do With Less So They'll Have Enough!" conservation poster. (1943) One of the better uses of photographic realism in a WWII poster. Folded unbacked (22 x 28 in.; 558 x 711 mm.), very fine. **$100 - $200**

333. WWII "W.A.A.C.., This Is My War, Too" Women's auxiliary poster. (1943) This well-known poster by Dan V. Smith for the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps (later shortened to Women's Army Corps or WAC) poster appeared in several sizes and formats. This example is the smallest. Unbacked (8 x 12 in.; 203 x 356 mm.), fine. **$100 - $200**

334. WWII "Don't Say It!" careless talk poster. (1943) The finger-pointer lives! Part of a series of small silkscreened window-card posters with security messages by artist M.Anderson. Unbacked (11 x 17.5 in.; 279 x 444 mm.), fine. **$100 - $200**

336. WWII "The Enemy Listens" careless talk poster. (1943) Part of a series of small silkscreened window-card posters with security messages by artist M. Anderson. Unbacked (11 x 17.5 in.; 279 x 444 mm.), fine. **$100 - $200**

335. WWII "Button Your Lip!" careless talk poster. (1943) Part of a series of small silkscreened window-card posters with security messages by artist M. Anderson. Unbacked (11 x 17.5 in.; 279 x 444 mm.), fine. **$100 - $200**

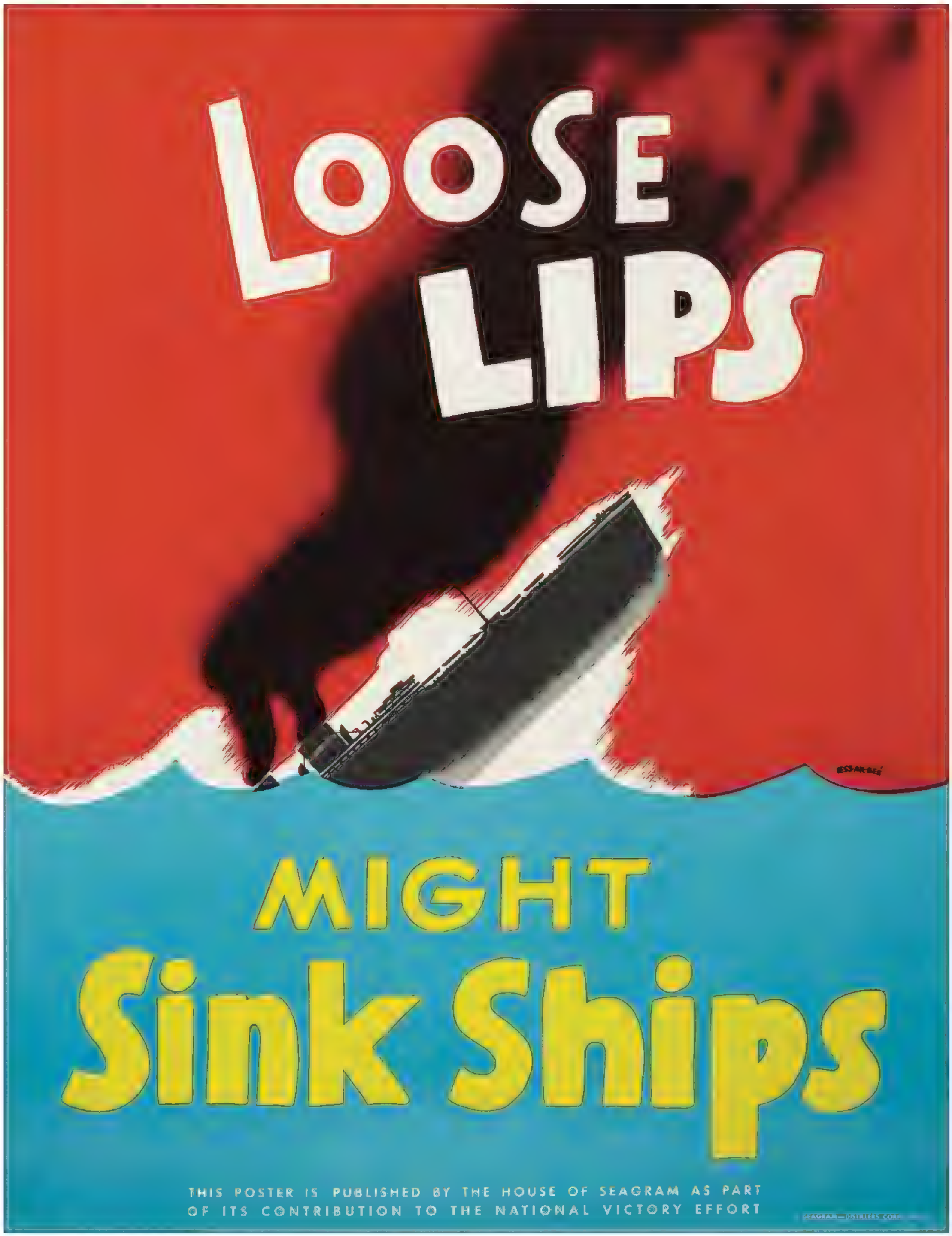
337. WWII "Spike That Rumor" careless talk poster. (1943) Part of a series of small silkscreened window-card posters with security messages by artist M. Anderson. Unbacked (11 x 17.5 in.; 279 x 444 mm.), fine. **$100 - $200**

338. WWII "Don't Talk About Troop Movements, If You Tell . . ." careless talk poster. (1943) A very edgy illustration with a gritty photo-realist quality, drawn from boot level on the rail platform. Folded unbacked (22 x 28 in.; 558 x 711 mm.), very fine. **$200 - $300**

340. WWII "We Have Just Begun To Fight" battlefront morale poster. (1943) Also seen in larger size, this design is almost identical in composition to Faivre's beautiful "On Les Aura" poster from WWI. Folded unbacked (16 x 22.5 in.; 406 x 572 mm.), fine. **$200 - $300**

339. WWII "Americans Will Always Fight for Liberty, 1778-1943" morale poster. (1943) Casting the history net widely, this poster by Bernard Perlin makes the liberty connection to the Revolutionary War. Folded unbacked (22 x 28 in.; 558 x 711 mm.), very good with tiny edge stains. **$100 - $200**

341. WWII "Hug the Ground and Live Longer" battlefront advice poster. (1943) Not a common poster, it has definite design elements in common with Abram Games' earlier work in Britain. Folded unbacked (13.5 x 20 in.; 343 x 508 mm.), very good. **$100 - $200**


LOOSE LIPS
MIGHT
Sink Ships
THIS POSTER IS PUBLISHED BY THE HOUSE OF SEAGRAM AS PART
OF ITS CONTRIBUTION TO THE NATIONAL VICTORY EFFORT

342. WWII "Loose Lips Might Sink Ships" Seagram's tavern poster. (1943) Following four are examples from the House of Seagram series for taverns by Seymour R. Goff, a.k.a. 'Ess-ar-gee', all concerning 'loose lips' and 'careless talk'. Unfolded unbacked (21.5 x 27.75 in.; 546 x 705 mm.), very fine. **$1,500 - $2,500**

EVEN IN THIS
FRIENDLY TAVERN
THERE MAY BE
ENEMY EARS
STOP LOOSE TALK · RUMORS
THIS POSTER IS PUBLISHED BY THE HOUSE OF SEAGRAM AS PART
OF ITS CONTRIBUTION TO THE NATIONAL VICTORY EFFORT

343. WWII "Even In This Friendly Tavern There May Be Enemy Ears" Seagram's tavern poster. (1943) Seymour R. Goff, a.k.a. 'Ess-ar-gee'with comical Hitler image. Unfolded unbacked (21.5 x 27.75 in.; 546 x 705 mm.), very fine. **$200 - $300**

345. WWII "No Room for Rumors" Seagram's tavern poster. (1943) Seymour R. Goff, a.k.a. 'Ess-ar-gee'with "Uncle Sam" image. Unfolded unbacked (21.5 x 27.75 in.; 546 x 705 mm.), very fine. **$200 - $300**

FREE SPEECH
doesn't mean
Careless
TALK!
THIS POSTER IS PUBLISHED BY THE HOUSE OF SEAGRAM AS PART
OF ITS CONTR BUTION TO THE NATIONAL VICTORY EFFORT

344. WWII "Free Speech Doesn't Mean Careless Talk!" Seagram's tavern poster. (1943) Seymour R. Goff, a.k.a. 'Ess-ar-gee'with parrot image. Unfolded unbacked (21.5 x 27.75 in.; 546 x 705 mm.), very fine. **$200 - $300**

A wise Old Owl
sat in an oak
The more he saw
the less he spoke
The less he spoke
the more he heard
Soldier . . . . .
be like that Old Bird!
★ SILENCE MEANS SECURITY ★

346. WWII "Silence Means Security [A wise old owl]" careless talk poster. (1943) Charming example of humor, animals, poetry, and message all in one tight little package. Folded unbacked (22 x 28 in.; 558 x 711 mm.), very fine. **$300 - $500**

347. WWII "Let's Finish the Job, Buy Extra Bonds" war bond poster. (1944) Clever cartoon-style poster of a GI swinging his carbine like a baseball bat at oncoming Japanese, while standing on Nazi flag and Hitler's dead burning body. Unfolded unbacked (17 x 22 in.; 432 x 558 mm.), fine with slight edge wear. **$200 - $300**

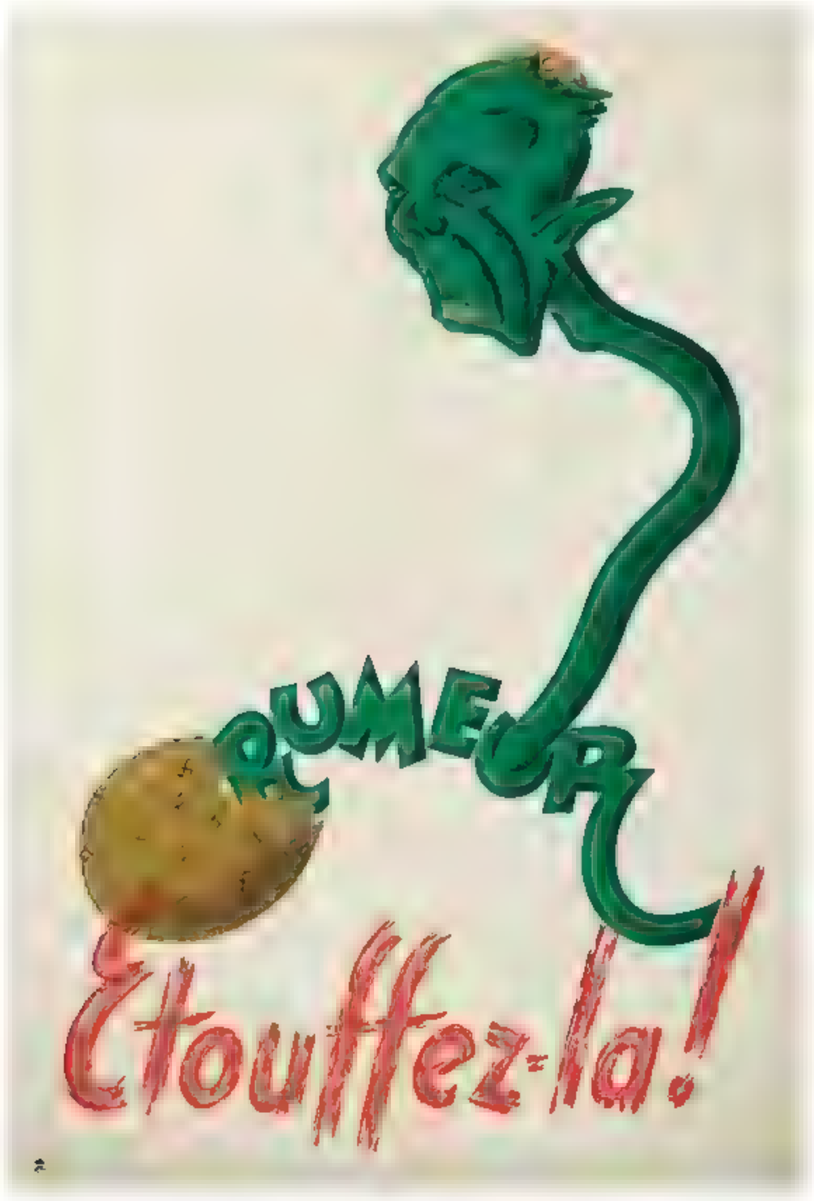
348. WWII "Don't Shiver Next Winter, Order Coal Now!" solid fuels poster. (1944) Egmont Arens charming design--a cold penguin!?--gets the message across to order coal early. Folded unbacked (18.5 x 26 in.; 470 x 660 mm.), very fine. **$200 - $300**

WOMEN
There's work to be done and a war to be won. . . .NOW!
DISTRIBUTED FOR WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION BY OWI
SEE YOUR U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

349. WWII "Women, There's Work To Be Done and a War To Be Won" work incentive poster. (1944) Vernon Grant cute and clever cartoon of homefront women filling in every conceivable job. Folded cardstock (11 x 21 in.; 280 x 533 mm.), very good. **$300 - $500**

TOKIO KID
SAY
MUCH WASTE OF MATERIAL MAKE SO-O-O-O HAPPY !
THANK YOU
One of a series designed and displayed by Douglas Aircraft Company, Inc., under its material conservation program.

350. WWII "Tokio Kid Say Much Waste of Material Make So-o-o-o Happy! Thank You" Douglas Aircraft poster. (1944) Perhaps the quintessential racist poster of the war is this design, one of a series created for Douglas Aircraft, complete with leering, drooling 'Jap' caricature and blood-dripping dagger. Unbacked (9.4 x 12.5 in.; 239 x 317 mm.), very fine. **$300 - $500**



351. WWII "Rumeur, Etouffez-la! "[Rumor, Smother It] French Canadian careless talk poster. (1944) Seen here in the French Canadian version, it is most often seen in the English version as "Rumor. Kill It!" Goebbels, hatching from a swastika-decorated Easter egg, has never looked worse. Folded unbacked (18 x 27 in.; 457 x 686 mm.), very good with pinholes. **$200 - $300**

353. WWII "Essential to Industry . . . . Vital to Defense" Train-theme poster. (1944) Choice Joseph Binder highly Modernist image, beautifully printed. Unbacked (14 x 18 in.; 356 x 457 mm.), very fine. **$100 - $200**

352. WWII "For the Conquered, Steel Not Bread" plus "America! There's a JOB to be done!" small-format items (2). (1944) First, a dramatic design with swastika-emblazoned dagger through a vanquished citizen's hand, color plate that appeared in an unknown magazine. Together with "America! There's a JOB to be done!" Small attractive window-card with a Thomas Hart Benton feel about it. Each approx. (9 x 12 in.; 229 x 305 mm.), fine. **$100 - $200**

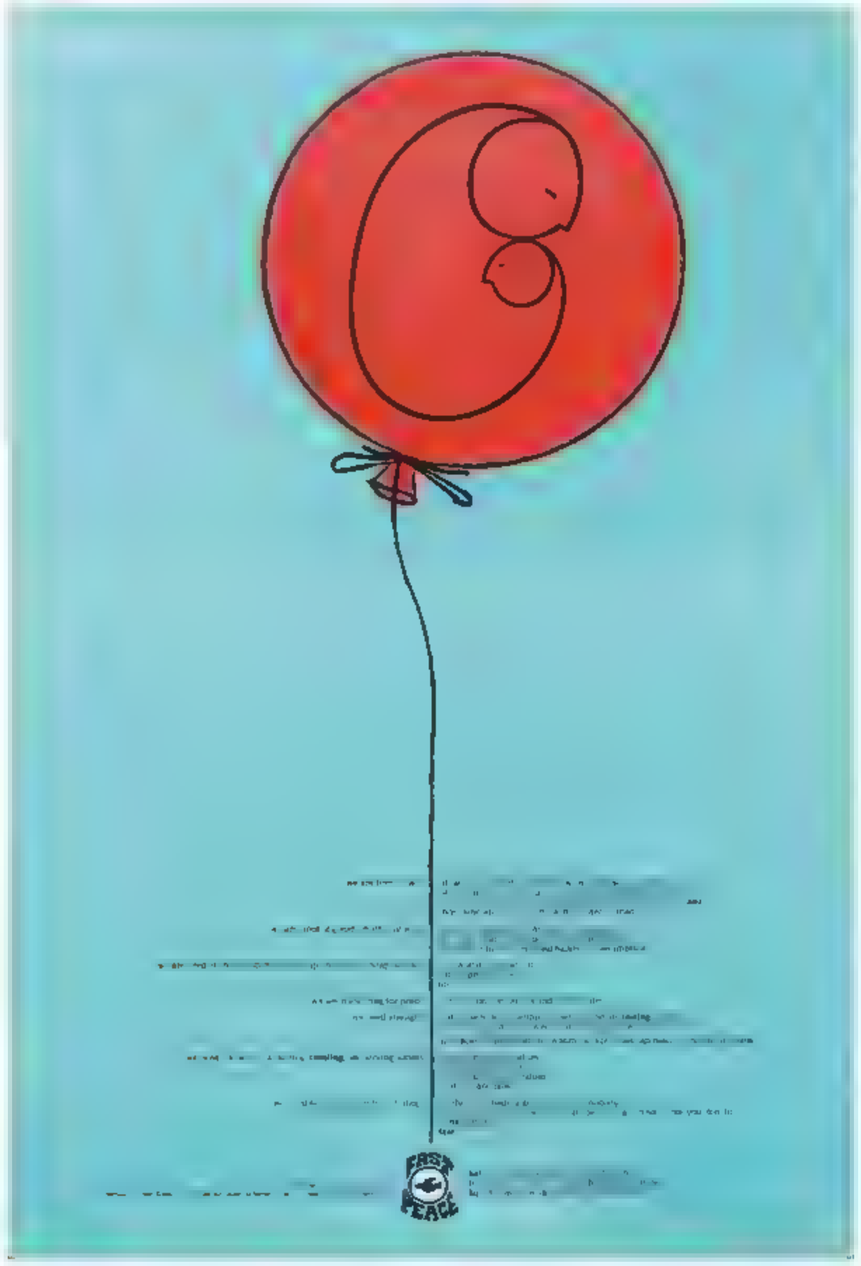
354. WWII "See *Here's Your Infantry* and Buy that Extra Bond" film tie-in poster. (1945) Jes Wilhelm Schlaikjer's 1943 dramatic depiction of U.S. machine-gunners in the heat of battle is recycled by the Treasury Dept. as a documentary film tie-in promotion. Folded unbacked (28.5 x 40 in.; 724 x 1016 mm.), fine with minor corner pinholes. **$600 - $800**

355. WWII "Over 200 Concentration Camps and Ghettos in Poland" Polish government poster. (1945) A rare silkscreen, probably from the late-war or immediate post-war period chronicling the horrors of concentration camps and ghettos in Poland, listing "over 2,000,000 Jews murdered by Germans". Unfolded unbacked (33.75 x 45 in.; 857 x 1143 mm.), with some handling, very good. **$200 - $300**

356 Anti-Vietnam war "All the Way with LBJ" New York Free Press poster. (1968) A telling and funny poster by the sharp-penned Suarès, who was the *NY Times*' first art director for the Op-Ed page. Clearly, the design borrows from Slim Pickens' memorable bomb ride in the movie Dr. Strangelove. Unfolded unbacked (29.25 x 45 in.; 743 x 1143 mm.), very fine. **$200 - $300**

358. Anti-Vietnam war "McCarthy, Peace" poster. (1968) A classic peace-dove design for Eugene McCarthy's presidential campaign by master artist Ben Shahn, who produced numerous outstanding WWII and human-rights issue poster designs. Linen-backed (25 x 38 in.; 635 x 965 mm.), very good. **$300 - $500**

357. Vietnam-era "McCarthy" campaign poster. (1968) A striking portrait of Sen. Eugene McCarthy, who ran for President on an anti-war platform. Unbacked card stock (16 x 21.5 in.; 406 x 546 mm.), very fine. **$100 - $200**



359. Anti-Vietnam war "Fast Peace" [Balloon, Mother and Child] Lenten Passover poster. (1970) A design that tugs at the heart strings for the National Lenten Passover Fast Action Project. Unfolded unbacked (24 x 36 in.; 610 x 914 mm.), very fine. **$100 - $200**

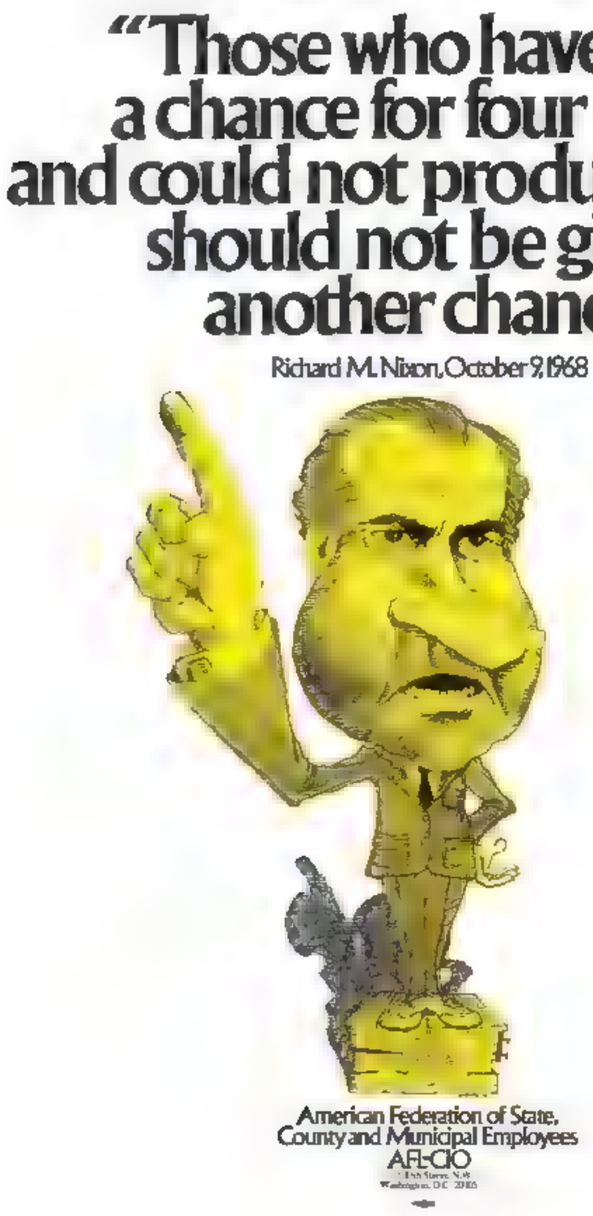
360. Anti-Vietnam war Red Fist [no text] poster. (1970) One of the interesting series of anti-war poster designs by students at the Rhode Island School of Design. Unbacked (18 x 25 in.; 457 x 635 mm.), very fine. **$100 - $200**

362. Anti-Vietnam war "Getting It All Together, McGovern" campaign poster. (1972) A beautiful, symbolic design of the components of a US flag coming back together under a McGovern candidacy. Unfolded unbacked (25 x 38 in.; 635 x 965 mm.), very fine. **$100 - $200**

361. Viet Cong small posters (2). (1971) Small Vietnamese anti-U.S. posters (2) of nice design and color. Block-printed on handmade paper (12 x 15.5 in.; 305 x 394 mm.), fine. **$100 - $200**

363. Anti-Vietnam war "This Vacation Visit Beautiful Vietnam" poster. (1972) Several anti-war posters took the form of mock travel or movie posters. Attributed to artist Ron Cobb, this is one of the most popular designs. Unbacked (14.5 x 21 in.; 368 x 533 mm.), very fine. **$100 – $200**

365. Anti-Vietnam war Hawk and Dove [no text] poster. (1972) Powerful design of a hawk seizing a dove above a soldier in a tomb. Unfolded unbacked (17.5 x 23 in.; 444 x 584 mm.), very fine. **$100 - $200**



364. Anti-Nixon "Those Who Have Had a Chance . . ." union-sponsored poster. (1972) Union-sponsored poster, anti-war and anti-Nixon, that quotes his own words back to him. Unfolded unbacked (17 x 22 in.; 432 x 558 mm.), very fine. **$100 - $200**

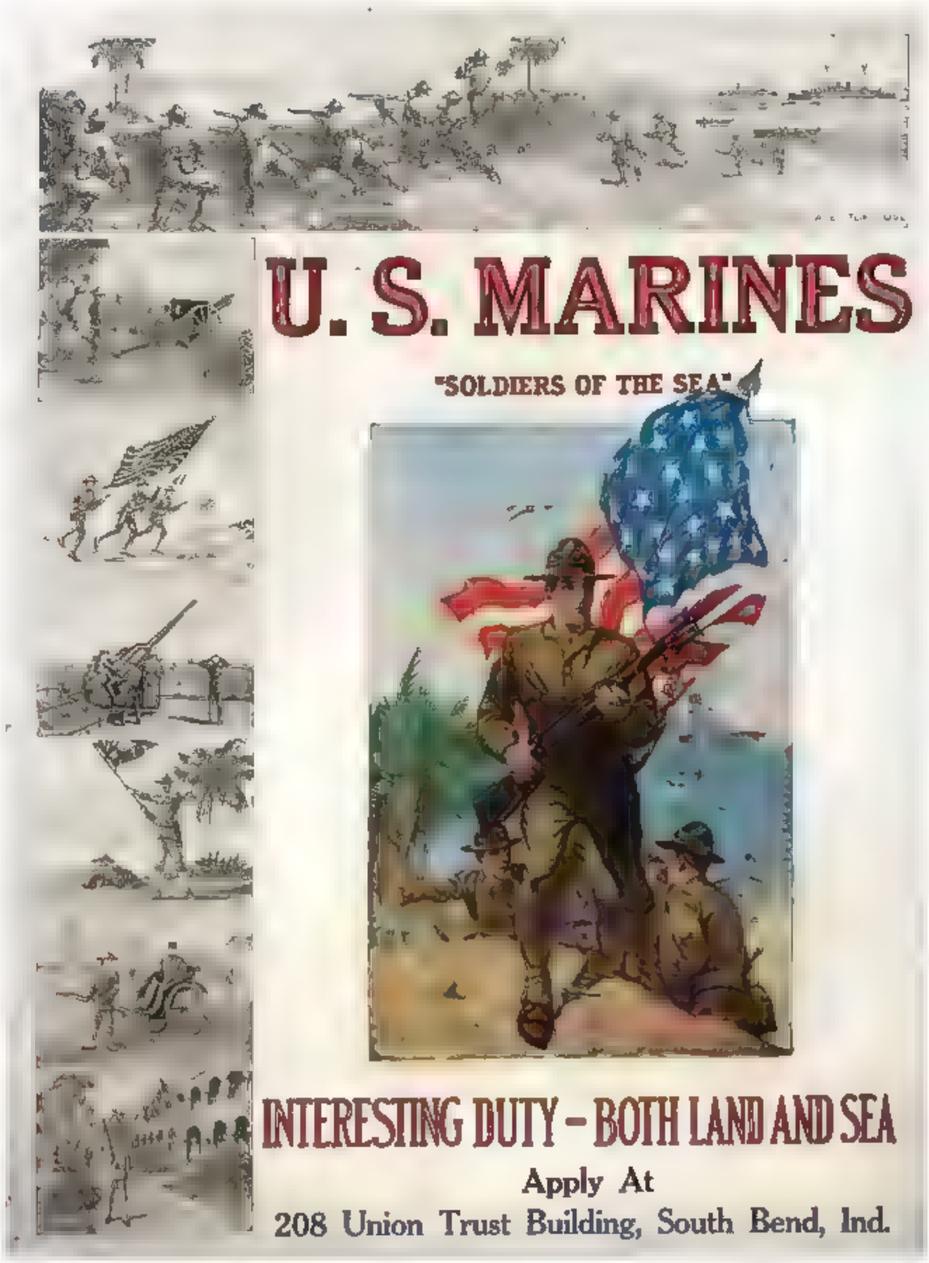
366 Anti-Vietnam war "Enough, Out Now! Stop the Bombing! End the War Now!" protest march poster. (1973) A good design for The National March on Washington, Inauguration Day, 1973, and an example of an anti-war poster that was posted (in Boston) and then saved. Silkscreen with paste-on snipe, unbacked (14.5 x 22 in.; 368 x 559 mm.), very good. **$100 - $200**

367. WWII anti-American racist poster by Gino Boccasile for Fascist Italy. (1940) A full year before America's official entry into WWII, Mussolini and his Fascist Italy were already ridiculing American troops. This was most egregious in the artist Gino Boccasile, who was a dedicated Fascist supporter, and made something of a specialty during this time of fantastically demeaning ape-like African-American soldiers, leering and looting as here with this stereotypically repellant G.I. plundering the Venus de Milo. Boccasile was tried (though later acquitted) of "crimes" committed during the war. This rare outrageous image was recently featured in a major exhibition on racism against African-Americans. Linen-backed with (2) tiny archival paper repairs (27 x 39.5 in.; 685 x 1003 mm.) very fine. **$1,500 - $2,500**

368. WWI "Men Wanted for the Army" recruitment poster. (1914) Isaac B. Hazelton's exquisite illustration, three years prior to America's entry into what was then known as "the European War", speaks directly to the adventurous Boy Scout wanderlust of American youth. Linen-backed (showing old folds) stone-lithograph with minimal retouching, (30 x 41 in.; 770 x 1041 mm.), very good. **$200 - $300**

370. WWI *Who Leads the National Army!* U.S. 1-sheet film poster. (Triangle, 1917) U.S. 1-sheet film poster (27.5 x 41 in.; 698 x 1041 mm.) for unusual early crossover between propaganda and film, illustrating the history of the "Plattsburg Movement," and the rise of the Military Training Camps Association where General Pershing found officers for the WWI war effort. Delicate, richly detailed stone litho of a stoic officer at attention with other soldiers in the background. A folded, unrestored poster with slight marginal chipping and toning, very good. **$200 - $300**

RALLY 'ROUND THE FLAG
WITH
UNITED STATES MARINES
"SOLDIERS OF THE SEA"
Your Country Needs You!
Now's The Time to Enlist!
First In Defense On Land Or Sea.
Apply Today At
24 East 23rd Street - - New York, N. Y.



369. WWI U.S. Marines Recruitment posters (2). (1916) Pair of WWI U.S. Marines recruitment posters by artist Sidney Riesenberg (one with additional illustrations by Axel Tornrose) of bayonet-wielding Marines storming a tropical beachhead. Titles are "Soldiers of the Sea" and "Rally Round the Flag with United States Marines". Both examples unfolded and unrestored chromo-lithographs (approx. 30 x 40 in.; 770 x 1041 mm.) with noticeable marginal chipping, toning, and wrinkling; overall good. **$300 - $500**

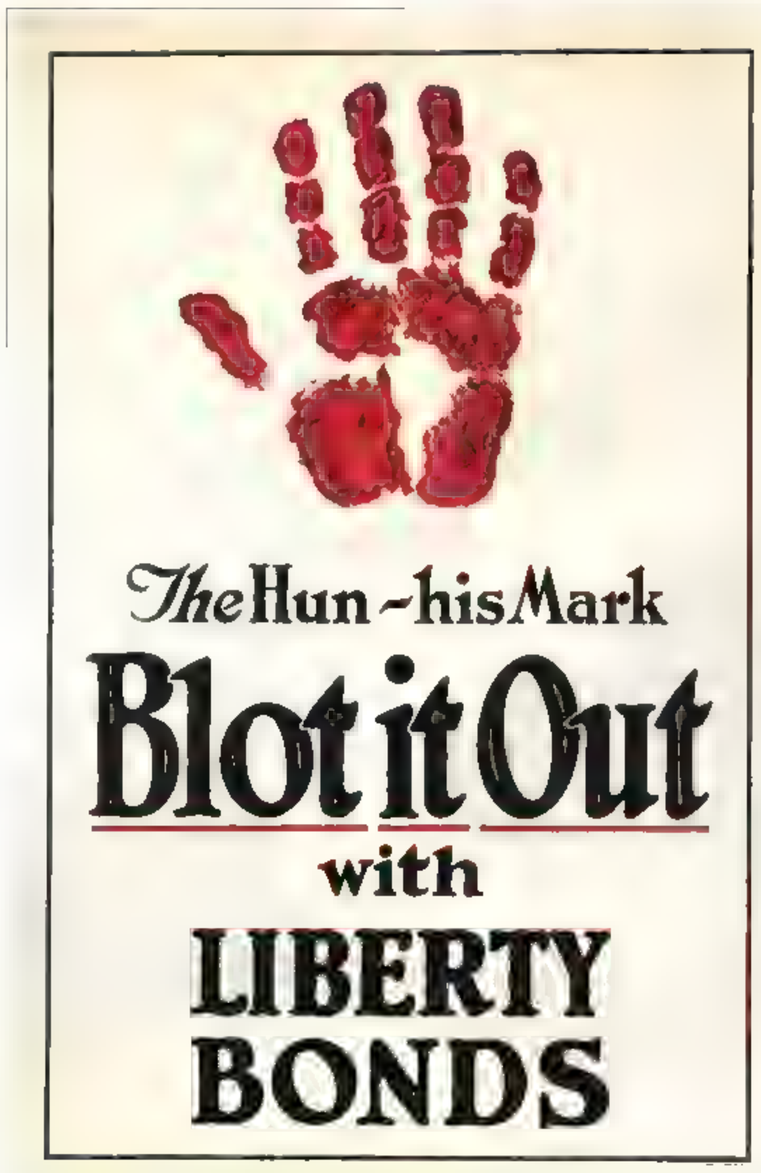
371. WWI "And They Thought We Couldn't Fight" Liberty bonds poster. (1917) Clyde Forsythe illustration of WWI wounded doughboy on the battlefield, brandishing German helmets as trophies. An unfolded, unrestored poster (30.6 x 41 in.; 777 x 1001 mm.) with slight marginal chipping and toning; overall fine. **$300 - $500**

372. WWI "All Together! Enlist in the Navy" recruitment poster. (1917) Naval Reserve sailor H. Reuterdahl created this truly astonishing and arguably homo-centric panorama of happy, loving sailors from many nations, complete with lavender title and rainbow palette. Each joyful young man is tagged below with his respective Allied flag: Japan, France, U.S., U.K. (Royal Naval Ensign), Russia, and Italy. Unique, unprecedented slant on the sea-faring life nearly 100 years ago. An unfolded, unrestored virtually unmolested example (31.5 x 43 in.; 800 x 1092 mm.), very fine. **$300 - $500**

373. WWI "One of the Thousand Y.M.C.A. Girls In France" fund-raising poster. (1918) Artist Neysa McMein illustration of Y.M.C.A. female volunteer offering steaming hot drink and reading material to [presumed] WWI American soldiers. Linen-backed (never folded) stone-lithograph with minimal retouching to margins and internal tear, (28 x 43 in.; 711 x 1092 mm.), fine. **$300 - $500**

374. WWI "Extra-Killer Zeppelin Rains Death on England" London Gazette headline poster. (ca. 1917) Headline-screaming point of purchase newspaper poster for an "Extra" printing of the London Gazette, announcing Germany's use of airship Zeppelins to silently float over England for stealth bombing; strikingly effective in its stark simplicity. Linen-backed without retouching leaving old folds slightly apparent (40 x 60 in.; 1016 x 1524 mm.), very good. **$200 - $300**

376. WWI liberty bonds poster "Hun or Home?". (1918) Simple yet graphically intense sketch by Henry Raleigh of vague, hulking bloody-fingered German soldier about to commit unspeakable atrocities upon this innocent young mother, which inspired homefront citizens to contribute generously to the war effort. Stone-lithograph (20 x 30 in.; 508 x 762 mm.), unfolded, very fine. **$200 - $300**



375. WWI "The Hun-His Mark/Blot it Out with Liberty Bonds" poster. (1917) Iconic and highly effective James Allen St. John design of a bloody [German] handprint. Linen-backed stone-lithograph with moderate retouching, primarily at top margin (28 x 42.5 in.; 711 x 1080 mm.), very good to fine. **$200 - $300**

377. WWI "Over the Top For You" liberty bonds poster. (1918) Exceptional American flag themed bonds promotion by artist Sidney Riesenberg. Linen-backed stone-lithograph with minimal retouching to internal tear, (20 x 30 in.; 508 x 762 mm.), fine. **$200 - $300**

378. WWI "Oh, Boy! That's the Girl!" Salvation Army Donut dolly poster. (1918) Cheerful George Mather illustration of a Salvation Army Lassie, aka "Donut Dolly" delivering a much welcomed taste of home to the boys in the WWI trenches. Linen-backed (never folded) stone-lithograph with minimal retouching leaving a few trace flaws, (29 x 39.4 in.; 736 x 1001 mm.), fine. **$300 - $500**

379. WWI "Help Deliver the Goods" Navy recruiting poster. (1918) Herbert Andrew Paus bright and lively illustration of sailor with large naval cannon shells for WWI Navy recruiting. Linen-backed (never folded) stone-lithograph with minimal retouching, (28 x 41 in.; 711 x 1041 mm.), fine. **$400 - $600**

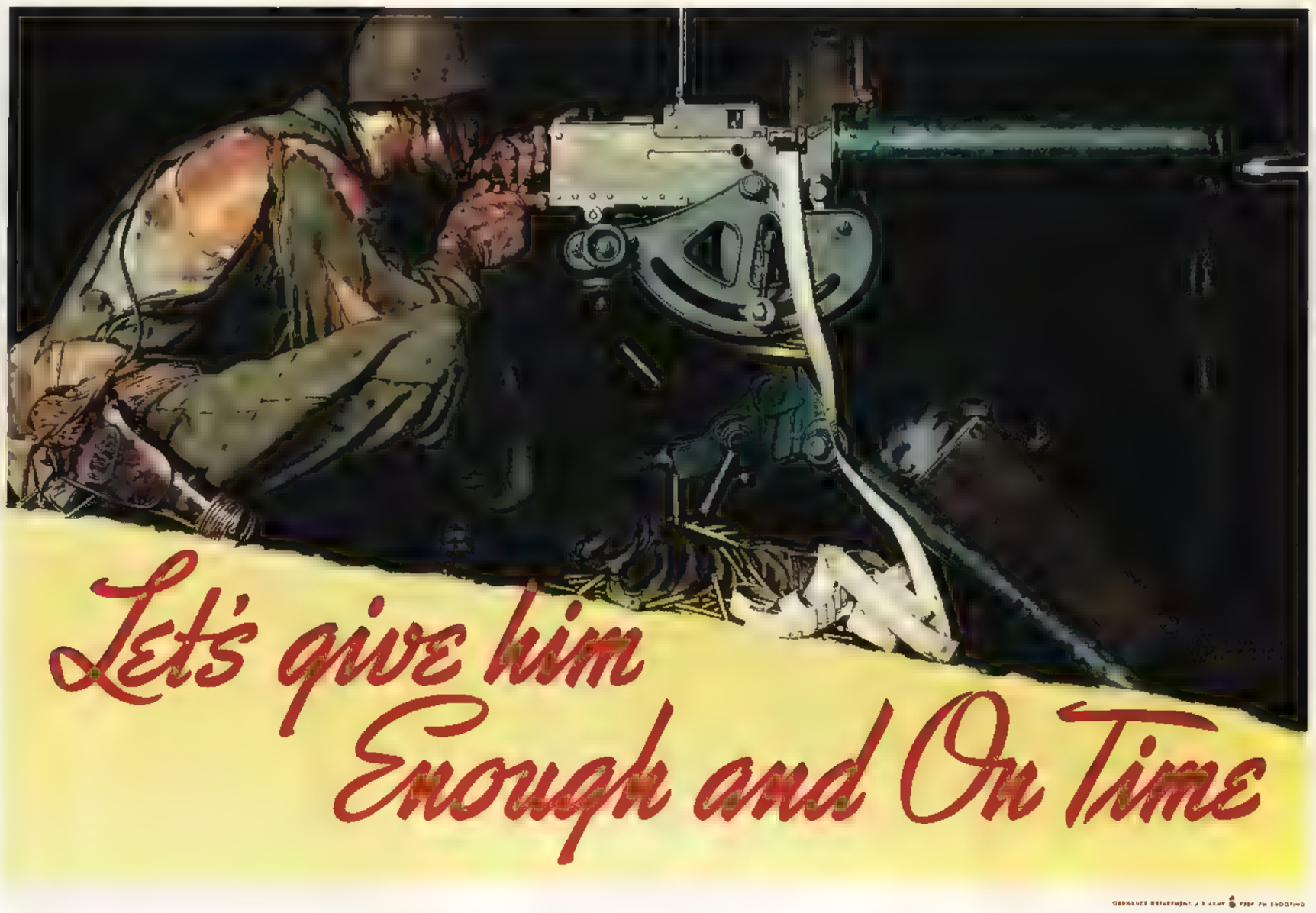
380. WWI "Y.M.C.A.- His Home Over There" fund-raising poster. (1918) WWI propaganda poster by Albert Herter supporting Y.M.C.A. "comfort facilities" for American soldiers. Linen-backed (never folded) stone-lithograph with minimal retouching, (28 x 41 in.; 711 x 1041 mm.), fine. **$300 - $500**

382. WWI "The Greatest Mother in the World" Red Cross Christmas poster. (1918) Artist A.E. Foringer's illustration is a re-interpretation of Michelangelo's "Pietà", here instead of Holy Mother Mary with Jesus, an oversize Red Cross nurse cradling a child-size, heavily wounded soldier. Linen-backed stone-lithograph with moderate retouching, primarily at top margin (28 x 42.5 in.; 711 x 1080 mm.), very good to fine. **$200 - $300**

381. WWI "Must Children Die and Mothers Plead in Vain?" liberty bonds poster. (1918) Artist Walter Everett's dark foreboding vision of Allied-country mother clutching two starving children tugs long and hard at the heart strings (and pocketbooks) of safe-at-home American citizens. Linen-backed stone-lithograph with modest retouching to margins and occasional internal tears (30 x 41 in.; 770 x 1041 mm.), fine. **$200 - $300**

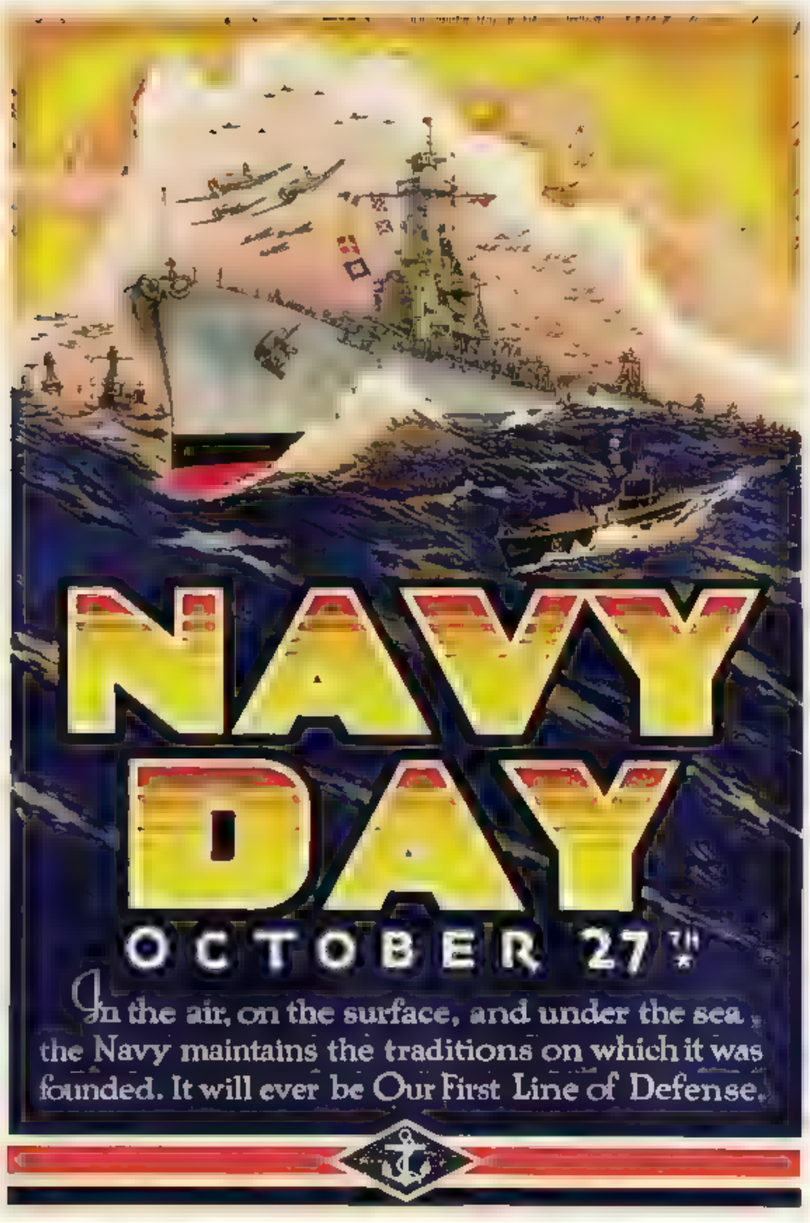
383. WWI "The Spirit of America" Red Cross poster by Howard Chandler Christy. (1919) Created by Howard Chandler Christy, this is one of only a handful of WWI propaganda posters to feature an illustration which can best be described as "sexy", with its glorious Red Cross nurse in sheer lingerie, swathed within the stars and stripes. Linen-backed stone-lithograph with moderate marginal retouching, (20 x 30 in.; 508 x 762 mm.), very good. **$200 - $300**

384. *I Wanted Wings* half-sheet film poster style 'B'. (Paramount, 1941) U.S. (22 x 28 in., 559 mm. x 711 mm.), half-sheet style 'B'. Blonde pint-sized bombshell Veronica Lake received a top-class glamour-girl introduction for her first film, *I Wanted Wings*, which concerned the training and personal lives of Army Air Corps recruits just prior to America's entry into WWII. Linen-backed with modest retouching (old folds are slightly showing); generally fine. **$400 - $600**



385. WWII Norman Rockwell "Let's Give Him Enough and On Time" poster. (1942) Famed illustrator Norman Rockwell, generally considered the greatest chronicler of the nostalgic "American dream", turns to a darker side for this hyper-realistic, worn and torn machine-gunner whose survival depends entirely upon U.S. domestic production of the accouterments of war. Easily one of the most starkly dramatic images from the WWII period. Archival paper-backed (28.5 x 40 in.; 724 x 1016 mm.), very fine. **$800 - $1,200**

386. WWII war bonds small-format posters (4). (1942/1945) To inspire the contributions of U.S. homefront citizens toward the war effort, a variety of small-format motivational (and occasionally humorous) posters were widely posted throughout the country in post offices, busses, and other high-traffic locations. Collection of (4) which range in size (11 x 14 in. to 14 x 22 in.; 279 x 356 mm. to 356 x 559 mm.) includes "Top That 10%", "We Can... We Will. We Must!", "They also serve, who buy WAR BONDS"(artist Phil Lyford), and "Our Good Earth...Keep It Ours"(artist John Stewart Casey). All fine on archival paper or linen backing. **$200 - $300**


NAVY
DAY
OCTOBER 27TH
In the air, on the surface, and under the sea, the Navy maintains the traditions on which it was founded. It will ever be Our First Line of Defense.

387. WWII "Navy Day October 27th 1941" chromolithograph. (1941) Posted on September 11, 1941, a mere 3 months prior to the U.S. entry into WWII, the American military branches were already drumming up national pride and patriotism as a preparation for the inevitable. Glorious glowing chromolithograph by Matt Murphey of the U.S. Navy, linen-backed (28.5 x 42 in.; 724 x 1067 mm.), very fine. **$200 - $300**

389. WWII "Someone Talked!" poster. (1942) Frederick Siebel highly graphic depiction of drowning sailor pointing accusing finger at the unknown guilty careless citizen. Archival paper-backed (28 x 40 in.; 711 x 1016 mm.), very fine. **$200 - $300**

388. Saturday Evening Post "No Trespassing" poster. (1942) Famed artist J.C. Leyendecker designed this charming illustration of a baby with civil-war era flintlock musket for the Jan. 3, 1942 issue of Saturday Evening Post magazine, which was pressed into double-duty by the U.S. military as one of the most beloved campaign posters of the WWII era. Unfolded (22 x 28 in., 559 mm. x 711 mm.), very fine. **$200 - $300**

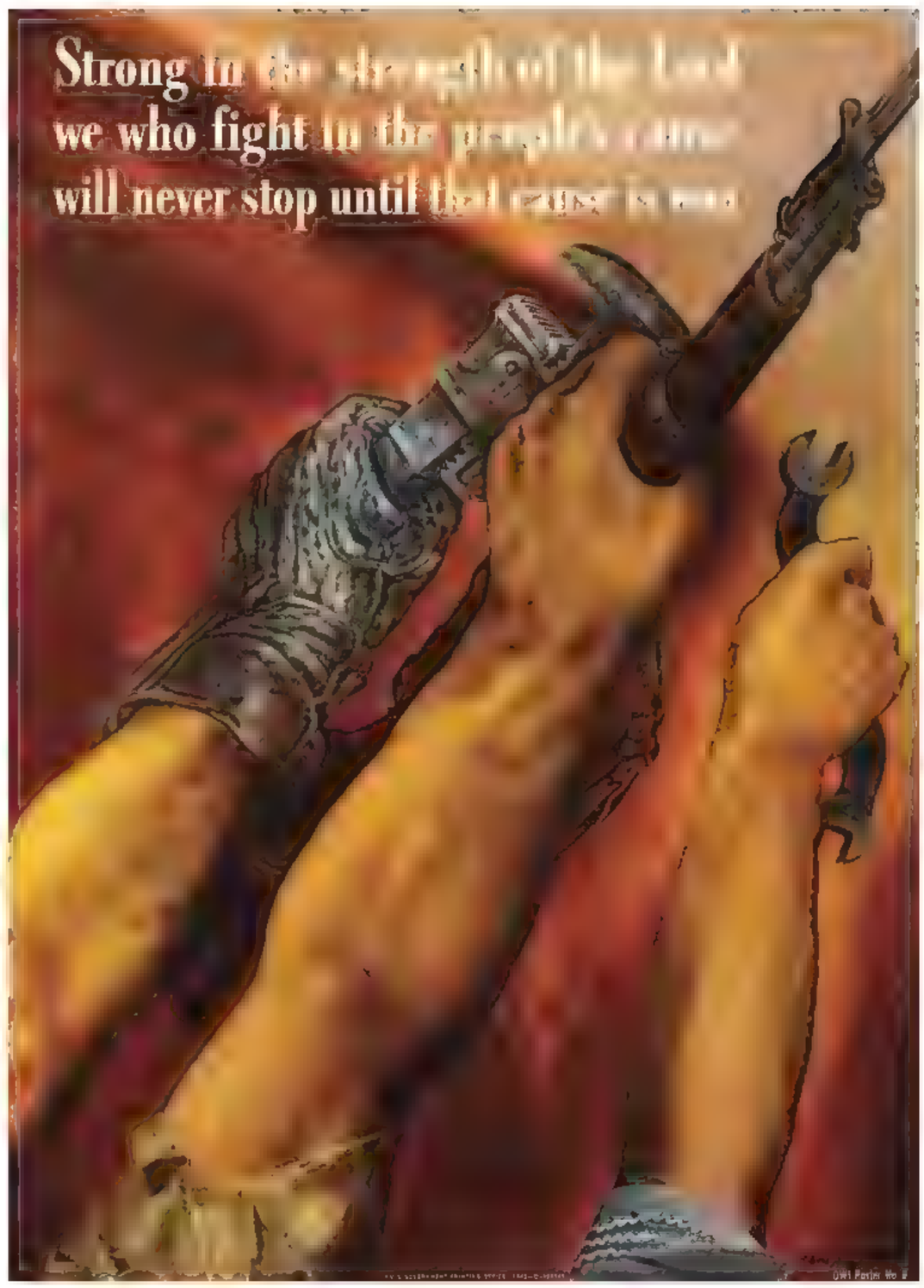
390. WWII "Your Scrap...brought it down" war production recycling poster. (1942) Zudor's depiction of Nazi-emblazoned Henkel He 1 going down in flames illustrates the importance of American domestic recycling drives, which contributed more than half the materials used to manufacture the weapons of war. Archival paper-backed (28.5 x 40 in.; 724 x 1016 mm.), very fine. **$200 - $300**

391. WWII Uncle Sam "Buy War Bonds" poster. (1942) Artist unknown; extraordinary patriotic image of stars and stripes-waving Uncle Sam, leading the charge of doughboys below and bombers above. Archival paper-backed (30 x 40 in.; 762 x 1016 mm.), very fine. **$400 - $600**

392. WWII Ben Shahn "We French Workers Warn You..." public awareness poster. (1942) Ben Shahn is one of the most eminently regarded political graphic artists and social realists of the 20th century, and this great poster depicting occupied French workers is one of his most memorable statements. Archival paper-backed (28.5 x 40 in.; 724 x 1016 mm.), very fine. **$200 - $300**

393. WWII Marine Corps-theme film posters (2). (TCF, 1942/1951) Pair of Marine Corps-themed film insert posters (14 x 36 in.; 356 x 914 mm) from *Halls of Montezuma* (starring Richard Widmark) and *To the Shores of Tripoli* (starring Randolph Scott). Former is unfolded (fine), and latter is linen-backed (very good). **$200 - $300**

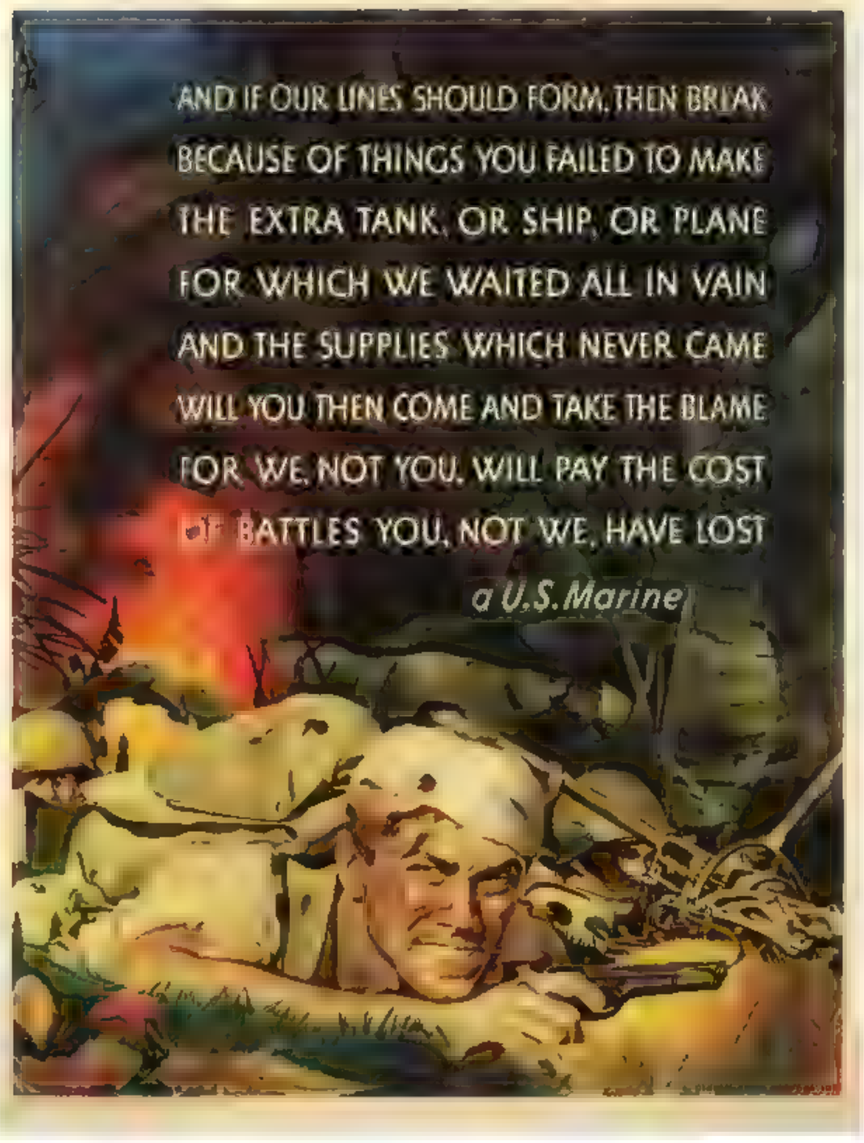
394. WWII "Strong in the Strength of the Lord..." work incentive poster. (1942) David Stone Martin would come later to great fame as an illustrator of great Jazz album covers, book jackets, and other popular culture icons, but his design here of male and female workers' arms with tools, upraised in solidarity with a rifle-bearing soldier prefigures the most effective political resistance posters of the coming decades. Archival paper-backed (22 x 28 in., 559 mm. x 711 mm.), very fine. **$200 - $300**



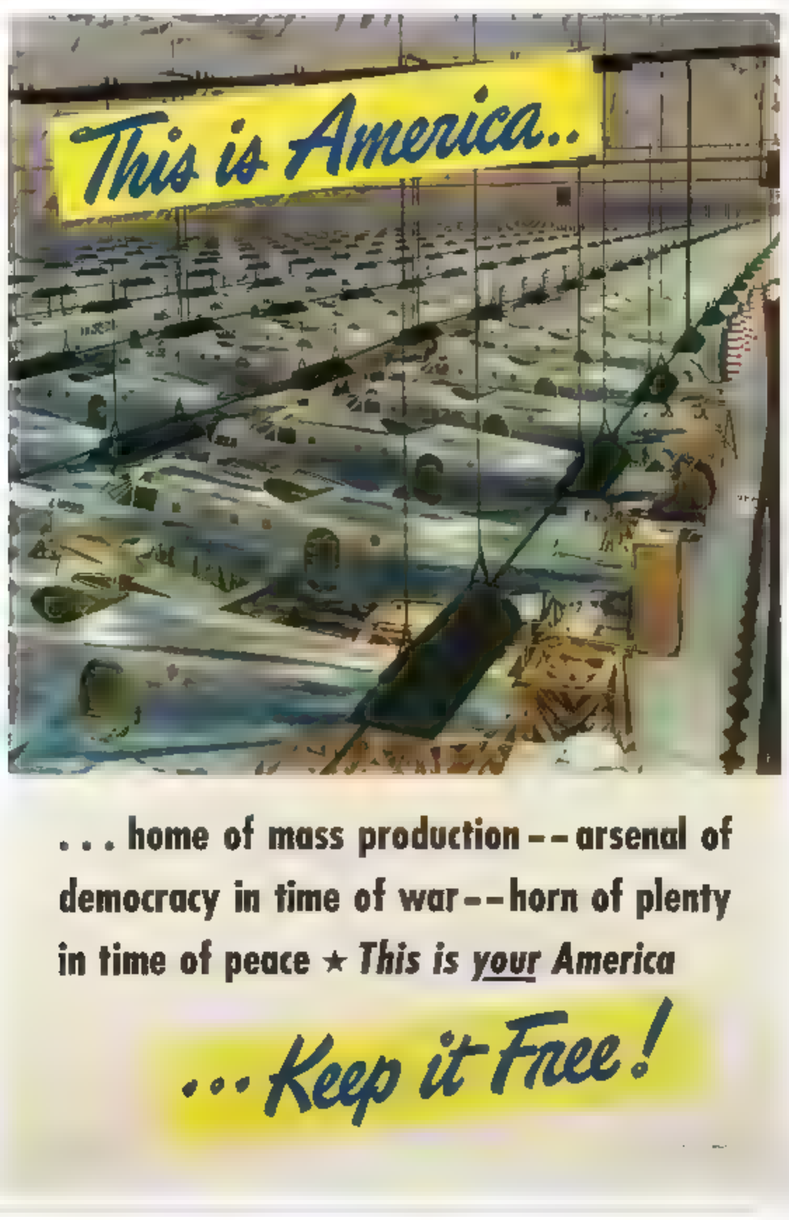
395

395. WWII women on the homefront posters (3). (1942/1943) Collection of (3) domestic propaganda posters highlighting the contributions of American women on the homefront: "She's Ready, Too", "I'll Carry Mine Too!", and "This is My Fight Too!" promoting conservation of resources and war bond purchases. Each archival paper-backed (22 x 28 in., 559 mm. x 711 mm.), very fine. **$300 - $500**

396. WWII "This World Cannot Exist Half Slave and Half Free" John Falter poster. (1942) John Falter was responsible for many of the most compelling propaganda posters of the WWII campaign, and this example is no exception, with its silhouetted Nazi SS officer brandishing a cat-o-nine-tails whip upon an innocent populace. Archival paper-backed (28.5 x 40 in.; 724 x 1016 mm.), fine. **$200 - $300**


AND IF OUR LINES SHOULD FORM, THEN BREAK
BECAUSE OF THINGS YOU FAILED TO MAKE
THE EXTRA TANK, OR SHIP, OR PLANE
FOR WHICH WE WAITED ALL IN VAIN
AND THE SUPPLIES WHICH NEVER CAME
WILL YOU THEN COME AND TAKE THE BLAME
FOR WE, NOT YOU, WILL PAY THE COST
OF BATTLES YOU, NOT WE, HAVE LOST
a U.S. Marine

398. WWII "And if Our Lines Should Form, Then Break" Marine Corps poster. (1942) Tense, compelling tribute from General Cable Corporation and artist Cecil Beall to the spirit and dedication of a Marine under attack, appealing to the homefront workers for extra production effort which could well save his life. Unfolded linen-backed (27 x 35 in.; 685 x 890 mm.) with moderate marginal retouching, very good. **$200 - $300**


This is America..
. . . home of mass production -- arsenal of
democracy in time of war -- horn of plenty
in time of peace ★ This is your America
. . . Keep it Free!

397. WWII "This is America.....Keep it Free!" aircraft production poster. (1942) Consisting of a color-tinted photo of the Beech Aircraft factory in full swing producing military aircraft, as a domestic morale-booster. Linen-backed (24 x 36 in.; 610 x 914 mm.), very fine. **$200 - $300**

399. WWII "Attack Attack Attack" war bonds poster. (1942) Ferdinand Warren dramatic rendering of soldiers storming a beachhead, sky above filled with stars and stripes bombers. Unfolded unbacked (28 x 40 in.; 711 x 1016 mm.), very fine. **$200 - $300**

ARMY
"KEEP 'EM FLYING"
IS OUR BATTLE CRY!
FIRST CLASS FIGHTING MEN NEEDED
AVIATION CADETS . . . . . Young Men, 18 to 26 Years of Age Inclusive, for Air Crew Training as Bombardiers, Navigators and Pilots.
SOLDIERS . . . . Aggressive, Alert, Patriotic, Young Men, 18 and 19 Years of Age, Who Want to Fight for Their Country, Especially Desired.
APPLY TODAY AT ANY U. S. ARMY RECRUITING STATION

400. WWII "Keep 'Em Flying is Our Battle Cry" Army Recruiting poster. (1942) Combined artistic effort of Dan Smith and Albro Downe produced this lovely patriotic aviation-themed Army recruiting poster. Linen-backed with minimal retouching to folds (25.25 x 38 in.; 641 x 965 mm.), very fine. **$200 - $300**

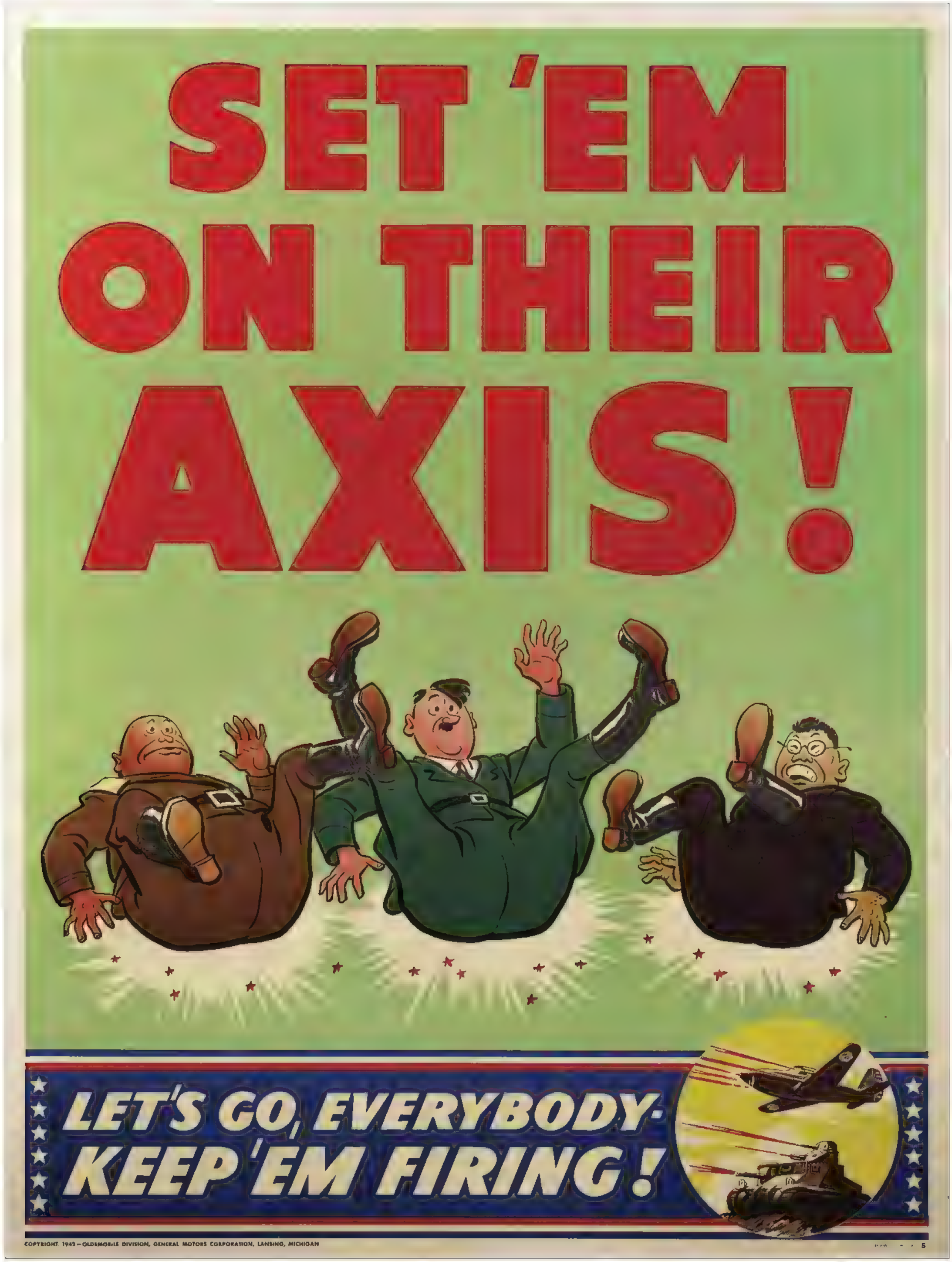
Put them across!
USNAVY DISPATCH
TO FELLOW AMERICANS ASHORE Lets waste no time. Put them across with ships, planes and guns. stay on the job and deliver the goods. Gangway for Victory.
ADMIRAL ERNEST J KING
COMMANDER IN CHIEF U.S. FLEET
THE TOUGHEST JOB IS STILL AHEAD !

402. WWII "Put Them Across!" John Falter U.S. Navy poster. (1943) Lt. John Falter, on special assignment with the Navy to produce inspiring propaganda for the war effort, created over 300 compelling designs with this among the best of them, motivating American workers to do their share in delivering men and munitions to the battle front. Unbacked folded (28.5 x 40 in.; 724 x 1016 mm.), very fine. **$200 - $300**

USNAVY DISPATCH
TO FELLOW AMERICANS ASHORE The only way to win this war is to go in there and slug . all of us. all the time. Your job is your battle station! Stay on it every day! Make every minute count!
ADMIRAL ERNEST J. KING USN
COMMANDER IN CHIEF U.S. FLEET
Produce for Your Navy
VICTORY BEGINS AT HOME !

401. WWII "Victory Begins at Home!" U.S. Navy poster. (ca. 1942) Artist Jon Whitcomb, better known for his pin-up glamour girl illustrations, offers an inspiring American retaliation upon a Japanese aircraft carrier as a homefront production stimulus. Old linen-backing with dampstaining all around lower margin (30 x 40 in.; 762 x 1016 mm.) though rarity and graphic impact of the poster well-offset condition issues; good only. **$200 - $300**

403. WWII "Under the Shadow of Their Wings" Army Air Force poster. (1944) Joyful tribute from General Cable Corporation and artist Cecil Beall to the spirit and dedication of the Army Air Force in action. Unfolded and unbacked (27 x 37 in.; 685 x 940 mm.), very fine. **$300 - $500**



404. WWII "Set 'em on Their Axis!" General Motors work incentive poster. (1942) Artist unknown, a shame since this humorous campaign sponsored by General Motors for homefront work incentive is one of the most unique and beloved series of the entire war propaganda effort. Mussolini, Hitler, and Hirohito are tossed on their "axis" above guns blazing General Motors tank and plane. Unfolded linen-backed (30 x 40 in.; 762 x 1016 mm.) with slight marginal wrinkles, fine overall. **$600 - $800**

405. WWII "Till We Meet Again" oversize war bonds poster. (1942) Joseph Hirsch cheerful rendering of freshly uniformed new recruit waving goodbye through ship's porthole, heading off to war. Archival paper-backed with very slight wrinkling from handling (40 x 60 in.; 1016 x 1524 mm.), fine. **$400 - $600**

406. WWII careless talk small-format posters (3). (1943/1944) To hammer home the critical need for secrecy concerning any military movements or plans, a variety of small-format motivational posters were widely posted throughout the country in post offices, busses, and other high-traffic locations. Collection of (3) which range in size (14 x 20 in. to 14 x 22 in.; 356 x 508 mm. to 356 x 559 mm.) includes "Bits of Careless Talk are Pieced Together by the Enemy" (artist Steven Dohanos), "Americans Suffer when careless talk kills!" (artist Harry Anderson), and "We Caught Hell! – *someone must have talked*", (artist Saul Tepper). All fine on archival paper. **$200 - $300**

407. Hitler/Tojo forest fire prevention poster. (1943) Grossly caricatured Adolf Hitler and Hideki Tojo cautionary U.S. Forest Service poster, warning that careless citizen actions help the enemy. (22 x 28 in., 559 mm. x 711 mm.) with corner losses and minor tape stains (rarity and exceptional design trump condition in this case); good to very good. **$200 - $300**

408. WWII Norman Rockwell's "Four Freedoms" series of (4) homefront morale posters. (1943) Quite likely the most immediately recognizable of legendary illustrator Norman Rockwell's myriad depictions of American patriotism and pride, offered here is the complete suite of (4) "Freedoms"(Freedom of Speech, Freedom from Fear, Freedom from Want, Freedom of Worship) which Rockwell first created for *The Saturday Evening Post* magazine, and were then appropriated by the Office of War Information as highly inspiring homefront motivational tools. Each is archival paper-backed with no retouching, leaving trace separations and folds (28.5 x 40 in.; 724 x 1016 mm.), very fine. **$800 - $1,200**

409. WWII military aviation-theme film posters (2). (TCF, 1943/1944) Pair of military-aviation themed film insert posters (14 x 36 in.; 356 x 914 mm) from *Thunder Birds* (starring Gene Tierney) and *The Fighting Lady* (documentary photographed by Edward Steichen). Both folded as issued, fine condition. **$200 - $300**

410. WWII United Nations pre-formation posters (2). (1943) Two years prior to the official formation of the United Nations as an intergovernmental body, it was already a working concept among the "Allied Nations". Lot contains (2) of the earliest posters to refer to these allies as "The United Nations" with dramatically patriotic depictions of flags waving and giant guns blazing. Archival paper-backed (20 x 28 in.; 508 x 711 mm.), very fine. **$300 - $500**

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Howard Carter Drawing

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